

The Prince and Me is a 2004 romantic comedy film directed by Martha Coolidge, and starring Julia Stiles, Luke Mably, and Ben Miller, with Miranda Richardson, James Fox, and Alberta Watson. The film focuses on Paige Morgan, a pre-med college student in Wisconsin, who is pursued by a prince posing as a normal college student.

Kam Heskin (born Kam Erika Heskin on May 8, 1973) is an American actress. She began her career playing Caitlin Richards Deschanel on the NBC daytime soap opera *"Sunset Beach"* (1998–1999), before appearing in films *"Planet of the Apes"* (2001) and *"Catch Me If You Can"* (2002). Heskin went to play Elizabeth Bennet in the 2003 independent film *"Pride & Prejudice"*, and Paige Morgan in the *"The Prince and Me"* film franchise (2006–2010).

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha. The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad' (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

Townsend Putnam Coleman III (born May 28, 1954) is an American voice actor who performed in many animated series and TV commercials beginning in the early 1980s. Among his most notable roles are Michaelangelo from *"Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles"*, Wayne Gretzky on *"ProStars"* and the title character in *"Where's Waldo?"* and the eponymous *"The Tick"* and he also did additional voices in *"Dexter's Laboratory"*, *"The Powerpuff Girls"*, *"Adventure Time"*, *"Animaniacs"*, *"The Buzz on Maggie"*, *"Camp Lazlo"*, *"CatDog"*, *"Catscratch"*, *"Danny Phantom"*, *"Dave the Barbarian"*, *"The Fairly OddParents"*, *"Foster's Home for Imaginary Friends"*, *"Gravity Falls"*, *"Hi Hi Puffy AmiYumi"*, *"The Loud House"*, *"The Mighty B!"*, *"My Life As A Teenage Robot"* and *"The Replacements"* and he also did the voice of Knotty in *"The Simpsons"* (1992) and he also did additional voices in films *"Fantasia 2000"* (1999) and *"Sing"* (2016).

Sing is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated musical comedy film produced by Illumination Entertainment. It was directed and written by Garth Jennings, co-directed by Christophe Lourdelet, and starring the voices of Matthew McConaughey, Reese Witherspoon, Seth MacFarlane, Scarlett Johansson, John C. Reilly, Taron Egerton, and Tori Kelly. The film is about a group of anthropomorphic animals that enter a singing competition, hosted by a koala hoping to save his theater.

Jewel Belair Staite (born June 2, 1982) is a Canadian actress. She is known for her roles as Kaylee Frye in the Fox television series *"Firefly"* (2002–03) and its spin-off theatrical film *"Serenity"* (2005), and as Dr. Jennifer Keller on Sci-Fi Channel's science-fiction television series *"Stargate Atlantis"* (2007–09). Staite also starred in her youth as Catalina in *"Space Cases"* (1996) and as "Becca" Fisher in *"Flash*

Forward" (1996–97), and more recently as Raquel Westbrook in the Canadian drama "The L.A. Complex" (2012) and Caroline Swift in AMC's crime drama "The Killing" (2013–14).

Doomsday Prophecy is a 2011 sci-fi disaster television film by Jason Bourque starring Jewel Staite, Alan Dale and A.J. Buckley.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson Jr. (born August 14, 1959) is an American retired professional basketball player and current president of basketball operations of the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He played point guard for the Lakers for 13 seasons. After winning championships in high school and college, Johnson was selected first overall in the 1979 NBA draft by the Lakers. He won a championship and an NBA Finals Most Valuable Player Award in his rookie season, and won four more championships with the Lakers during the 1980s. Johnson retired abruptly in 1991 after announcing that he had contracted HIV, but returned to play in the 1992 All-Star Game, winning the All-Star MVP Award. After protests from his fellow players, he retired again for four years, but returned in 1996, at age 36, to play 32 games for the Lakers before retiring for the third and final time.

The 1991–92 NBA season was the 76ers 43rd season in the National Basketball Association, and 29th season in Philadelphia. For the season, Charles Barkley changed his jersey number to #32 in honor of Magic Johnson, who retired due to HIV. However, the Sixers had retired that number in honor of Billy Cunningham, who un-retired it for Barkley to wear. After winning seven of their first ten games, the Sixers went on a 7-game losing streak. Plagued by injuries all season, they missed the playoffs by finishing fifth in the Atlantic Division with a 35–47 record. Barkley was selected for the 1992 NBA All-Star Game, where Magic returned and won the All-Star MVP award. Making matters worse for the Sixers, Barkley had a falling out with management when they did not re-sign Rick Mahorn, who went overseas to play in Italy. When the season was over, he demanded a trade which the Sixers obliged sending him to the Phoenix Suns. Mahorn would later on sign as a free agent with the New Jersey Nets during the following offseason.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a

social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Roland "Champ" Bailey Jr. (born June 22, 1978) is a former American football cornerback in the National Football League (NFL). He played college football for Georgia, where he earned consensus All-American honors, and was drafted by the Washington Redskins in the first round of the 1999 NFL Draft. He is the brother of former NFL linebacker Boss Bailey.

Rodney "Boss" Bailey (born October 14, 1979) is a former American football linebacker who played in the National Football League. He was originally drafted by the Detroit Lions in the second round of the 2003 NFL Draft. He played college football at the University of Georgia. He is the brother of former NFL cornerback Champ Bailey.

The Albanian Fascist Party (Albanian: "Partia Fashiste e Shqipërisë", or PFSH) was a Fascist organization active during World War II which held nominal power in Albania from 1939, when the country was conquered by Italy, until 1943, when Italy capitulated to the Allies. Afterwards, Albania fell under German occupation, and the PFSH was replaced by the Guard of Greater Albania.

Tefik Selim Mborja (1888-1954) was an Albanian politician and lawyer. He served as the general secretary of the Albanian Fascist Party during the Second World War.

Operation Lighthouse was the name given to the failed experimental launch of four Aggregate 3 liquid-fuel rockets by Wernher von Braun and Walter Dornberger on the German island of Greifswalder Oie in December 1937.

Major-General Dr. Walter Robert Dornberger (6 September 1895 – 27 June 1980) was a German Army artillery officer whose career spanned World War I and World War II. He was a leader of Nazi Germany's V-2 rocket program and other projects at the Peenemünde Army Research Center.

Dame Olivia Mary de Havilland, {'1': ", '2': ", '3': ", '4': "} (; born July 1, 1916) is a retired American actress. Her career spanned from 1935 to 1988. She appeared in 49 feature films, and was one of the leading movie stars during the golden age of Classical Hollywood. She is best known for her early screen performances in "The Adventures of Robin Hood" (1938) and "Gone with the Wind" (1939), and her later award-winning performances in "To Each His Own" (1946), "The Snake Pit" (1948), and "The Heiress" (1949).

Lady in a Cage is a 1964 American psychological thriller film directed by Walter Grauman, written and produced by Luther Davis, and released by Paramount Pictures. It stars Olivia de Havilland and features James Caan in his first substantial film role.

Jack is a 2015 Austrian thriller film about serial killer Jack Unterweger, directed by Elisabeth Scharang. It was screened in the Contemporary World Cinema section of the 2015 Toronto International Film Festival.

Johann "Jack" Unterweger (16 August 195029 June 1994) was an Austrian serial killer who murdered prostitutes in several countries. First convicted of a 1974 murder, he was released in 1990 as an example of rehabilitation. He became a journalist and minor celebrity, but within months started killing again. He committed suicide following a conviction for several murders. Austrian psychiatrist Dr. Reinhard Haller diagnosed him with narcissistic personality disorder in 1994.

Anneli Cahn Lax (23 February 1922, Katowice – 24 September 1999, New York City) was an American mathematician, who was known for being an editor of the Mathematics Association of America's New Mathematical Library Series, and for her work in reforming mathematics education with the inclusion of language skills. Anneli Lax received a bachelor's degree in 1942 from Adelphi University and her doctorate in 1956. She taught at New York University as a mathematics professor. She was married to the mathematician, Peter Lax.

Peter David Lax (born 1 May 1926) is a Hungarian-born American mathematician working in the areas of pure and applied mathematics. He has made important contributions to integrable systems, fluid dynamics and shock waves, solitonic physics, hyperbolic conservation laws, and mathematical and scientific computing, among other fields. Lax is listed as an ISI highly cited researcher.

Charlotte's Shorts is a 90 minute live performance of Charlotte Dean's short stories. The show has traditionally been cast with current and past Groundlings, such as Tim Bagley, Jim Rash, Jillian Bell,

Jordan Black, Gary Anthony Williams, Jonathan Stark, Michael Hitchcock, Andrew Friedman, Daniele Gaither, Mindy Sterling, and Laraine Newman. In 2014, "Charlotte's Shorts" was performed at various theaters in Los Angeles, including two shows at The Groundlings Theater. "Charlotte's Shorts" is prominently featured in SF Sketchfest and The Hollywood Fringe Festival.

Gary Anthony Williams (born March 14, 1966) is an American actor and comedian who provided the voice of Uncle Ruckus on "The Boondocks", Yancy Westridge in the video game "Alpha Protocol", and Horace Warfield in "". He appeared on the television series "Weeds", "Boston Legal", "Blue Collar TV", and as "Abe" Kenarban in "Malcolm in the Middle". Williams co-founded and is Artistic Director of the L.A. Comedy Shorts film festival in Hollywood, California. He also starred alongside Cedric the Entertainer on the hit TV Land sitcom "The Soul Man". Williams is currently a regular on "Whose Line is it Anyway?".

Three Men on a Horse is a play by George Abbott and John Cecil Holm. The comedy focuses on a man who discovers he has a talent for choosing the winning horse in a race as long as he never places a bet himself.

George Francis Abbott (June 25, 1887 – January 31, 1995) was an American theater producer and director, playwright, screenwriter, and film director and producer whose career spanned nine decades.

Ann Wigmore (1909–1994) was a Lithuanian–American "holistic health" practitioner and raw food advocate. Wigmore wrote several books on her theories and lectured widely to promote her practices.

Rejuvelac is kind of grain water invented and promoted by Ann Wigmore.

Moby-Dick; or, The Whale is a novel by American writer Herman Melville, published in 1851 during the period of the American Renaissance. Sailor Ishmael tells the story of the obsessive quest of Ahab, captain of the whaler "Pequod", for revenge on Moby Dick, the white whale that on the previous whaling voyage bit off Ahab's leg at the knee. The novel was a commercial failure and out of print at the time of the author's death in 1891, but during the 20th century, its reputation as a Great American Novel was established. William Faulkner confessed he wished he had written it himself, and D. H. Lawrence called it "one of the strangest and most wonderful books in the world", and "the greatest book of the sea ever written". "Call me Ishmael" is among world literature's most famous opening sentences.

Marvel Classics Comics was an American comics magazine which ran from 1976 until 1978. It specialized in adaptations of literary classics such as "Moby-Dick", "The Three Musketeers", and "The Iliad". It was Marvel Comics' attempt to pick up the mantle of "Classics Illustrated", which stopped publishing in 1971. 36 issues of "Marvel Classics Comics" were published, 12 of them being reprints of another publisher's work.

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre.

The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrović in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member of the Beatles, in 1981.

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

Ann Wigmore (1909–1994) was a Lithuanian–American "holistic health" practitioner and raw food advocate. Wigmore wrote several books on her theories and lectured widely to promote her practices.

Rejuvelac is kind of grain water invented and promoted by Ann Wigmore.

Dame Olivia Mary de Havilland, {'1': ", '2': ", '3': ", '4': "} (; born July 1, 1916) is a retired American actress. Her career spanned from 1935 to 1988. She appeared in 49 feature films, and was one of the leading movie stars during the golden age of Classical Hollywood. She is best known for her early screen performances in "The Adventures of Robin Hood" (1938) and "Gone with the Wind" (1939), and her later award-winning performances in "To Each His Own" (1946), "The Snake Pit" (1948), and "The Heiress" (1949).

Lady in a Cage is a 1964 American psychological thriller film directed by Walter Grauman, written and produced by Luther Davis, and released by Paramount Pictures. It stars Olivia de Havilland and features James Caan in his first substantial film role.

Moby-Dick; or, The Whale is a novel by American writer Herman Melville, published in 1851 during the period of the American Renaissance. Sailor Ishmael tells the story of the obsessive quest of Ahab, captain of the whaler "Pequod", for revenge on Moby Dick, the white whale that on the previous whaling voyage bit off Ahab's leg at the knee. The novel was a commercial failure and out of print at the time of the author's death in 1891, but during the 20th century, its reputation as a Great American Novel was established. William Faulkner confessed he wished he had written it himself, and D. H. Lawrence called

it "one of the strangest and most wonderful books in the world", and "the greatest book of the sea ever written". "Call me Ishmael" is among world literature's most famous opening sentences.

Marvel Classics Comics was an American comics magazine which ran from 1976 until 1978. It specialized in adaptations of literary classics such as "Moby-Dick", "The Three Musketeers", and "The Iliad". It was Marvel Comics' attempt to pick up the mantle of "Classics Illustrated", which stopped publishing in 1971. 36 issues of "Marvel Classics Comics" were published, 12 of them being reprints of another publisher's work.

Cedric Antonio Kyles (born April 24, 1964), better known by his stage name, Cedric the Entertainer, is an American actor, comedian, director, and game show host. He was originally the host on "It's Showtime at the Apollo". He also hosted BET's "ComicView" during the 1993–1994 season and "Def Comedy Jam" in 1995. He is best known for co-starring with Steve Harvey on The WB sitcom "The Steve Harvey Show" and starring as Eddie Walker in "Barbershop". He hosted the twelfth season of daytime version of "Who Wants to Be a Millionaire" in the 2013–2014 television season. He also starred in the TV Land original series "The Soul Man", which aired its fifth and final season in 2016.

The Black Movie Awards (BMAs) is an annual ceremony held to recognize achievements of film actors of African descent and to honor films that stand out in their portrayal of Black experience. Founded in 1997, with an inaugural event at the American Black Film Festival (ABFF), it has been televised several times since 2005, including the 2005 ceremony hosted by Cedric the Entertainer and the 2006 ceremony hosted by Tyler Perry.

Jewel Belair Staite (born June 2, 1982) is a Canadian actress. She is known for her roles as Kaylee Frye in the Fox television series "Firefly" (2002–03) and its spin-off theatrical film "Serenity" (2005), and as Dr. Jennifer Keller on Sci-Fi Channel's science-fiction television series "Stargate Atlantis" (2007–09). Staite also starred in her youth as Catalina in "Space Cases" (1996) and as "Becca" Fisher in "Flash Forward" (1996–97), and more recently as Raquel Westbrook in the Canadian drama "The L.A. Complex" (2012) and Caroline Swift in AMC's crime drama "The Killing" (2013–14).

Doomsday Prophecy is a 2011 sci-fi disaster television film by Jason Bourque starring Jewel Staite, Alan Dale and A.J. Buckley.

Ann Wigmore (1909–1994) was a Lithuanian–American "holistic health" practitioner and raw food advocate. Wigmore wrote several books on her theories and lectured widely to promote her practices.

Rejuvelac is kind of grain water invented and promoted by Ann Wigmore.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop (December 19, 1831 – October 16, 1884), born Bernice Pauahi Pūkaʻa, was an "aliʻi" (noble) of the Royal Family of the Kingdom of Hawaii and a well known philanthropist. At her death, her estate was the largest private landownership in the Hawaiian Islands, comprising approximately 9% of Hawaii's total area. The revenues from these lands are used to operate the Kamehameha Schools, which were established in 1887 according to Pauahi's will. Pauahi was married to businessman and philanthropist Charles Reed Bishop.

Pauahi (c.1804–1826) was a member of the royal family of the Kingdom of Hawaii in the House of Kamehameha. Referred as Pauahi in her lifetime, she is often referred to as Kalanipauahi or Kalani Pauahi to differentiate her from her niece and namesake Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Dogwoman is a series of Australian television telemovies screened on the Nine Network in 2000. The telemovies were created by and starred Magda Szubanski as Margaret O'Halloran. Margaret, a professional dog trainer, is drawn into a world of mystery, intrigue, and murder, which lies beneath the surface of dog-owners. Tara Morice played her sister Pauline O'Halloran and Raj Ryan played her boyfriend Brian Jayasinghe.

Magdalene Mary "Magda" Szubanski (born 12 April 1961) is an Australian television and film actress, comedian and writer.

Richard Ford (born February 16, 1944) is an American novelist and short story writer. His best-known works are the novel "The Sportswriter" and its sequels, "Independence Day", "The Lay of the Land" and "Let Me Be Frank With You", and the short story collection "Rock Springs", which contains several widely anthologized stories.

Rock Springs is a collection of short stories by author Richard Ford, published in 1987 and largely dealing with dysfunctional mothers and fathers and their effects on young male narrators.

The Georgia International Convention Center or GICC, opened in April 2009, is the second largest convention center in the U.S. state of Georgia, second only to the Georgia World Congress Center. It is located at 2000 Convention Center Concourse, just off Camp Creek Parkway (S.R. 6) and Roosevelt Highway (U.S. 29) in College Park. The Convention Center is accessible from the Airport MARTA station (via a connection to the ATL Skytrain), Interstate 285, and Interstate 85.

The Georgia World Congress Center (GWCC) is a convention center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Enclosing some 3.9 million ft (360,000 m) in exhibition space and hosting more than a million visitors each year, the GWCC is the third-largest convention center in the United States. Opened in 1976, the GWCC was the first state-owned convention center established in the United States. The center is operated on behalf of the state by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority, which was chartered in 1971 by Georgia General Assembly to develop an international trade and exhibition center in Atlanta. The authority later developed the Georgia Dome, Centennial Olympic Park, and Mercedes-Benz Stadium, which replaced the Georgia Dome. The Georgia Dome was closed on March 5, 2017 and is scheduled for implosion on November 20, 2017 while Mercedes-Benz Stadium officially opened on August 26, 2017. While the GWCCA owns Mercedes-Benz Stadium, AMB Group, the parent organization for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons and Major League Soccer's Atlanta United FC, is responsible for the stadium's operations.

Brittany Anne Snow (born March 9, 1986) is an American actress, producer, and singer.

Streak is a 2008 American coming-of-age short film directed by Demi Moore, written by Kelly Fremon and Allan Loeb, and starring Brittany Snow and Rumer Willis. The film was actress Demi Moore's first film as a director. The plot focuses on a young woman stuck in a life she no longer wants with gym-rat friends and obsessive behavior. To break free, she reaches for fun in an interesting form of expression.

Shia Saide LaBeouf (; born June 11, 1986) is an American actor, performance artist, and filmmaker. He became known among younger audiences as Louis Stevens in the Disney Channel series "Even Stevens", a role for which LaBeouf received a Young Artist Award nomination in 2001 and won a Daytime Emmy Award in 2003. He made his film debut in "The Christmas Path" (1998). In 2004, he made his directorial debut with the short film "Let's Love Hate" and later directed a short film titled "Maniac" (2011), starring American rappers Cage and Kid Cudi.

Maniac (stylized as MANIAC) is an American short slasher film, directed by Shia LaBeouf. It was released on October 31, 2011. The short film stars American rappers Scott "Kid Cudi" Mescudi and Chris "Cage" Palko, as French-speaking serial killers. Mescudi and Palko also co-wrote the film with LaBeouf.

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Victor Emmanuel III (Italian: "Vittorio Emanuele III" , Albanian: "Viktor Emanueli III" ; 11 November 1869 – 28 December 1947) was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946. In addition, he claimed the thrones of Ethiopia and Albania as Emperor of Ethiopia (1936–41) and King of the Albanians (1939–43), claims not recognised by the other great powers. During his long reign (nearly 46 years), which began after the assassination of his father Umberto I, the Kingdom of Italy became involved in two World Wars. His reign also encompassed the birth, rise, and fall of Italian Fascism.

Princess Mafalda of Savoy (2 November 1902 – 27 August 1944) was the second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and his wife Elena of Montenegro. The future King Umberto II of Italy was her younger brother.

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous Disney animated films, beginning with "Bambi", which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included "The Rescuers" in 1977, "The Fox and the Hound" in 1981, "The Black Cauldron" in 1985, "The Great Mouse Detective" in 1986, "Beauty and the Beast" in 1991, and "The Lion King" in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the

fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. "The Lion King" was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's "Hamlet".

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

While You Were Sleeping is a 1995 romantic comedy film directed by Jon Turteltaub and written by Daniel G. Sullivan and Fredric Lebow. It stars Sandra Bullock as Lucy, a Chicago Transit Authority token collector, and Bill Pullman as Jack, the brother of a man whose life she saves, along with Peter Gallagher as Peter, the man who is saved, Peter Boyle and Glynis Johns as members of Peter's family, and Jack Warden as longtime family friend and neighbor.

William James "Bill" Pullman (born December 17, 1953) is an American actor. He made his film debut in the 1986 film "Ruthless People", and has since gone on to star in other films, such as "Spaceballs" (1987), "The Accidental Tourist" (1988), "While You Were Sleeping" (1995), "Casper" (1995), "Independence Day" (1996) and "Lost Highway" (1997). He has also appeared regularly on television, usually in films and miniseries, though he also had a starring role in the one-season show "1600 Penn". As of late summer 2017, he is in the main cast of USA Network's new eight-episode, murder-mystery limited series "The Sinner".

Søren Peder Lauritz Sørensen (9 January 1868 – 12 February 1939) was a Danish chemist, famous for the introduction of the concept of pH, a scale for measuring acidity and alkalinity. He was born in Havrebjerg, Denmark.

Carsten Erik Olsen (March 1, 1891 – August 19, 1974) was a Danish plant ecologist and plant physiologist, who pioneered the study of plant nutrition in soils of different pH. He was born in Copenhagen and began studies of botany at the University of Copenhagen in 1910, at first with professor Eugenius Warming, then with professor Christen Raunkiær. His doctoral dissertation (1921)

was on the influence of soil pH on the natural distribution of plants. He was then employed by the Carlsberg Laboratory as an assistant to the chemist S. P. L. Sørensen, later in his own lab. There, he worked on plant uptake of ions, especially iron, nitrogen fixation and calcicolous plants.

The Georgia International Convention Center or GICC, opened in April 2009, is the second largest convention center in the U.S. state of Georgia, second only to the Georgia World Congress Center. It is located at 2000 Convention Center Concourse, just off Camp Creek Parkway (S.R. 6) and Roosevelt Highway (U.S. 29) in College Park. The Convention Center is accessible from the Airport MARTA station (via a connection to the ATL Skytrain), Interstate 285, and Interstate 85.

The Georgia World Congress Center (GWCC) is a convention center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Enclosing some 3.9 million ft (360,000 m) in exhibition space and hosting more than a million visitors each year, the GWCC is the third-largest convention center in the United States. Opened in 1976, the GWCC was the first state-owned convention center established in the United States. The center is operated on behalf of the state by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority, which was chartered in 1971 by Georgia General Assembly to develop an international trade and exhibition center in Atlanta. The authority later developed the Georgia Dome, Centennial Olympic Park, and Mercedes-Benz Stadium, which replaced the Georgia Dome. The Georgia Dome was closed on March 5, 2017 and is scheduled for implosion on November 20, 2017 while Mercedes-Benz Stadium officially opened on August 26, 2017. While the GWCCA owns Mercedes-Benz Stadium, AMB Group, the parent organization for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons and Major League Soccer's Atlanta United FC, is responsible for the stadium's operations.

Spy Hunter is an overhead view, vehicular combat game developed by Bally Midway and released in arcades in 1983.

Highway Pursuit is a computer game remake of Spy Hunter created by Adam Dawes in association with Retrospec, initially released in 2003.

The Georgia International Convention Center or GICC, opened in April 2009, is the second largest convention center in the U.S. state of Georgia, second only to the Georgia World Congress Center. It is located at 2000 Convention Center Concourse, just off Camp Creek Parkway (S.R. 6) and Roosevelt Highway (U.S. 29) in College Park. The Convention Center is accessible from the Airport MARTA station (via a connection to the ATL Skytrain), Interstate 285, and Interstate 85.

The Georgia World Congress Center (GWCC) is a convention center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Enclosing some 3.9 million ft (360,000 m) in exhibition space and hosting more than a million visitors each year, the GWCC is the third-largest convention center in the United States. Opened in 1976, the GWCC was the first state-owned convention center established in the United States. The center is operated on behalf of the state by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority, which was chartered in 1971 by Georgia General Assembly to develop an international trade and exhibition center in Atlanta. The authority later developed the Georgia Dome, Centennial Olympic Park, and Mercedes-Benz Stadium, which replaced the Georgia Dome. The Georgia Dome was closed on March 5, 2017 and is scheduled for implosion on November 20, 2017 while Mercedes-Benz Stadium officially opened on August 26, 2017. While the GWCCA owns Mercedes-Benz Stadium, AMB Group, the parent organization for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons and Major League Soccer's Atlanta United FC, is responsible for the stadium's operations.

Brittany Anne Snow (born March 9, 1986) is an American actress, producer, and singer.

Streak is a 2008 American coming-of-age short film directed by Demi Moore, written by Kelly Fremon and Allan Loeb, and starring Brittany Snow and Rumer Willis. The film was actress Demi Moore's first film as a director. The plot focuses on a young woman stuck in a life she no longer wants with gym-rat friends and obsessive behavior. To break free, she reaches for fun in an interesting form of expression.

Hugh Michael Jackman (born 12 October 1968) is an Australian actor, singer, and producer. Jackman has won international recognition for his roles in a variety of film genres. He is known for his long-running role as Wolverine in the "X-Men" film series, as well as for his lead roles in films such as the romantic-comedy fantasy *"Kate & Leopold"* (2001), the action-horror film *"Van Helsing"* (2004), the magic-themed drama *"The Prestige"* (2006), the epic fantasy drama *"The Fountain"* (2006), the epic historical romantic drama *"Australia"* (2008), the film version of *"Les Misérables"* (2012), and the thriller *"Prisoners"* (2013). His work in *"Les Misérables"* earned him his first Academy Award nomination for Best Actor and his first Golden Globe Award for Best Actor – Motion Picture Musical or Comedy in 2013.

The Prestige is a 2006 British-American mystery thriller film directed by Christopher Nolan, from a screenplay adapted by Nolan and his brother Jonathan from Christopher Priest's 1995 novel of the same name. Its story follows Robert Angier and Alfred Borden, rival stage magicians in London at the end of the 19th century. Obsessed with creating the best stage illusion, they engage in competitive one-upmanship with tragic results. The film stars Hugh Jackman as Robert Angier, Christian Bale as Alfred Borden, and David Bowie as Nikola Tesla. It also stars Scarlett Johansson, Michael Caine, Piper Perabo, Andy Serkis, and Rebecca Hall. The film reunites Nolan with actors Bale and Caine from *"Batman Begins"* and returning cinematographer Wally Pfister, production designer Nathan Crowley, film score composer David Julyan, and editor Lee Smith.

Charlotte's Shorts is a 90 minute live performance of Charlotte Dean's short stories. The show has traditionally been cast with current and past Groundlings, such as Tim Bagley, Jim Rash, Jillian Bell, Jordan Black, Gary Anthony Williams, Jonathan Stark, Michael Hitchcock, Andrew Friedman, Daniele Gaither, Mindy Sterling, and Laraine Newman. In 2014, *"Charlotte's Shorts"* was performed at various theaters in Los Angeles, including two shows at The Groundlings Theater. *"Charlotte's Shorts"* is prominently featured in SF Sketchfest and The Hollywood Fringe Festival.

Gary Anthony Williams (born March 14, 1966) is an American actor and comedian who provided the voice of Uncle Ruckus on *"The Boondocks"*, Yancy Westridge in the video game *"Alpha Protocol"*, and Horace Warfield in *""*. He appeared on the television series *"Weeds"*, *"Boston Legal"*, *"Blue Collar TV"*, and as "Abe" Kenarban in *"Malcolm in the Middle"*. Williams co-founded and is Artistic Director of the L.A. Comedy Shorts film festival in Hollywood, California. He also starred alongside Cedric the Entertainer on the hit TV Land sitcom *"The Soul Man"*. Williams is currently a regular on *"Whose Line is it Anyway?"*.

Lawrence Turman (born November 28, 1926 in Los Angeles) is a film producer who currently serves as the director of The Peter Stark Producing Program at the University of Southern California. He was nominated for an Academy Award for *"The Graduate"* (1967). He has also produced such films such as

"Pretty Poison" (1968), "The Great White Hope" (1970), "The Thing" (1982), "Mass Appeal" (1984), "Short Circuit" (1986), "The River Wild" (1994), and "American History X" (1998).

Short Circuit is a 1986 American comic science fiction film directed by John Badham and written by S. S. Wilson and Brent Maddock. The film's plot centers upon an experimental military robot that is struck by lightning and gains a more humanlike intelligence, with which it embarks to explore its new state. "Short Circuit" stars Ally Sheedy, Steve Guttenberg, Fisher Stevens, Austin Pendleton and G. W. Bailey, with Tim Blaney as the voice of the robot named "Johnny 5". A sequel, "Short Circuit 2", was released in 1988.

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald TrumpDonald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafortand at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Prevention is an American healthy lifestyle magazine, started in 1950, and published by Rodale Press in Emmaus, Pennsylvania, in the United States. The range of subjects includes food, nutrition, workouts, beauty, and cooking. It was founded by J. I. Rodale and is currently led by Editorial Director Anne Alexander. It is one of the largest magazines in the world, with a circulation of 2 million editions around the world, and over 10,000,000 readers a month. The last edition of the Australian version of "Prevention" was published in December 2016.

Georgia Rickard is an Australian-born journalist, magazine editor, author and media commentator. Her work has appeared in magazines and newspapers across numerous publications both within Australia and globally, for titles such as "Cosmopolitan", "CLEO", "Women's Health", "GQ", "Prevention", and the "Sunday Telegraph".

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous Disney animated films, beginning with "Bambi", which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included "The Rescuers" in 1977, "The Fox and the Hound" in 1981, "The Black Cauldron" in 1985, "The Great Mouse Detective" in 1986, "Beauty and the Beast" in 1991, and "The Lion King" in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. "The Lion King" was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to

Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's "Hamlet".

The Grudge 2 is a 2006 American supernatural horror film and a sequel to the 2004 film, "The Grudge". Produced by Sam Raimi, the film was directed by Takashi Shimizu (director of the "Ju-on" series), written by Stephen Susco and stars an ensemble cast that includes Amber Tamblyn, Sarah Michelle Gellar, Edison Chen, Arielle Kebbel, Jenna Dewan Tatum, Teresa Palmer, Misako Uno, Matthew Knight and Takako Fuji.

Samuel M "Sam" Raimi (; born October 23, 1959) is an American film director, producer, screenwriter and actor, famous for creating the cult horror "Evil Dead" series, as well as directing the original "Spider-Man" trilogy (2002–07), the 1990 superhero film "Darkman" and the "I Will Rip Your Soul Out" scene from the 2013 remake of "Evil Dead". His most recent film is the 2013 Disney fantasy film "Oz the Great and Powerful".

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Victor Emmanuel III (Italian: "Vittorio Emanuele III" , Albanian: "Viktor Emanueli III" ; 11 November 1869 – 28 December 1947) was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946. In addition, he claimed the thrones of Ethiopia and Albania as Emperor of Ethiopia (1936–41) and King of the Albanians (1939–43), claims not recognised by the other great powers. During his long reign (nearly 46 years), which began after the assassination of his father Umberto I, the Kingdom of Italy became involved in two World Wars. His reign also encompassed the birth, rise, and fall of Italian Fascism.

Princess Mafalda of Savoy (2 November 1902 – 27 August 1944) was the second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and his wife Elena of Montenegro. The future King Umberto II of Italy was her younger brother.

James G. Kiernan was an American psychologist, prominent in American gay history for the first recorded use of the terms "heterosexual" and "homosexual" in 1892. Jonathan Ned Katz, historian of the American gay and lesbian experience, cites Kiernan's initial attribution of perversion to the term "heterosexual." Kiernan went on to write of a variety of topics, e.g. Mary MacLane's disciple Viola Larsen, who stole a horse and wrote romantic letters to other girls, as an example of child precocity and possible genius.

Mary MacLane (May 1, 1881 – "c". August 6, 1929) was a controversial Canadian-born American writer whose frank memoirs helped usher in the confessional style of autobiographical writing. MacLane was known as the "Wild Woman of Butte".

Bernice Pauahi Bishop (December 19, 1831 – October 16, 1884), born Bernice Pauahi Pūkū, was an "aliʻi" (noble) of the Royal Family of the Kingdom of Hawaii and a well known philanthropist. At her death, her estate was the largest private landownership in the Hawaiian Islands, comprising approximately 9% of Hawaii's total area. The revenues from these lands are used to operate the Kamehameha Schools, which were established in 1887 according to Pauahi's will. Pauahi was married to businessman and philanthropist Charles Reed Bishop.

Pauahi (c.1804–1826) was a member of the royal family of the Kingdom of Hawaii in the House of Kamehameha. Referred as Pauahi in her lifetime, she is often referred to as Kalanipauahi or Kalani Pauahi to differentiate her from her niece and namesake Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Adèle King (born Adèle Condrón-King, 4 April 1951) is an Irish entertainer better known as Twink from her time as a member of a group called Maxi, Dick and Twink which was a girl band in Ireland in the late 1960s and 1970s. She is the mother of singer Chloë Agnew from the group Celtic Woman.

Chloë Alexandra Adele Emily Agnew (born 9 June 1989 in Dublin, Ireland) is an Irish singer and songwriter who is an original former member of the Celtic music group Celtic Woman, as well as its youngest member. She comes from Knocklyon, County Dublin where she lived with her mother Adele "Twink" King and younger sister, Naomi. She sings in English, Irish, Latin, Italian, and German. Agnew has a soprano vocal range.

Death in Paradise is a British-French crime comedy-drama television series created by Robert Thorogood, starring Ben Miller (series 1–3), Kris Marshall (series 3–6) & Ardal O'Hanlon (series 6–present). The programme is a joint UK and French production filmed on the French Caribbean island

of Guadeloupe and broadcast on BBC One in the United Kingdom and France 2 in France. "Death in Paradise" has enjoyed high ratings, leading to repeated renewals. A sixth series began broadcasting on 5 January 2017 and aired its finale on 23 February, with the subsequent DVD release occurring three days later on 27 February 2017. The show will return in 2018 for a seventh series.

Ardal O'Hanlon (; born 8 October 1965) is an Irish comedian and actor. He played Father Dougal McGuire in "Father Ted", George Sunday/Thermoman in "My Hero", and DI Jack Mooney in "Death in Paradise".

Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song "Sexual" by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor Rådström, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop (December 19, 1831 – October 16, 1884), born Bernice Pauahi Pūkele, was an "aliʻi" (noble) of the Royal Family of the Kingdom of Hawaii and a well known philanthropist. At her death, her estate was the largest private landownership in the Hawaiian Islands, comprising approximately 9% of Hawaii's total area. The revenues from these lands are used to operate the Kamehameha Schools, which were established in 1887 according to Pauahi's will. Pauahi was married to businessman and philanthropist Charles Reed Bishop.

Pauahi (c.1804–1826) was a member of the royal family of the Kingdom of Hawaii in the House of Kamehameha. Referred as Pauahi in her lifetime, she is often referred to as Kalanipauahi or Kalani Pauahi to differentiate her from her niece and namesake Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

Masakazu Katsura (■ ■■ , Katsura Masakazu , born December 10, 1962) is a Japanese manga artist, known for several works of manga, including "Wing-man", "Shadow Lady", "DNA²", "Video Girl Ai", "I"s", and "Zetman". He has also worked as character designer for "", "Tiger & Bunny" and "".

I"s (■■■ , Aizu) is a Japanese manga series written and illustrated by Masakazu Katsura. The story's main character is 16-year-old high school student Ichitaka Seto who is in love with his classmate Iori Yoshizuki, but too shy to tell her. Again and again he plans to tell her his true feelings, but each time something (usually a misunderstanding of some kind) gets in the way. Things become even more complicated when Itsuki Akiba returns to Japan; she is a girl Ichitaka was friends with in their childhood before she moved to the United States, and who had a huge crush on him.

The 2009 Cleveland Browns season was the team's 61st season as a professional sports franchise and its 57th season as a member of the National Football League (NFL). The team placed fourth in the AFC North with a record of 5–11, improving upon its 2008 record of 4–12. This season marked George Kokinis and Eric Mangini's first seasons as the team's general manager and head coach, respectively; however, Kokinis was fired on November 2 during the team's Week 9 bye week. The Browns played all of their home games at Cleveland Browns Stadium in Cleveland, Ohio.

The American Football Conference North Division, or AFC North, is a division of the National Football League's (NFL) American Football Conference (AFC). It was created as the AFC Central in 1970 following the completion of the AFL–NFL merger when two of the NFL teams—the Cleveland Browns and the Pittsburgh Steelers—moved from the "old" NFL to join the former American Football League teams in the AFC, in order to give the two conferences an equal number of teams. The division adopted its current name in 2002, when the league realigned divisions after expanding to 32 teams.

Three Men on a Horse is a play by George Abbott and John Cecil Holm. The comedy focuses on a man who discovers he has a talent for choosing the winning horse in a race as long as he never places a bet himself.

George Francis Abbott (June 25, 1887 – January 31, 1995) was an American theater producer and director, playwright, screenwriter, and film director and producer whose career spanned nine decades.

The Prince and Me is a 2004 romantic comedy film directed by Martha Coolidge, and starring Julia Stiles, Luke Mably, and Ben Miller, with Miranda Richardson, James Fox, and Alberta Watson. The film focuses on Paige Morgan, a pre-med college student in Wisconsin, who is pursued by a prince posing as a normal college student.

Kam Heskin (born Kam Erika Heskin on May 8, 1973) is an American actress. She began her career playing Caitlin Richards Deschanel on the NBC daytime soap opera "Sunset Beach" (1998–1999), before appearing in films "Planet of the Apes" (2001 and "Catch Me If You Can" (2002). Heskin went to play Elizabeth Bennet in the 2003 independent film "", and Paige Morgan in the "The Prince and Me" film franchise (2006–2010).

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous

Disney animated films, beginning with "Bambi", which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included "The Rescuers" in 1977, "The Fox and the Hound" in 1981, "The Black Cauldron" in 1985, "The Great Mouse Detective" in 1986, "Beauty and the Beast" in 1991, and "The Lion King" in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. "The Lion King" was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's "Hamlet".

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Death in Paradise is a British-French crime comedy-drama television series created by Robert Thorogood, starring Ben Miller (series 1–3), Kris Marshall (series 3–6) & Ardal O'Hanlon (series 6–present). The programme is a joint UK and French production filmed on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe and broadcast on BBC One in the United Kingdom and France 2 in France. "Death in Paradise" has enjoyed high ratings, leading to repeated renewals. A sixth series began broadcasting on 5 January 2017 and aired its finale on 23 February, with the subsequent DVD release occurring three days later on 27 February 2017. The show will return in 2018 for a seventh series.

Ardal O'Hanlon (; born 8 October 1965) is an Irish comedian and actor. He played Father Dougal McGuire in "Father Ted", George Sunday/Thermoman in "My Hero", and DI Jack Mooney in "Death in Paradise".

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre. The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrović in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member of the Beatles, in 1981.

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same

name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

Hook and Ladder No. 4, originally Truck No. 4, is a firehouse located at Delaware Avenue (U.S. Route 9W and New York State Route 443) in Albany, New York, United States. It is an elaborate brick structure in the Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style, designed by Albany architect Marcus T. Reynolds, and completed in 1912. In 2001 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Marcus Tullius Reynolds (August 20, 1869 – March 18, 1937) was an American architect from the Albany, New York area. Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, he was raised by his aunt in Albany after the death of his mother. He attended Williams College and Columbia University and began his life as an architect in 1893. He is well known for his bank designs and specifically his design of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company Building in downtown Albany. Many of his buildings still stand today; some are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. He was the brother of the Albany historian and author Cuyler Reynolds.

Hans Knirsch (September 14, 1877, Triebendorf – December 6, 1933, Duchcov) was an Austro-German activist from Moravia for Austrian National Socialism. After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he led the original party in Bohemia, called the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. Together with Rudolf Jung and Hans Krebs, he was one of the original core of National Socialists that remained in the Nazi Party after 1933.

Austrian National Socialism was a Pan-German movement that was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The movement took a concrete form on November 15, 1903 when the German Worker's Party (DAP) was established in Austria with its secretariat stationed in the town of Aussig (now Usti nad Labem in the Czech Republic). It was suppressed under the rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (1932–34), with its political organization, the DNSAP ("German National Socialist Workers' Party") banned in early 1933, but revived and made part of the German Nazi Party after the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's

found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

Joseph Glidden (January 18, 1813 – October 9, 1906) was an American businessman. He was the inventor of the barbed wire.

The Barbed Wire Patent Case, 143 U.S. 275 was a significant patent dispute in 1892 between plaintiff Joseph Glidden and the USPTO regarding the right of barbed wire. Lucian Smith was the original inventor in 1867 and held patent rights for it, with Glidden making changes to it in 1874 that he believed were novelty enough to merit a new invention and thus new patent.

Hans Knirsch (September 14, 1877, Triebendorf – December 6, 1933, Duchcov) was an Austro-German activist from Moravia for Austrian National Socialism. After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he led the original party in Bohemia, called the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. Together with Rudolf Jung and Hans Krebs, he was one of the original core of National Socialists that remained in the Nazi Party after 1933.

Austrian National Socialism was a Pan-German movement that was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The movement took a concrete form on November 15, 1903 when the German Worker's Party (DAP) was established in Austria with its secretariat stationed in the town of Aussig (now Usti nad Labem in the Czech Republic). It was suppressed under the rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (1932–34), with its political organization, the DNSAP ("German National Socialist Workers' Party") banned in early 1933, but revived and made part of the German Nazi Party after the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump: Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

Johnny Pemberton (born in 1981) is an American actor and comedian from Rochester, Minnesota. He is best known for his role as the titular "Son of Zorn" in the short-lived Fox sitcom, and has also appeared as the recurring character Bo Thompson in the NBC sitcom "Superstore".

Superstore is an American single-camera sitcom television series that premiered on NBC on November 30, 2015. The series was created by Justin Spitzer, who also serves as an executive producer. Starring America Ferrera (who also serves as a producer) and Ben Feldman, "Superstore" follows a group of employees working at "Cloud 9", store number 1217, a fictional big-box store in St. Louis, Missouri. The ensemble and supporting cast features Lauren Ash, Colton Dunn, Nico Santos, Nichole Bloom, and Mark McKinney.

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals

Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump: Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

Joseph Glidden (January 18, 1813 – October 9, 1906) was an American businessman. He was the inventor of the barbed wire.

The Barbed Wire Patent Case, 143 U.S. 275 was a significant patent dispute in 1892 between plaintiff Joseph Glidden and the USPTO regarding the right of barbed wire. Lucian Smith was the original inventor in 1867 and held patent rights for it, with Glidden making changes to it in 1874 that he believed were novelty enough to merit a new invention and thus new patent.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films.

She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song "Sexual" by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor Rådström, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre. The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrovi█ in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member of the Beatles, in 1981.

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit,

Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

The Prince and Me is a 2004 romantic comedy film directed by Martha Coolidge, and starring Julia Stiles, Luke Mably, and Ben Miller, with Miranda Richardson, James Fox, and Alberta Watson. The film focuses on Paige Morgan, a pre-med college student in Wisconsin, who is pursued by a prince posing as a normal college student.

Kam Heskin (born Kam Erika Heskin on May 8, 1973) is an American actress. She began her career playing Caitlin Richards Deschanel on the NBC daytime soap opera "Sunset Beach" (1998–1999), before appearing in films "Planet of the Apes" (2001) and "Catch Me If You Can" (2002). Heskin went to play Elizabeth Bennet in the 2003 independent film "", and Paige Morgan in the "The Prince and Me" film franchise (2006–2010).

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have

been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Joseph Glidden (January 18, 1813 – October 9, 1906) was an American businessman. He was the inventor of the barbed wire.

The Barbed Wire Patent Case, 143 U.S. 275 was a significant patent dispute in 1892 between plaintiff Joseph Glidden and the USPTO regarding the right of barbed wire. Lucian Smith was the original inventor in 1867 and held patent rights for it, with Glidden making changes to it in 1874 that he believed were novelty enough to merit a new invention and thus new patent.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad' (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Luke Null (born July 7, 1990 in Cincinnati, Ohio) is an American actor, comedian, and singer, who currently works as a cast member on "Saturday Night Live", having joined the show at the start of its forty-third season. Prior to joining the show, Null was known for performing at the iO Theater in Chicago specializing in musical comedy. Luke Null is now the second "SNL" cast member born in the 1990s after Pete Davidson (though Null is older than Davidson by three years).

The forty-third season of the NBC comedy series "Saturday Night Live" premiered on September 30, 2017 with host Ryan Gosling and musical guest Jay-Z during the 2017–2018 television season. Like the final four episodes of season 42, season 43 will be broadcast live in all four time zones within the contiguous United States.

Hans Knirsch (September 14, 1877, Triebendorf – December 6, 1933, Duchcov) was an Austro-German activist from Moravia for Austrian National Socialism. After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he led the original party in Bohemia, called the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. Together with Rudolf Jung and Hans Krebs, he was one of the original core of National Socialists that remained in the Nazi Party after 1933.

Austrian National Socialism was a Pan-German movement that was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The movement took a concrete form on November 15, 1903 when the German Worker's Party (DAP) was established in Austria with its secretariat stationed in the town of Aussig (now Ústí nad Labem in the Czech Republic). It was suppressed under the rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (1932–34), with its political organization, the DNSAP ("German National Socialist Workers' Party") banned in early 1933, but revived and made part of the German Nazi Party after the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Joseph Glidden (January 18, 1813 – October 9, 1906) was an American businessman. He was the inventor of the barbed wire.

The Barbed Wire Patent Case, 143 U.S. 275 was a significant patent dispute in 1892 between plaintiff Joseph Glidden and the USPTO regarding the right of barbed wire. Lucian Smith was the original inventor in 1867 and held patent rights for it, with Glidden making changes to it in 1874 that he believed were novelty enough to merit a new invention and thus new patent.

Johnny Pemberton (born in 1981) is an American actor and comedian from Rochester, Minnesota. He is best known for his role as the titular "Son of Zorn" in the short-lived Fox sitcom, and has also appeared as the recurring character Bo Thompson in the NBC sitcom "Superstore".

Superstore is an American single-camera sitcom television series that premiered on NBC on November 30, 2015. The series was created by Justin Spitzer, who also serves as an executive producer. Starring America Ferrera (who also serves as a producer) and Ben Feldman, "Superstore" follows a group of employees working at "Cloud 9", store number 1217, a fictional big-box store in St. Louis, Missouri. The ensemble and supporting cast features Lauren Ash, Colton Dunn, Nico Santos, Nichole Bloom, and Mark McKinney.

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre. The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as

the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrovi█ in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member of the Beatles, in 1981.

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre. The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrovi█ in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member of the Beatles, in 1981.

Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B; singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song "Sexual" by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor R  dstr  m, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

Luke Null (born July 7, 1990 in Cincinnati, Ohio) is an American actor, comedian, and singer, who currently works as a cast member on "Saturday Night Live", having joined the show at the start of its forty-third season. Prior to joining the show, Null was known for performing at the iO Theater in Chicago specializing in musical comedy. Luke Null is now the second "SNL" cast member born in the 1990s after Pete Davidson (though Null is older than Davidson by three years).

The forty-third season of the NBC comedy series "Saturday Night Live" premiered on September 30, 2017 with host Ryan Gosling and musical guest Jay-Z during the 2017–2018 television season. Like the final four episodes of season 42, season 43 will be broadcast live in all four time zones within the contiguous United States.

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald TrumpDonald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafortand at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Shia Saide LaBeouf (; born June 11, 1986) is an American actor, performance artist, and filmmaker. He became known among younger audiences as Louis Stevens in the Disney Channel series "Even Stevens", a role for which LaBeouf received a Young Artist Award nomination in 2001 and won a Daytime Emmy Award in 2003. He made his film debut in "The Christmas Path" (1998). In 2004, he made his directorial debut with the short film "Let's Love Hate" and later directed a short film titled "Maniac" (2011), starring American rappers Cage and Kid Cudi.

Maniac (stylized as MANIAC) is an American short slasher film, directed by Shia LaBeouf. It was released on October 31, 2011. The short film stars American rappers Scott "Kid Cudi" Mescudi and Chris "Cage" Palko, as French-speaking serial killers. Mescudi and Palko also co-wrote the film with LaBeouf.

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

James G. Kiernan was an American psychologist, prominent in American gay history for the first recorded use of the terms "heterosexual" and "homosexual" in 1892. Jonathan Ned Katz, historian of the American gay and lesbian experience, cites Kiernan's initial attribution of perversion to the term "heterosexual." Kiernan went on to write of a variety of topics, e.g. Mary MacLane's disciple Viola Larsen, who stole a horse and wrote romantic letters to other girls, as an example of child precocity and possible genius.

Mary MacLane (May 1, 1881 – "c". August 6, 1929) was a controversial Canadian-born American writer whose frank memoirs helped usher in the confessional style of autobiographical writing. MacLane was known as the "Wild Woman of Butte".

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

Spy Hunter is an overhead view, vehicular combat game developed by Bally Midway and released in arcades in 1983.

Highway Pursuit is a computer game remake of Spy Hunter created by Adam Dawes in association with Retrospec, initially released in 2003.

The CFL on TSN is TSN's presentation of the Canadian Football League. TSN has broadcast CFL games since the 1987 season and has been the exclusive broadcaster of all CFL games (including the playoffs and Grey Cup) since 2008. While the CFL on TSN shows all CFL games, the game of the week is aired on "Wendy's Friday Night Football". An additional, more entertainment-focused "Thursday Night Football" telecast (unrelated to the National Football League package of the same name, which aired on rival Sportsnet until 2016 but moved to TSN and sister network CTV Two in 2017) was added in 2015.

Wendy's is an American international fast food restaurant chain founded by Dave Thomas on November 15, 1969, in Columbus, Ohio, United States. The company moved its headquarters to Dublin, Ohio, on January 29, 2006. As of 2016, Wendy's was the world's third largest hamburger fast food chain with 6,500+ locations, following Burger King and McDonald's. On April 24, 2008, the company announced a merger with Triarc Companies Inc., a publicly traded company and the parent company of Arby's. Despite the new ownership, Wendy's headquarters remained in Dublin. Previously, Wendy's had rejected more than two buyout offers from Triarc. Following the merger, Triarc became known as Wendy's/Arby's Group, and later as The Wendy's Company.

While You Were Sleeping is a 1995 romantic comedy film directed by Jon Turteltaub and written by Daniel G. Sullivan and Fredric Lebow. It stars Sandra Bullock as Lucy, a Chicago Transit Authority token collector, and Bill Pullman as Jack, the brother of a man whose life she saves, along with Peter Gallagher as Peter, the man who is saved, Peter Boyle and Glynis Johns as members of Peter's family, and Jack Warden as longtime family friend and neighbor.

William James "Bill" Pullman (born December 17, 1953) is an American actor. He made his film debut in the 1986 film "Ruthless People", and has since gone on to star in other films, such as "Spaceballs" (1987), "The Accidental Tourist" (1988), "While You Were Sleeping" (1995), "Casper" (1995), "Independence Day" (1996) and "Lost Highway" (1997). He has also appeared regularly on television, usually in films and miniseries, though he also had a starring role in the one-season show "1600 Penn". As of late summer 2017, he is in the main cast of USA Network's new eight-episode, murder-mystery limited series "The Sinner".

Cock and Bull is the title of a volume composed of two novellas by Will Self, which includes the stories "Cock" and "Bull". The two stories are characterized by empty, emotionless, phatic sex; rape; cruelty; and violence. The book was originally published in 1992 by Bloomsbury.

William Woodard Self (born 26 September 1961) is an English novelist, journalist, political commentator and television personality.

The Albanian Fascist Party (Albanian: "Partia Fashiste e Shqipërisë" , or PFSH) was a Fascist organization active during World War II which held nominal power in Albania from 1939, when the country was conquered by Italy, until 1943, when Italy capitulated to the Allies. Afterwards, Albania fell under German occupation, and the PFSH was replaced by the Guard of Greater Albania.

Tefik Selim Mborja (1888-1954) was an Albanian politician and lawyer. He served as the general secretary of the Albanian Fascist Party during the Second World War.

Blood on the Dance Floor is an American electronic music duo from Orlando, Florida, formed in 2006. The group's former line-up consisted of Dahvie Vanity and Jayy Von Monroe. As of 2017, the current members of the group are Dahvie Vanity and Fallon Vendetta. The group released eight studio albums: "Let's Start A Riot" in 2008, "It's Hard to Be A Diamond In A Rhinestone World" in 2008, "Epic" in 2010, "All the Rage in 2011", "Evolution" in 2012, "Bad Blood" in 2013, "Bitchcraft" in 2014, and "Scissors" in 2016. The group released several EPs and a remix album as well before announcing they will be disbanding in 2016.

Angelspit is an electronic music band originally from Sydney, Australia and currently based in the United States. The band was formed in 2004 by vocalists/synthesists Destroyx (Amelia Tan) and ZooG (Karl Learmont). The band's music combines stylistic elements of horror, punk, pop and electronic music. Their work contains imagery revolving around medical experiments and grotesque societies. The band is currently based in Chicago. Angelspit has toured with Angel Theory, Ayria, Ikon, KMFDM, Tankt and The Crüxshadows, and have also shared the stage with bands such as The Sisters of Mercy, Nitzer Ebb, Skinny Puppy and Front Line Assembly. They performed with Lords of Acid during a 22-date U.S. tour in March 2011 and toured the United States with Blood on the Dance Floor in October 2011.

Jewel Belair Staite (born June 2, 1982) is a Canadian actress. She is known for her roles as Kaylee Frye in the Fox television series "Firefly" (2002–03) and its spin-off theatrical film "Serenity" (2005), and as Dr. Jennifer Keller on Sci-Fi Channel's science-fiction television series "Stargate Atlantis" (2007–09). Staite also starred in her youth as Catalina in "Space Cases" (1996) and as "Becca" Fisher in "Flash Forward" (1996–97), and more recently as Raquel Westbrook in the Canadian drama "The L.A. Complex" (2012) and Caroline Swift in AMC's crime drama "The Killing" (2013–14).

Doomsday Prophecy is a 2011 sci-fi disaster television film by Jason Bourque starring Jewel Staite, Alan Dale and A.J. Buckley.

Field Marshal has been the highest rank in the British Army since 1736. A five-star rank with NATO code OF-10, it is equivalent to an Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy or a Marshal of the Royal Air

Force in the Royal Air Force (RAF). A Field Marshal's insignia consists of two crossed batons surrounded by yellow leaves below St Edward's Crown. Like Marshals of the RAF and Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals traditionally remain officers for life, though on half-pay when not in an appointment. The rank has been used sporadically throughout its history and was vacant during parts of the 18th and 19th centuries (when all former holders of the rank were deceased). After the Second World War, it became standard practice to appoint the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (later renamed Chief of the General Staff) to the rank on his last day in the post. Army officers occupying the post of Chief of the Defence Staff, the professional head of all the British Armed Forces, were usually promoted to the rank upon their appointment.

Field Marshal Sir Charles Comyn Egerton (10 November 1848 – 20 February 1921) was a senior Indian Army officer from the Egerton family.

"Take a Bow" is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna for "" (2008), the re-release of her third studio album "Good Girl Gone Bad" (2007). The song was written and produced by Tor Erik Hermansen, Mikkel Eriksen, and Shaffer Smith under their stage names StarGate and Ne-Yo. "Take a Bow" was released as the first single from the re-release and the fifth single overall from the two releases. It is an R&B song that contains elements of dance-pop. Critical reception of "Take a Bow" was mixed, with some critics praising the song's lyrics and powerful balladry, while others criticized StarGate's production as unoriginal.

"Fading" is a song by Barbadian recording artist Rihanna from her fifth studio album, "Loud" (2010). The song was written by Jamal Jones and Ester Dean, whilst production of the song was completed by Jones under his production name, Polow da Don. Musically, the song samples Irish instrumentalist and singer-songwriter Enya's "One by One", whilst lyrically, the song is about leaving a man in a relationship. After "Loud" had strong digital download sales in the United Kingdom, "Fading" charted at number 187 on that country's singles chart in November 2010. The song received generally positive reviews from music critics, who praised da Don's production, but one critic criticized Rihanna for copying herself and failing to create something different. Some critics also compared it to one of Rihanna's previous singles, "Take A Bow". The song has also been performed on select dates of the Loud Tour (2011).

Blood on the Dance Floor is an American electronic music duo from Orlando, Florida, formed in 2006. The group's former line-up consisted of Dahvie Vanity and Jayy Von Monroe. As of 2017, the current members of the group are Dahvie Vanity and Fallon Vendetta. The group released eight studio albums: "Let's Start A Riot" in 2008, "It's Hard to Be A Diamond In A Rhinestone World" in 2008, "Epic" in 2010, "All the Rage in 2011", "Evolution" in 2012, "Bad Blood" in 2013, "Bitchcraft" in 2014, and "Scissors" in 2016. The group released several EPs and a remix album as well before announcing they will be disbanding in 2016.

Angelspit is an electronic music band originally from Sydney, Australia and currently based in the United States. The band was formed in 2004 by vocalists/synthesists Destroyx (Amelia Tan) and ZooG (Karl Learmont). The band's music combines stylistic elements of horror, punk, pop and electronic music. Their work contains imagery revolving around medical experiments and grotesque societies. The band is currently based in Chicago. Angelspit has toured with Angel Theory, Ayria, Ikon, KMFDM, Tankt and The Crüxshadows, and have also shared the stage with bands such as The Sisters of Mercy, Nitzer Ebb, Skinny Puppy and Front Line Assembly. They performed with Lords of Acid during a 22-date U.S. tour in March 2011 and toured the United States with Blood on the Dance Floor in October

2011.

Townsend Putnam Coleman III (born May 28, 1954) is an American voice actor who performed in many animated series and TV commercials beginning in the early 1980s. Among his most notable roles are Michaelangelo from "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles", Wayne Gretzky on "ProStars" and the title character in "Where's Waldo?" and the eponymous "The Tick" and he also did additional voices in "Dexter's Laboratory", "The Powerpuff Girls", "Adventure Time", "Animaniacs", "The Buzz on Maggie", "Camp Lazlo", "CatDog", "Catscratch", "Danny Phantom", "Dave the Barbarian", "", "The Fairly OddParents", "Foster's Home for Imaginary Friends", "Gravity Falls", "Hi Hi Puffy AmiYumi", "", "The Loud House", "The Mighty B!", "My Life As A Teenage Robot" and "The Replacements" and he also did the voice of Knotty in "" (1992) and he also did additional voices in films "Fantasia 2000" (1999) and "Sing" (2016)

Sing is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated musical comedy film produced by Illumination Entertainment. It was directed and written by Garth Jennings, co-directed by Christophe Lourdelet, and starring the voices of Matthew McConaughey, Reese Witherspoon, Seth MacFarlane, Scarlett Johansson, John C. Reilly, Taron Egerton, and Tori Kelly. The film is about a group of anthropomorphic animals that enter a singing competition, hosted by a koala hoping to save his theater.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in

1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Shia Saide LaBeouf (; born June 11, 1986) is an American actor, performance artist, and filmmaker. He became known among younger audiences as Louis Stevens in the Disney Channel series "Even Stevens", a role for which LaBeouf received a Young Artist Award nomination in 2001 and won a Daytime Emmy Award in 2003. He made his film debut in "The Christmas Path" (1998). In 2004, he made his directorial debut with the short film "Let's Love Hate" and later directed a short film titled "Maniac" (2011), starring American rappers Cage and Kid Cudi.

Maniac (stylized as MANIAC) is an American short slasher film, directed by Shia LaBeouf. It was released on October 31, 2011. The short film stars American rappers Scott "Kid Cudi" Mescudi and Chris "Cage" Palko, as French-speaking serial killers. Mescudi and Palko also co-wrote the film with LaBeouf.

Victor Emmanuel III (Italian: "Vittorio Emanuele III" , Albanian: "Viktor Emanueli III" ; 11 November 1869 – 28 December 1947) was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946. In addition, he claimed the thrones of Ethiopia and Albania as Emperor of Ethiopia (1936–41) and King of the Albanians (1939–43), claims not recognised by the other great powers. During his long reign (nearly 46 years), which began after the assassination of his father Umberto I, the Kingdom of Italy became involved in two World Wars. His reign also encompassed the birth, rise, and fall of Italian Fascism.

Princess Mafalda of Savoy (2 November 1902 – 27 August 1944) was the second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and his wife Elena of Montenegro. The future King Umberto II of Italy was her younger brother.

Adèle King (born Adèle Condrón-King, 4 April 1951) is an Irish entertainer better known as Twink from her time as a member of a group called Maxi, Dick and Twink which was a girl band in Ireland in the late 1960s and 1970s. She is the mother of singer Chloë Agnew from the group Celtic Woman.

Chloë Alexandra Adele Emily Agnew (born 9 June 1989 in Dublin, Ireland) is an Irish singer and songwriter who is an original former member of the Celtic music group Celtic Woman, as well as its youngest member. She comes from Knocklyon, County Dublin where she lived with her mother Adele "Twink" King and younger sister, Naomi. She sings in English, Irish, Latin, Italian, and German. Agnew has a soprano vocal range.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Adèle King (born Adèle Condrón-King, 4 April 1951) is an Irish entertainer better known as Twink from her time as a member of a group called Maxi, Dick and Twink which was a girl band in Ireland in the late 1960s and 1970s. She is the mother of singer Chloë Agnew from the group Celtic Woman.

Chloë Alexandra Adele Emily Agnew (born 9 June 1989 in Dublin, Ireland) is an Irish singer and songwriter who is an original former member of the Celtic music group Celtic Woman, as well as its youngest member. She comes from Knocklyon, County Dublin where she lived with her mother Adele "Twink" King and younger sister, Naomi. She sings in English, Irish, Latin, Italian, and German. Agnew has a soprano vocal range.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

The CFL on TSN is TSN's presentation of the Canadian Football League. TSN has broadcast CFL games since the 1987 season and has been the exclusive broadcaster of all CFL games (including the playoffs and Grey Cup) since 2008. While the CFL on TSN shows all CFL games, the game of the week is aired on "Wendy's Friday Night Football". An additional, more entertainment-focused "Thursday Night Football" telecast (unrelated to the National Football League package of the same name, which aired on rival Sportsnet until 2016 but moved to TSN and sister network CTV Two in 2017) was added in 2015.

Wendy's is an American international fast food restaurant chain founded by Dave Thomas on November 15, 1969, in Columbus, Ohio, United States. The company moved its headquarters to Dublin, Ohio, on January 29, 2006. As of 2016, Wendy's was the world's third largest hamburger fast food chain with 6,500+ locations, following Burger King and McDonald's. On April 24, 2008, the company announced a merger with Triarc Companies Inc., a publicly traded company and the parent company of Arby's. Despite the new ownership, Wendy's headquarters remained in Dublin. Previously, Wendy's had rejected more than two buyout offers from Triarc. Following the merger, Triarc became known as Wendy's/Arby's Group, and later as The Wendy's Company.

Death in Paradise is a British-French crime comedy-drama television series created by Robert Thorogood, starring Ben Miller (series 1–3), Kris Marshall (series 3–6) & Ardal O'Hanlon (series 6–present). The programme is a joint UK and French production filmed on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe and broadcast on BBC One in the United Kingdom and France 2 in France. "Death in Paradise" has enjoyed high ratings, leading to repeated renewals. A sixth series began broadcasting on 5 January 2017 and aired its finale on 23 February, with the subsequent DVD release occurring three days later on 27 February 2017. The show will return in 2018 for a seventh series.

Ardal O'Hanlon (; born 8 October 1965) is an Irish comedian and actor. He played Father Dougal McGuire in "Father Ted", George Sunday/Thermoman in "My Hero", and DI Jack Mooney in "Death in Paradise".

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Luke Null (born July 7, 1990 in Cincinnati, Ohio) is an American actor, comedian, and singer, who currently works as a cast member on "Saturday Night Live", having joined the show at the start of its forty-third season. Prior to joining the show, Null was known for performing at the iO Theater in Chicago specializing in musical comedy. Luke Null is now the second "SNL" cast member born in the 1990s after Pete Davidson (though Null is older than Davidson by three years).

The forty-third season of the NBC comedy series "Saturday Night Live" premiered on September 30, 2017 with host Ryan Gosling and musical guest Jay-Z during the 2017–2018 television season. Like the final four episodes of season 42, season 43 will be broadcast live in all four time zones within the contiguous United States.

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

Shia Saide LaBeouf (; born June 11, 1986) is an American actor, performance artist, and filmmaker. He became known among younger audiences as Louis Stevens in the Disney Channel series "Even Stevens", a role for which LaBeouf received a Young Artist Award nomination in 2001 and won a Daytime Emmy Award in 2003. He made his film debut in "The Christmas Path" (1998). In 2004, he made his directorial debut with the short film "Let's Love Hate" and later directed a short film titled "Maniac" (2011), starring American rappers Cage and Kid Cudi.

Maniac (stylized as MANIAC) is an American short slasher film, directed by Shia LaBeouf. It was released on October 31, 2011. The short film stars American rappers Scott "Kid Cudi" Mescudi and Chris "Cage" Palko, as French-speaking serial killers. Mescudi and Palko also co-wrote the film with LaBeouf.

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm

Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump: Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly

(BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald TrumpDonald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafortand at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Luke Null (born July 7, 1990 in Cincinnati, Ohio) is an American actor, comedian, and singer, who currently works as a cast member on "Saturday Night Live", having joined the show at the start of its forty-third season. Prior to joining the show, Null was known for performing at the iO Theater in Chicago specializing in musical comedy. Luke Null is now the second "SNL" cast member born in the 1990s after Pete Davidson (though Null is older than Davidson by three years).

The forty-third season of the NBC comedy series "Saturday Night Live" premiered on September 30, 2017 with host Ryan Gosling and musical guest Jay-Z during the 2017–2018 television season. Like the final four episodes of season 42, season 43 will be broadcast live in all four time zones within the contiguous United States.

The Bay of Pigs Invasion (Spanish: *Invasión de Playa Girón* or *Invasión de Bahía de Cochinos* or *Batalla de Girón*) was a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)-sponsored paramilitary group Brigade 2506 on 17 April 1961. A counter-revolutionary military (made up of Cuban exiles who traveled to the United States after Castro's takeover), trained and funded by the CIA, Brigade 2506 fronted the armed wing of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF) and intended to overthrow the increasingly communist government of Fidel Castro. Launched from Guatemala and Nicaragua, the invading force was defeated within three days by the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, under the direct command of Castro.

Francisco José Hernández, known as "Pepe", (Havana, 1 September 1936) is a Cuban exile of the 1960s, anti-Castro, and Bay of Pigs Invasion participant who is co-founder and president of the Cuban American National Foundation that claims to be taking a less overt position against the Cuban form of government.

Cock and Bull is the title of a volume composed of two novellas by Will Self, which includes the stories "Cock" and "Bull". The two stories are characterized by empty, emotionless, phatic sex; rape; cruelty; and violence. The book was originally published in 1992 by Bloomsbury.

William Woodard Self (born 26 September 1961) is an English novelist, journalist, political commentator and television personality.

Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song "Sexual" by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor Rådström, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

Spy Hunter is an overhead view, vehicular combat game developed by Bally Midway and released in arcades in 1983.

Highway Pursuit is a computer game remake of Spy Hunter created by Adam Dawes in association with Retrospec, initially released in 2003.

Søren Peder Lauritz Sørensen (9 January 1868 – 12 February 1939) was a Danish chemist, famous for the introduction of the concept of pH, a scale for measuring acidity and alkalinity. He was born in Havrebjerg, Denmark.

Carsten Erik Olsen (March 1, 1891 – August 19, 1974) was a Danish plant ecologist and plant physiologist, who pioneered the study of plant nutrition in soils of different pH. He was born in Copenhagen and began studies of botany at the University of Copenhagen in 1910, at first with professor Eugenius Warming, then with professor Christen Raunkiær. His doctoral dissertation (1921) was on the influence of soil pH on the natural distribution of plants. He was then employed by the Carlsberg Laboratory as an assistant to the chemist S. P. L. Sørensen, later in his own lab. There, he worked on plant uptake of ions, especially iron, nitrogen fixation and calcicolous plants.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Spy Hunter is an overhead view, vehicular combat game developed by Bally Midway and released in arcades in 1983.

Highway Pursuit is a computer game remake of Spy Hunter created by Adam Dawes in association with Retrospec, initially released in 2003.

The Georgia International Convention Center or GICC, opened in April 2009, is the second largest convention center in the U.S. state of Georgia, second only to the Georgia World Congress Center. It is located at 2000 Convention Center Concourse, just off Camp Creek Parkway (S.R. 6) and Roosevelt Highway (U.S. 29) in College Park. The Convention Center is accessible from the Airport MARTA station (via a connection to the ATL Skytrain), Interstate 285, and Interstate 85.

The Georgia World Congress Center (GWCC) is a convention center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Enclosing some 3.9 million ft (360,000 m) in exhibition space and hosting more than a million visitors each year, the GWCC is the third-largest convention center in the United States. Opened in 1976, the GWCC was the first state-owned convention center established in the United States. The center is operated on behalf of the state by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority, which was chartered in 1971 by Georgia General Assembly to develop an international trade and exhibition center in Atlanta. The authority later developed the Georgia Dome, Centennial Olympic Park, and Mercedes-Benz Stadium, which replaced the Georgia Dome. The Georgia Dome was closed on March 5, 2017 and is scheduled for implosion on November 20, 2017 while Mercedes-Benz Stadium officially opened on August 26, 2017. While the GWCCA owns Mercedes-Benz Stadium, AMB Group, the parent organization for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons and Major League Soccer's Atlanta United FC, is responsible for the stadium's operations.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson Jr. (born August 14, 1959) is an American retired professional basketball player and current president of basketball operations of the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He played point guard for the Lakers for 13 seasons. After winning

championships in high school and college, Johnson was selected first overall in the 1979 NBA draft by the Lakers. He won a championship and an NBA Finals Most Valuable Player Award in his rookie season, and won four more championships with the Lakers during the 1980s. Johnson retired abruptly in 1991 after announcing that he had contracted HIV, but returned to play in the 1992 All-Star Game, winning the All-Star MVP Award. After protests from his fellow players, he retired again for four years, but returned in 1996, at age 36, to play 32 games for the Lakers before retiring for the third and final time.

The 1991–92 NBA season was the 76ers 43rd season in the National Basketball Association, and 29th season in Philadelphia. For the season, Charles Barkley changed his jersey number to #32 in honor of Magic Johnson, who retired due to HIV. However, the Sixers had retired that number in honor of Billy Cunningham, who un-retired it for Barkley to wear. After winning seven of their first ten games, the Sixers went on a 7-game losing streak. Plagued by injuries all season, they missed the playoffs by finishing fifth in the Atlantic Division with a 35–47 record. Barkley was selected for the 1992 NBA All-Star Game, where Magic returned and won the All-Star MVP award. Making matters worse for the Sixers, Barkley had a falling out with management when they did not re-sign Rick Mahorn, who went overseas to play in Italy. When the season was over, he demanded a trade which the Sixers obliged sending him to the Phoenix Suns. Mahorn would later on sign as a free agent with the New Jersey Nets during the following offseason.

"Lost!" is a song by the British rock band Coldplay. The band co-produced it with Brian Eno and Markus Dravs for their fourth album, "Viva la Vida or Death and All His Friends". The song was released on 10 November 2008 as the fourth overall single from the album to generally positive critical reviews. A live version was released via digital download following a performance of the band and Jay-Z at the 2009 Grammy Awards, spurring high digital sales and giving "Lost!" a new peak at number 40 in the United States.

Coldplay are a British rock band formed in 1996 by lead vocalist and keyboardist Chris Martin and lead guitarist Jonny Buckland at University College London (UCL). After they formed under the name Pectoralz, Guy Berryman joined the group as bassist and they changed their name to Starfish. Will Champion joined as drummer and backing vocalist, completing the lineup. Creative director Phil Harvey is often referred to as the fifth member by the band. The band renamed themselves "Coldplay" in 1998, before recording and releasing three EPs: "Safety" in 1998 and "Brothers & Sisters" and "The Blue Room" in 1999. "The Blue Room" was their first release on a major label, after signing to Parlophone.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to

politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave

Moriarty —Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded

its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and

its first issue was dated December 1915."QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

My 20th Century is a 1989 Hungarian comedy-drama film written and directed by Ildikó Enyedi. It premiered at the Toronto Festival of Festivals. Enyedi won the Golden Camera award at the 1989 Cannes Film Festival. The film was selected as the Hungarian entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 62nd Academy Awards, but was not accepted as a nominee.

Ildikó Enyedi (born 15 November 1955) is a Hungarian film director and screenwriter. She has directed eight films since 1989. Her father, György Enyedi, was a geographer and economist who played a major role in the long-term development of regional science.

Hugh Montgomerie, 7th Earl of Eglinton (1613–1669), was the son of Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton and Anne Livingstone. A student of Glasgow University, 1628; he opposed Charles I's ecclesiastical policy. He was a colonel under Leslie at the Battle of Newburn. He failed to seize Tynemouth in 1640. He was engaged in northern campaign under Middleton in 1646. He was defeated by Huntly at the Battle of Aberdeen (1646). He was disqualified for public service until 1660 for being accessory to the Engagement. He was taken prisoner in 1651 by the English and excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654. Hugh married Anne Hamilton in 1631 but she died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Anna Montgomerie. In 1635 he married Mary Leslie. His daughter Lady Margaret married the second Earl of Loudoun and was the mother of Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun (c. 1675 – 1731).

Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton (1588–1661), originally known as Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, was the third son of Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton by his wife Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton. In 1612, after spending some time in Paris, and visiting the exiled minister John Welsh of Ayr, he succeeded his childless cousin Hugh Montgomerie, 5th Earl of Eglinton, as Earl of Eglinton. The 5th Earl had made a resigned and settled of the earldom and entail on Seton provided Seton took the name and arms of Montgomerie. This was confirmed by King James VI in 1615. Montgomerie's uncle Alexander Seton called the three year struggle for his nephew's earldom "this over langsome and fashious besines of Eglintoun". Montgomerie petitioned against the imposition of Common Prayer Book in Scotland and assisted in the preparations of the National Covenant. He was a Privy Councillor of Scotland in 1641. Montgomerie, who was commonly known as "Greysteel", commanded a Scottish regiment of horse (cavalry) for the English Parliament and distinguished himself at the Battle of Marston Moor (1644). On the execution of Charles I in 1649 he supported the recall of Charles II and the policy of the Marquess of Argyll. In 1651 he was betrayed to Oliver Cromwell and detained in Edinburgh Castle, but afterwards allowed the liberty of Berwick. His estates sequestered for two years, and he was included in Cromwell's Act of Grace. In 1612 Alexander married Anne Livingstone, daughter of Alexander Livingstone, 1st Earl of Linlithgow and Helenor Hay, she had been a lady in waiting to Princess Elizabeth and Anne of Denmark.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German: *Hanneles Himmelfahrt*) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, *The Assumption of Hannele* by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his debut the famous film "*Afgrunden* *The Abyss*") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners

Emma Gad.His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol.It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner(24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard.Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981.He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Prince Nikolai of Denmark(Nikolai William Alexander Frederik; born 28 August 1999), is a member of the Danish royal family.He is the elder son of Prince Joachim and his first wife, Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg.He is currently seventh in the line of succession to the Danish throne.At the time of his birth, he was third, after his uncle and father.

Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg, ("née" Alexandra Christina Manley; born 30 June 1964) is the first wife of Prince Joachim of Denmark, the younger son of Margrethe II of Denmark.She was born in Hong Kong and is of mixed Chinese-European ancestry.She was introduced to Prince Joachim in 1994.They married in 1995 and had two sons together, until the marriage was dissolved in 2005.

Infanta Maria José of Portugal(Maria José Joana Eulália Leopoldina Adelaide Isabel Carolina Micaela Rafaela Gabriela Francisca de Assis e de Paula Inês Sofia Joaquina Teresa Benedita Bernardina; 19 March 1857 – 11 March 1943), sometimes known in English as "Maria Josepha", was a Portuguese infanta, later Duchess in Bavaria by marriage.She was the maternal grandmother of King Leopold III of Belgium.

Duchess Marie Gabrielle in Bavaria(9 October 1878 in Tegernsee, Bavaria – 24 October 1912 in Sorrento, Italy) was the youngest daughter of Duke Karl Theodor in Bavaria and his second wife, Infanta Maria Josepha of Portugal.She married Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in 1900 but died before he became Crown Prince.Through her second son Albrecht, Marie Gabrielle was the grandmother of the present Duke of Bavaria, Franz.

Hedvig Elizabeth von Biron of Courland(1727–1797), was a princess of Courland and a Russian courtier, daughter of the Duke of Courland, Ernst Johann von Biron, and Benigna Gottlieb von Trotha gt Treyden, and the sister of Peter von Biron.She was the Ober- Hofmeisterin of the Empress Elizabeth of Russia and an influential person at the Russian court.

Benigna Gottliebe von Trotta genannt Treyden(15 October 1703 – 5 November 1782), was a Duchess consort of Courland.She married the Duke of Courland, Ernst Johann von Biron, on 25 February 1723.

Maria Anna Amalia of Courland (12 June 1653 – 16 June 1711) was a Landgravine of Hesse-Kassel through her marriage on 21 May 1673 to her first cousin Charles I, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel.She

was the child of Jacob Kettler and Margravine Louise Charlotte of Brandenburg, eldest daughter of George William, Elector of Brandenburg.

Marie Louise of Hesse-Kassel (7 February 1688 – 9 April 1765) was a Dutch regent, Princess of Orange by marriage to John William Friso, Prince of Orange, and regent of the Netherlands during the minority of her son and her grandson. She was a daughter of Charles I, Landgrave of Hesse-Kassel, and Maria Amalia of Courland. She and her husband are the most recent common ancestors of all currently reigning monarchs in Europe. Marie Louise is notable for having served as regent for two periods in Dutch history: during the reigns of her young son, William IV, Prince of Orange from 1711 and 1730, and of her young grandson, William V, Prince of Orange, from 1759 to 1765. She was often fondly referred to as Marijke Meu (Aunt Mary) by her Dutch subjects.

Prince Harald of Denmark ("Harald Christian Frederik"; 8 October 1876 – 30 March 1949) was a member of the Danish Royal Family. He was the third son and fourth child of Frederick VIII of Denmark and his wife, Lovisa of Sweden, and thus brother to Christian X of Denmark. The prince served in the Royal Danish Army for most of his life, and reached the rank of Lieutenant General.

Princess Feodora of Denmark (Feodora Louise Caroline-Mathilde Viktoria Alexandra Frederikke Johanne)(3 July 1910 – 17 March 1975) was a Danish princess as a daughter of Prince Harald of Denmark and granddaughter of Frederick VIII of Denmark. As the wife of Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe she became a Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe by marriage.

Robert, Count of Burgundy(1300 – 1315) was the son of Otto IV, Count of Burgundy and Mahaut, Countess of Artois. He was count of Burgundy between 1302 and 1315. He died in 1315, and was succeeded by his sister, Joan II, and brother-in-law, Philip II, later queen and king of France.

Mahaut of Artois (1268 27 November 1329), also known as Mathilda, ruled as countess of Artois from 1302 to 1329. She was furthermore regent of the County of Burgundy from 1303 to 1315 during the minority of her son, Robert.

Catherine de Foix (c. 1455 – died before 1494) was a French noblewoman. She was a daughter of Gaston IV, Count of Foix and Eleanor of Navarre, and granddaughter of John II of Aragón and Blanche I of Navarre. Catherine married her second cousin Gaston de Foix, Count of Candale. They had four children:

Eleanor of Navarre (and)(2 February 1426 – 12 February 1479), was the regent of Navarre from 1455 to 1479, then briefly the queen regnant of Navarre in 1479. She was crowned on 28 January 1479 in Tudela.

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble

comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy "Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

Durval Discos is a 2002 Brazilian film by Anna Muylaert shot in Pinheiros, a borough of São Paulo. The film is noticeable for its soundtrack made up of 1970s Brazilian music that reflects the protagonist's taste, as he is himself a hippie, as well as André Abujamra's original score, more present in the film's second, darker half. The shift of mood from the first part to the second was advertised as life's A and B sides, a reference to the film's homage to LPs. Abujamra makes a small comical appearance as the character Fat Marley and Brazilian rock singer Rita Lee also has a brief cameo as an eccentric customer who forgets to take the vinyl she has just bought. Some of the records shown in the store include Caetano Veloso's white, signed 1969 album and Tim Maia's "Racional", a two-volume album highly sought in Brazil due to its cult status.

André Cibelli Abujamra (born May 15, 1965) is a Brazilian score composer, musician, singer, guitarist, actor, and comedian of Lebanese and Italian origin. His father, Antônio Abujamra, was also an actor.

Máel Ruanaid mac Donnchada Midi (died 843) was a King of Uisnech in Mide of the Clann Cholmáin. He was the son of the High King of Ireland, Donnchad Midi (died 797) and brother of the high king Conchobar mac Donnchada (died 833). He ruled in Uisnech from 833-843. He succeeded his brother as King of Uisnech in 833 but did not succeed to the high kingship which rotated amongst the Clann Cholmain and the Cenél nÉogain of the Northern Ui Neill at this time. Niall Caille became high king as representative of the northern branch. Niall Caille, to ensure his authority, raids Meath in the year 835. Meath was also caught up in the war between Niall Caille and Feidlimid mac Crimthainn, the King of Munster. Feidlimid raided Meath and Brega in an advance on Tara in 840 where he was halted by Niall. In 841 Máel Ruanaid was defeated by his nephew Diarmait mac Conchobair and was temporarily ousted from the throne but his son Máel Sechnaill mac Máil Ruanaid (died 862) killed

Diarmait on the same day thereby saving his father and his throne. His sons included Flann mac Máele Ruanaid (died 845) who was King of Mide and Máel Sechnaill who became High King in 846.

Donnchad mac Domnaill (733 – 6 February 797), called Donnchad Midi, was High King of Ireland. His father, Domnall Midi, had been the first Uí Néill High King from the south-central Clann Cholmáin based in modern County Westmeath and western County Meath, Ireland. The reigns of Domnall and his successor, Niall Frossach of the Cenél nEógain, had been relatively peaceful, but Donnchad's rule saw a return to a more expansionist policy directed against Leinster, traditional target of the Uí Néill, and also, for the first time, the great southern kingdom of Munster. Donnchad continued his father's support for the Columban churches, led by Iona. In his many wars he used the churches, particularly the Columban monastery of Durrow, as a source of support. He also ruthlessly attacked and plundered churches that supported his rivals among the Uí Néill and also those of Leinster and Munster. Donnchad was remembered, not always fondly, as a warrior king. He firmly established Clann Cholmáin's dominance among the Uí Néill kindreds of the midlands. His descendants shared in the High Kingship until the time of Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, the last traditional High King of Ireland.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Norah Jones (born Geethali Norah Jones Shankar; March 30, 1979) is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She has won multiple awards and has sold more than 50 million records worldwide. "Billboard" named her the top jazz artist of the 2000s decade. She has won nine Grammy Awards and was ranked 60th on "Billboard" magazine's artists of the 2000s decade chart. In 2002, Jones launched her solo music career with the release of "Come Away with Me", which was a fusion of jazz with country, blues, folk and pop. It was certified Diamond, selling over 27 million copies. The record earned Jones five Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best New Artist. Her subsequent studio albums — "Feels Like Home", released in 2004, "Not Too Late", released in 2007, and 2009's "The Fall" all gained Platinum status, selling over a million copies each. They were also generally well received by critics. Jones's fifth studio album, "Little Broken Hearts", was released on April 27, 2012; her sixth, "Day Breaks", was released on October 7, 2016. Jones made her film debut in "My Blueberry Nights", which was released in 2007. Jones is the daughter of Indian sitar master and composer Ravi Shankar, and is the half-sister of fellow musician Anoushka Shankar.

"Everybody Needs a Best Friend" is a song from the 2012 feature film "Ted", with music composed by Walter Murphy and lyrics by Seth MacFarlane. Performed by Norah Jones during the film's opening credits, the song was used as the film's main theme song. It was released by Universal Republic Records on June 26, 2012. In January 2013, the song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Original Song at the 85th Academy Awards, but lost to "Skyfall" from the film of the same name. MacFarlane was also the host of the Oscars while also being nominated.

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden, " Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden"(23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden. Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy(1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden- Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen- Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Snake in the Eagle's Shadow is a 1978 Hong Kong martial arts action comedy film directed by Yuen Woo-ping in his directorial debut, and starring Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Woo-ping's real life father, Yuen Siu Tien. Right after this film, Yuen Woo-ping directed "Drunken Master", released in the same year, which also starred Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Siu Tien, and followed a

similar plot.

Yuen Woo-ping (alias:Yuen Wo-ping;born 1945) is a Hong Kong martial arts choreographer and film director, renowned as one of the most successful and influential figures in the world of Hong Kong action cinema.He is one of the inductees on the Avenue of Stars in Hong Kong.Yuen is also a son of Yuen Siu-tien, a renowned martial arts film actor.

Frederick of Anhalt-Harzgerode (16 November 1613, Ensndorf, Bavaria – 30 June 1670, Plötzkau), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and the first ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Harzgerode.He was the fourth (but third surviving son) of Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, by his wife Anna of Bentheim-Tecklenburg, daughter of Arnold III, Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt-Tecklenburg-Limburg.In fact, he was the youngest son of his parents who survived into adulthood: his younger brother, Frederick Louis, born in 1619, died in infancy.

William Louis of Anhalt-Harzgerode (Harzgerode, 18 August 1643 – Harzgerode, 14 October 1709), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and the last ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Harzgerode.He was the eldest child and only son of Frederick, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode, by his first wife Johanna Elisabeth, daughter of John Louis, Prince of Nassau-Hadamar.

Gerald Leighton Patterson (17 December 1895 – 13 June 1967) was an Australian tennis player.Patterson was active in the decade following World War I. During his career he won three Grand Slam tournaments in the singles event as well as six titles in the doubles competition and one title in mixed doubles.He was born in Melbourne, educated at Scotch College and Trinity Grammar School and died in Melbourne on 13 June 1967.He was the co-World No. 1 player for 1919 along with Bill Johnston.

Gerald William Riggall "Bill" Patterson (30 August 1923 – 10 January 2010) was an Australian motor racing driver, race team owner and businessman.Patterson, son of Wimbledon champion Gerald Patterson, attended his father's school, Scotch College, Melbourne, from 1931 to 1934, and Geelong Grammar School from 1935 to 1941.He was one of a brace of new drivers that emerged after World War II, first appearing in the Australian Grand Prix in 1948 driving a stripped down MG TC.After improving the MG as far as he was able, he moved to a JAP powered Cooper Mk.V in 1953.Patterson used this to win his first national title, the 1954 Australian Hillclimb Championship.In the scorching heat of a Western Australian summer in 1957, Patterson stepped into Lex Davison's Ferrari 625 F1 as a relief driver, working together to defeat Stan Jones to win the 1957 Australian Grand Prix.A succession of grand prix Coopers followed.The biggest year of Patterson's career was 1961.Victories at Mount Panorama, Lowood, Caversham and a second at Longford saw Patterson dominate the 1961 Australian Drivers' Championship, scoring 51 points to Lex Davison's 15 to win the Gold Star.Patterson raced on for a few more years and took part in the inaugural Tasman Series in 1964, but after that Patterson stepped away from the sport as a driver, but stayed as an entrant, sponsor and team boss.Patterson Holden dealershipBill Patterson Motors supported several drivers over the following decades, open wheelers for the rest of the 1960s and on into the 1970s.In 1977 Patterson purchased touring car racing team, Team Brock which he ran for a year.Patterson's name continued to be seen in the sport into the 2000s in Speedway racing.Patterson died at Sandringham on 10 January 2010 at the age of 86.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 – 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh Empire, which ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He survived smallpox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10. After his father died, he fought several wars to expel the Afghans in his teenage years and was proclaimed as the "Maharaja of Punjab" at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839. Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had numerous warring misls (confederacies), twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united the Sikh misls and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh Empire. He repeatedly defeated invasions by outside armies, particularly those arriving from Afghanistan, and established friendly relations with the British. Ranjit Singh's reign introduced reforms, modernisation, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His Khalsa army and government included Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Europeans. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major gurdwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Hazur Sahib Nanded, Maharashtra under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as "Sher-e-Punjab", or "Lion of Punjab". Maharaja Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son Maharaja Kharak Singh.

Sir Duleep Singh (4 September 1838 – 22 October 1893), also known as His Highness Maharaja Sir Duleep Singh, or Sir Dalip Singh and later in life nicknamed the "Black Prince of Perthshire", was the last "Maharaja" of the Sikh Empire. He was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's youngest son, the only child of Maharani Jind Kaur. He was placed in power in September 1843, at the age of five, with his mother ruling on his behalf, and after their defeat in the Sikh Anglo War, under a British Resident. He was subsequently kidnapped by the British Crown, and thereafter exiled to Britain at age 15 where he was befriended by Queen Victoria, who is reported to have written of the Punjabi Maharaja: "Those eyes and those teeth are too beautiful". The Queen was godmother to several of his children. He died young, living most of his final years in the United Kingdom. His mother had effectively ruled when he was very young and he managed to meet her again on 16 January 1861 in Calcutta and return with her to the United Kingdom. During the last two years of her life, his mother told the Maharaja about his Sikh heritage and the Empire which once had been his to rule. In June 1861, he was first appointed as a Knight in the Order of the Star of India.

Richard de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, 6th Earl of Gloucester, 2nd Lord of Glamorgan, 8th Lord of Clare (4 August 1222 – 14 July 1262) was son of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and Isabel Marshal. He was also a powerful Marcher Lord in Wales and inherited the Lordship of Glamorgan upon the death of his father. He played a prominent role in the constitutional crisis of 1258–1263.

Isabel Marshal (9 October 1200 – 17 January 1240) was a medieval English countess. She was the wife of both Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 5th Earl of Gloucester and Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall (son of King John of England). With the former, she was a great grandmother of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Napoléon Alexandre Louis Joseph Berthier, 2nd Prince of Wagram (11 September 1810, Paris – 10 February 1887, Paris) was a French politician and nobleman. Son of Louis-Alexandre Berthier, 1st Prince of Wagram, and Duchess Maria Elisabeth in Bavaria (and by his mother, grandnephew of King Maximilian I of Bavaria).

Louis Philippe Marie "Alexandre" Berthier, 3rd Prince of Wagram (24 March 1836, Paris – 15 July 1911, Château de Grosbois) was a French nobleman and prince of Wagram. He was the son of Napoléon

Alexandre Berthier and Zénaïde Françoise Clary and grandson of Louis Alexandre Berthier.

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden," Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden"(23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden.Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen.Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident.Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy(1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy.The marriage was not successful.Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden.Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden- Baden.As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen- Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677.Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken.He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter".Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece.He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm.Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594.During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt.Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned.In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648.During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier.He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Edsel Bryant Ford II (born December 27, 1948) is the great-grandson of Henry Ford and the son of Henry Ford II.He is currently a member of the board of directors of Ford Motor Company and serves on the finance committee and sustainability and innovation committee.He is a cousin of its Executive Chairman, William Clay Ford Jr..

Henry Ford II(September 4, 1917 – September 29, 1987), sometimes known as" HF2" or" Hank the Deuce", was the eldest son of Edsel Ford and eldest grandson of Henry Ford.He was president of the Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960, chief executive officer(CEO) from 1945 to 1979, and chairman of the board of directors from 1960 to 1980.Notably, under the leadership of Henry Ford II, Ford Motor Company became a publicly traded corporation in 1956.From 1943 to 1950, he also served as president of the Ford Foundation.

Victoria Mary Sackville-West, Lady Nicolson, CH (9 March 1892 – 2 June 1962), usually known as Vita Sackville-West, was an English poet, novelist, and garden designer.She was a successful novelist, poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist.She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels.She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, "The Land", and in 1933 for her "Collected Poems".She was the inspiration for the androgynous protagonist of , by her famous friend and lover, Virginia Woolf.She had a longstanding column in "The Observer" (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Victoria Josefa Dolores Catalina Sackville- West, Baroness Sackville(23 September 1862 – 30 January 1936) married her first cousin Lionel Edward Sackville- West, 3rd Baron Sackville.Their daughter was the writer, poet and gardener Vita Sackville- West.The family lived mainly at Knole House, an estate that had been in the Sackville family for centuries.Victoria, having experienced a controversial life herself, has since been mostly displaced in the public's consciousness by the colourful life of her daughter Vita.

Hugh Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Cholmondeley, PC (1662 – 18 January 1725), styled The Honourable from birth until 1681 and then known as Viscount Cholmondeley to 1706, was an English peer and politician.Cholmondeley was the eldest son of Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley, and Elizabeth Cradock, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.In 1681 he succeeded his father as second Viscount Cholmondeley, but as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the English House of Lords.He supported the claim of William and Mary to the English throne, and after their accession in 1689 he was rewarded when he was made Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich in the County of Chester, in the Peerage of England (which gave him a seat in the House of Lords).The peerage was created with remainder to his younger brother George.In 1706 he was admitted to the Privy Council and made Viscount Malpas, in the County of Chester, and Earl of Cholmondeley, in the County of Chester, with similar remainder.Lord Cholmondeley was appointed Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne in 1708.He held this post only until October of the same year, when he was made Treasurer of the Household.He was stripped of this office in 1713 but restored when George I became king in 1714.He also served as Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire from 1702 to 1713 and from 1714 to 1725 and of Cheshire between 1703 and 1713 and 1714 and 1725.Lord Cholmondeley died in January 1725.He never married and was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother George, who had already been elevated to the peerage in his own right as Baron Newborough.

Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley (died 22 May 1681) was an English peer.Lord Cholmondeley was the son of Hugh Cholmondeley and Mary Bodvile.Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley was his grandfather and Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Leinster, his uncle.He succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lord Leinster in 1659 and two years later he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells in the County of Meath.Cholmondeley married Elizabeth Cradock, daughter of George Cradock of Caverswall Castle.He died in May 1681, and was succeeded in the viscountcy by his eldest son Hugh, who was created Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706.His second son George became a prominent soldier.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988.His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang.He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung.He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990.In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor.He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas.He was survived by his wife and two

children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China. The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China. He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988. Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance. He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains. There he met and married Faina Vakhreva. When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China. During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration. After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency. The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control. He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78. After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

Fannā (Panāh) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of Adud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Izz al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Abu Nasr Firuz Kharshadh (died December 22, 1012), better known by his "laqab" of Baha al-Dawla was the Buyid amir of Iraq (988–1012), along with Fars and Kerman (998–1012).His early reign was dominated by struggles with his rival relatives over control of the western Persian provinces, but by 998 he managed to establish his supremacy over the Buyid confederation.His reign nevertheless saw the increasing encroachment of neighbouring powers on Buyid territory, and marks the beginning of the decline of the Buyids' power.He was the third son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter.In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island".He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison.The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

Yujiulü Doulan (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Dòulún)(?-492)was khagan of the Rouran (485-492) with the title of Fumingdun Khagan (柔然可汗).He was the son of Yujiulü Yucheng.

Yujiulü Yucheng (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Yúchéng)(?-485) was ruler of the Rouran (464-485) with the title of Shouluobuzhen Khagan (柔然可汗).He was the first Rouran ruler to adopt Chinese style era name, which was Yongkang (永康 Yǒngkāng 464-484).He was the elder son of Yujiulü Tuhezhen.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was an Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director.She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959).Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegnDeath is a Caress", is considered to be Norway's first film noir.The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen.Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo.However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15.In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later.From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres.Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema.In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films.They made ten feature films over a ten-year period.After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director.In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden(On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar.It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen.The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48).He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile.He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade.He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River.Alfonso's father died when he was two years oldand he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne,

until he was five. He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue. Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence. In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it. Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123. When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies. Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona. Not until September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia". At this stage, Alfonso was master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the "*Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris*", Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

Pórhildur Þorleifsdóttir (born 25 March 1945) is an Icelandic theater, opera, film and television director, actress, dancer, choreographer and politician. She was the artistic director of the Reykjavik City Theatre from 1996 to 2000. She was a member of Alþingi from 1987 to 1991, representing The Women's List. Pórhildur was born in Ísafjörður. She is married to Icelandic actor Arnar Jónsson. Their daughter is the Icelandic actress Sólveig Arnarsdóttir.

Stella í orlofi is a 1986 Icelandic comedy film directed by Þórhildur Þorleifsdóttir. It has enjoyed enduring popularity in Iceland, and was followed up with the sequel *Stella í framboði* in 2002.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes,

though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both

papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralya said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Sir Henry Paulet St John-Mildmay, 3rd Baronet (30 September 1764 – 11 November 1808), of Dogmersfield Park, Hampshire, was an English politician.

Sir Henry St John Carew St John-Mildmay, 4th Baronet (15 April 1787 – 17 January 1848), of Dogmersfield Park, Hampshire, was an English politician. He was the son of Sir Henry St John-Mildmay, 3rd Baronet of Dogmersfield Park and educated at Winchester School (1798-1802) and Christ Church, Oxford (1805). He was a Member of Parliament (MP) for Winchester 1807–1818 and Mayor of Winchester for 1808. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy on 11 Nov. 1808. He married twice; firstly, in 1809, Charlotte, the daughter of Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie, with whom he had a son and secondly, in 1815, in Württemberg, Harriet, a second daughter of Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie and the widow of Archibald Primrose, 4th Earl of Rosebery, with whom he had eloped and had a further 3 sons. His second wife eventually left him and, plagued by financial problems, he shot himself on 17 January 1848.

Christian I of Saxe-Merseburg (Dresden, 27 October 1615 – Merseburg, 18 October 1691), was the first duke of Saxe-Merseburg and a member of the House of Wettin. He was the sixth (third surviving) son of Johann Georg I, Elector of Saxony, and his second wife Magdalene Sibylle of Prussia.

Philipp, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg-Lauchstädt (26 October 1657 – 1 July 1690) was a German prince. He was a member of the House of Wettin. He was born in Merseburg, the fifth but third surviving son of Christian I, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg and Christiana of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Domitila (or Domitília) de Castro Canto e Melo (December 27, 1797 — November 3, 1867), 1st Viscountess with designation as a Grandee, then 1st Marchioness of Santos, was a Brazilian noblewoman and the long-term mistress and favorite of Emperor Pedro I.

Maria Isabel de Alcântara Bourbon (São Paulo, 28 February 1830 – 5 September 1896) was the third daughter (fifth child) of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil and his mistress, Domitila de Castro, Marchioness of Santos. Maria Isabel received the same name as her second sister, the Duchess of Ceará, who died in 1828. She was never given any titles by her father due to his marriage to Amélie of Leuchtenberg. Still,

Pedro I acknowledged her as his daughter in his will but gave her no share of his state, except asking for his widow to aid in her education and upbringing. He had wished that she be given a good European education like her oldest sister, the Duchess of Goiás. However, the Marchioness declined to send the girl to Europe. On 2 September 1848, at the age of eighteen, Maria Isabel married Pedro Caldeira Brant, the Count of Iguaçu, son of Felisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of Barbacena. At their wedding, Maria Isabel became the second Countess of Iguaçu. The couple had seven children. She died on 5 September 1896, at sixty-six years of age, in São Paulo.

Ting-Xing Ye (born 1952) is a Chinese- Canadian author of young adult novels, as well as "Leaf In A Bitter Wind", a best-selling autobiographical account of her life in Maoist China. Ye was born in Shanghai, China, in 1952, the fourth of five children. Her parents were a factory owner and his wife. Ye's parents died when she was a small child, leaving Ye and her four siblings in the care of her Great-Aunt. During the Cultural Revolution, Ye and her family were condemned as having "bad blood" and persecuted by the Communist regime, because their father had been a boss in a factory. At sixteen, like millions of other young Chinese men and women, Ye was exiled to a prison farm to "learn from the peasants" and be "reformed" by hard labor. On the farm, Ye was persecuted and suffered torture at the hands of her leaders. Ye spent six years laboring on the prison farm, before being admitted to Beijing University. She took a degree in English Literature, then began a seven-year career as English interpreter for the national government in Shanghai. During that time she met her future husband, Canadian writer and educator William E. Bell who taught English at the Foreign Affairs College in Beijing. Ye came to Canada in 1987. She published her autobiography, detailing her life in Mao's China, in 1997. She published her first picture book in 1998. Ye also writes Young Adult fiction and non-fiction.

William Edwin Bell (27 October 1945 – 30 July 2016) was a Canadian author of young adult fiction, born in Toronto, Ontario. He lived in Orillia, Ontario.

Samuel Cook (January 22, 1931 – December 11, 1964), known professionally as Sam Cooke, was an American singer, songwriter, civil-rights activist and entrepreneur. Influential as both a singer and composer, he is commonly known as the King of Soul for his distinctive vocals and importance within popular music. He began singing as a child and joined the Soul Stirrers before moving to a solo career where he scored a string of hit songs like "You Send Me", "A Change Gonna Come", "Wonderful World", "Chain Gang", "Twistin' the Night Away", and "Bring It On Home to Me". His pioneering contributions to soul music contributed to the rise of Aretha Franklin, Bobby Womack, Al Green, Curtis Mayfield, Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye, and Billy Preston, and popularized the likes of Otis Redding and James Brown. AllMusic biographer Bruce Eder wrote that Cooke was "the inventor of soul music", and possessed "an incredible natural singing voice and a smooth, effortless delivery that has never been surpassed". On December 11, 1964, at the age of 33, Cooke was shot and killed by Bertha Franklin, the manager of the Hacienda Motel in Los Angeles, California. After an inquest, the courts ruled Cooke's death to be a justifiable homicide. Since that time, the circumstances of his death have been called into question by Cooke's family.

"I'll Come Running Back to You" is a written and recorded by American singer-songwriter Sam Cooke, released November 18, 1957 by Specialty Records. The songwriting credit was attributed to "S. Cook" by the label. The song was a number one hit on "Billboard" Hot R&B; Sides chart, and also peaked at on the "Billboard" Hot 100.

Thomas DeCarlo Callaway (born May 30, 1975), known professionally as CeeLo Green (or Cee Lo Green), is an American singer-songwriter, rapper, record producer, and actor. Green is known for his

work in soul music, including the hit singles "Crazy" and "Fuck You". Born in Atlanta, Georgia, Green came to initial prominence as a member of the Southern hip hop group Goodie Mob. He subsequently began a solo career, releasing two albums on Arista Records: "Cee-Lo Green and His Perfect Imperfections" (2002) and "Cee-Lo Green... Is the Soul Machine" (2004). Green's next project was Gnarls Barkley, a collaboration with DJ Danger Mouse. In 2006, the duo scored a worldwide hit with "Crazy", which reached the top five in twenty countries, including the U.S. and U.K. With Gnarls Barkley, Green released two albums: 2006's platinum-selling "St. Elsewhere" and 2008's "The Odd Couple". In 2010, Green continued his solo career with the album "The Lady Killer", which spawned his biggest solo hit, "Fuck You". The song peaked at number one on the "Billboard" Hot 100, and reached the top 10 in thirteen countries. Green has released two further solo albums, "Cee Lo's Magic Moment" (2012) and "Heart Blanche" (2015), as well as a reunion album with Goodie Mob, "Age Against the Machine" (2014). From 2011 to 2014, Green was a judge and coach on the American reality television singing competition "The Voice", appearing on four of its seasons. He voiced Murray the Mummy in the 2012 animated feature film "Hotel Transylvania", and also appeared in a few television programs and films including his own show, "CeeLo Green's The Good Life", on TBS. Green has appeared in commercials, including 7 Up, Duracell, M&M's, and sake brand TYKU. His work has earned numerous awards and accolades, including five Grammy Awards, a BET Award, a Billboard Award, and a Brit Award.

"Only You" is a song by American recording artist CeeLo Green, released by Atlantic Records in January 2013. The song, which features guest vocals from American singer Lauriana Mae, was co-written by Green alongside fellow American singer-songwriter, Skylar Grey. On April 17, 2013, Green and Mae performed "Only You" on "The Ellen DeGeneres Show".

■tefan I. Neni■escu (October 8, 1897–October 1979) was a Romanian poet and aesthetician. Born in Bucharest, his parents were the poet Ioan S. Neni■escu and his wife Elena ("née" ■tefan). He attended Sapienza University of Rome from 1920, as well as the literature and philosophy department of Bucharest University. At first an assistant professor of aesthetics, he later became an associate professor at Bucharest. He served as press secretary and later economic adviser to the Romanian legation in The Hague. Neni■escu's first publication was a 1915 article about William Shakespeare that appeared in "Noua revist■ român■". His first book of poetry, "Denii" (1919), was followed by "Vraj■" (1923) and "Ode italice" (1925). His single volume of theatre was "Trei mistere" (1922). From 1924, he wrote for "Gândirea", and was a founding member of Romania's PEN Club. He also contributed poetry and art criticism to "Convorbiri Literare", "Ideea european■", "Vremea", "Universul literar", "Via■a Româneasc■", "Adev■rul" and "Arta plastic■". In 1925, Neni■escu published a treatise, "Istoria artei ca filosofie a istoriei". He translated from Benedetto Croce ("Aesthetic", 1922) and Niccolò Machiavelli ("The Mandrake", 1926). Initially, Neni■escu's poetry was discursive and religious, in line with the "Gândirist" current. His verse became progressively more hermetic, as can be seen in the anthology volume "Ani" (1973). Including texts published in the 1940s and '50s, it reveals the intellectualized lyric verse of an eminently classical nature.

Ioan S. Neni■escu (April 11, 1854–February 23, 1901) was a Romanian poet and playwright. Born in Gala■i, his parents were ■tefan Vasiliu, a manual laborer, and his wife Elisabeta ("née" Zaharia). After completing the Alexandru Ioan I. commercial school in his native town, he finished high school, passing the exit examination at Ia■i. He also audited courses at Ia■i University's literature faculty. Neni■escu attended an officers' school, volunteered in the Romanian War of Independence and was wounded at Grivitsa. He then studied at the philosophy faculty of Berlin University, taking a doctorate in 1887 at Leipzig University with a thesis on Baruch Spinoza. He worked as a schoolteacher and inspector in Bucharest. He traveled south of the Danube, a trip that resulted in an ample "ethnic and statistical study of the Aromanians" (*De la românii din Turcia European■*, 1895). He sat in the Assembly of Deputies for his native Covurlui County, and also served as prefect of Tulcea County in the Dobruja.

region. Nenișescu's first work appeared in the Galați newspaper "Gardistul civic". A member of "Junimea", he published numerous poems in its organ "Convorbiri Literare". He also contributed to "Albina Amicul copiilor" and "Revista nouă". "Românul literar" and "Ziarul presei". While in Bucharest from 1884 to 1888, he published "Lăra nouă" magazine, mainly submitting articles on pedagogy, ethics and sociology. His first book was the 1880 poetry volume "Flori de primăvară", followed by "Cântecii de la Râmboieni" (1882) and "Pui de lei" (1891). Of the plays he wrote, the only one he published was "Radu de la Afumaș" (1897). In 1896, Nenișescu was elected a corresponding member of the Romanian Academy. He died in Buzău. His son Ștefan also became a poet.

Jeff Montalvo (born March 31, 1987), known professionally as Seven Lions, is an American DJ, record producer, instrumentalist and remixer from Santa Barbara, California. Active musically since 2010, his music combines styles as diverse as trance, melodic dubstep, drum and bass, glitch hop, and electro house. He has released six EPs, multiple singles, and official remixes for record labels such as Casablanca Records, OWSLA, Viper Recordings, Anjunabeats, Republic Records and Monstercat. His second EP "Days to Come" was mentioned by "Vibe Magazine" as one of their Top Electronic Albums of 2012, and it peaked at No. 10 on the "Billboard" Dance/Electronic Albums chart. His next EP, "Worlds Apart", charted at No. 76 on The Billboard 200, and the EP's track "Don't Leave" with Ellie Goulding entered the UK Singles Chart in 2014. He tours regularly in the United States, and since 2012 has performed at festivals such as SXSW, Ultra Music Festival, Electric Daisy Carnival, and Camp Bisco. He was nominated for America's Best DJ, a competition held by "DJ Times", in 2014.

"Strangers" is a song by American producer Seven Lions and Hungarian electronic music duo Myon & Shane 54 featuring vocals from Swedish singer-songwriter Tove Lo. American record label Republic Records released the song as part of the soundtrack for on August 20, 2013. American record label Casablanca Records released it as a single on October 11, 2013. The song is the fourth track on Seven Lions' 2014 EP, "Worlds Apart".

Raoul I of Brienne (d. 1344, Paris) was the son of John II of Brienne, Count of Eu and Jeanne, Countess of Guînes. He succeeded his father as Count of Eu in 1302, and his mother as Count of Guînes in 1332. In 1329, he was named Constable of France, and he also held the office of Governor of Languedoc. In 1315, he married Jeanne de Mello (d. 1351), Lady of Lormes and Château-Chinon. They had three children: He was killed in a tournament and was succeeded by his son Raoul.

John II of Brienne (died 11 July 1302 in Kortrijk) was the son of John I of Brienne, Count of Eu and Beatrice of Saint-Pol. He succeeded his father as Count of Eu in 1294. He married Jeanne, Countess of Guînes (d. 1331/32), the daughter and heir of Baldwin IV, Count of Guînes. They had two children: John was killed at the Battle of the Golden Spurs.

Prince Nikolai of Denmark (Nikolai William Alexander Frederik; born 28 August 1999), is a member of the Danish royal family. He is the elder son of Prince Joachim and his first wife, Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg. He is currently seventh in the line of succession to the Danish throne. At the time of his birth, he was third, after his uncle and father.

Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg, ("née" Alexandra Christina Manley; born 30 June 1964) is the first wife of Prince Joachim of Denmark, the younger son of Margrethe II of Denmark. She was born in Hong Kong and is of mixed Chinese-European ancestry. She was introduced to Prince Joachim in 1994. They married in 1995 and had two sons together, until the marriage was dissolved in 2005.

Prince Harald of Denmark ("Harald Christian Frederik"; 8 October 1876 – 30 March 1949) was a member of the Danish Royal Family. He was the third son and fourth child of Frederick VIII of Denmark and his wife, Lovisa of Sweden, and thus brother to Christian X of Denmark. The prince served in the Royal Danish Army for most of his life, and reached the rank of Lieutenant General.

Princess Feodora of Denmark (Feodora Louise Caroline-Mathilde Viktoria Alexandra Frederikke Johanne)(3 July 1910 – 17 March 1975) was a Danish princess as a daughter of Prince Harald of Denmark and granddaughter of Frederick VIII of Denmark. As the wife of Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe she became a Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe by marriage.

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford(1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo- Norman nobleman. He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey(IV) de Bohun(1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England. He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Pirjo Irene Honkasalo (born 22 February 1947) is a Finnish film director who has also worked as a cinematographer, film editor, producer, screenwriter and actress. In 1980 she co-directed "Flame Top" with Pekka Lehto, with whom she worked earlier and later as well. The film was chosen for the 1981 Cannes Film Festival. In the 1990s she focused on feature documentaries such as "The Trilogy of the Sacred and the Satanic Mystery of Tanjussa and the 7 Devils" and "Atman"). Honkasalo returned to fiction with "Fire-Eater" (1998) and "Concrete Night" (2013), both of which were written by Pirkko Saisio. "Concrete Night" won six Jussi Awards in 2014, among them the Jussi for the Best Direction and the Jussi for the Best Film. Its world premiere was at the Toronto International Film Festival in Masters series. Pirjo Honkasalo worked as provincial artist laureate in Central Finland 1974–1975. At that time she drove around the area with one-armed scholar who made research of traditional handicrafts. Honkasalo photographed all the interviewees voluntarily. On that journey she met the main characters of her documentary "Their Age". She is the first honorary member of Women in Film & Television Finland. The organisation says that "Honkasalo has made touching films of universal topics" and also spoken out about the gender inequality in film industry. Pirjo Honkasalo and her partner Pirkko Saisio live in Kruununhaka, Helsinki, but they also have apartments in Tavastia, Turku and Madeira. Both of them enjoy travelling and they together have written a travel book "Exit" (1987). They've raised Saisio's daughter, actress Elsa Saisio, and are one of the best-known lesbian couples in Finland.

Fire-Eater is a 1998 Finnish film directed and written by Pirjo Honkasalo. It tells a story of two orphaned sisters who end up working in a travelling circus. The film received several international awards, including the Grand Jury prize at the American Film Institute International Film Festival in 1998.

Snake in the Eagle's Shadow is a 1978 Hong Kong martial arts action comedy film directed by Yuen Woo-ping in his directorial debut, and starring Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Woo-ping's real life father, Yuen Siu Tien. Right after this film, Yuen Woo-ping directed "Drunken Master", released in the same year, which also starred Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Siu Tien, and followed a similar plot.

Yuen Woo-ping (alias:Yuen Wo-ping;born 1945) is a Hong Kong martial arts choreographer and film director, renowned as one of the most successful and influential figures in the world of Hong Kong action cinema.He is one of the inductees on the Avenue of Stars in Hong Kong.Yuen is also a son of Yuen Siu-tien, a renowned martial arts film actor.

The Invisible Menace is a 1938 American mystery film directed by John Farrow and starring Boris Karloff.It was also known as Without Warning.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter.In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island".He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Charles Stanley Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, was born in 1754 and died on 9 June 1802.He was the 1st son of Thomas Monck MP, by his wife Judith Mason, daughter of Robert Mason, of Mason BrookHe was MP for Gorey from 1790 to 1798.He gained the title of 1st Viscount Monck in 1801 as a reward for voting for the Act of Union (1800).He had already been created Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in 1797, also in the Peerage of Ireland.

Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, 3rd Viscount Monck (created 1800) and 3rd Baron Monck (1797) of Ballytrammon, County Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland (12 July 1791 – 24 April 1849), succeeded to his titles on the death of his brother, Henry.He was the son of Charles Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, and Anne Quin.While his brother's earldom became extinct, the viscountcy devolved upon Charles.On 29 November 1817, he married Bridget Willington, the daughter of John Willington of Killoshahan Castle, Barnane, and Bridget Butler, the daughter of Theobald Butler of Knocka Castle, Drom, County Tipperary.Lewis' directory of 1837 lists the principal landowners in the locality at the time:"Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne.The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, the residence of D. J. Webb, Esq.; Belleville, of the Hon.C. J. K. Monck; and Eastwood, of T. Bennett, Esq.".Viscount Monck died at Dublin, in the house his father built, currently the site of the Merrion Hotel.He was, however, buried in his wife's parish of Templemore.A street in town was formerly named after him.

Fíacha Fínscothach, son of Sétna Airt, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.His father became High King after killing the previous incumbent, Rothechtaid mac Main, in single combat at Cruachan in defence of Fíachu.Fíachu went into exile, but returned at the head of a "black fleet", and, with the assistance of Muinemón, killed his father and took the throne himself. "Flowers of wine" (Old Irish: "fínwinescothflower-ach", possessive suffix, although "scoth" can also mean "blade" and "voice"), which were pressed into glass vats, were said to exist during his reign.He ruled for twenty years, until he was killed by his former accomplice, Muinemón.The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 975–955 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 1353–1333 BC.

Ollom Fotla ("the scholar of Fódla", a poetic term for Ireland; later spelled Ollamh Fodhla), son of Fiachu Fínscothach, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. His given name was Eochaid. He took power after killing his predecessor, Fáltergdóit, whose father, Muinemon, had killed his father. He ruled for forty years, and died of natural causes at Tara, succeeded by an unbroken sequence of six descendants, beginning with his son Finnachta, followed by two more sons, Slánoll and Géde Ollgothach. He is said to have instituted the "Feis Temrach" or Assembly of Tara. Keating describes the "Feis Temrach" as an assembly like a parliament, at which the nobles, scholars and military commanders of Ireland gathered on Samhain every three years to pass and renew laws and approve annals and records. The Assembly was preceded and followed by three days of feasting. He also built a structure at Tara called the "Múr nOlloman" or Scholar's Rampart. It has been identified without any convincing reason that the Passage Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla is Cairn T in Loughcrew. There's also a large stone with neolithic carvings on it at the site, known as Hags chair or the seat of Ollamh Fodhla. It is believed Cairn T was also where the great 'Law-giver king', first promulgated his legal code.

Kerry Dale Earnhardt (born December 8, 1969) is a former NASCAR driver and the elder son of seven-time Winston Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt. He is the half-brother of former Cup Series driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. He was employed by Dale Earnhardt, Inc. as a consultant, specializing in driver development, until 2011. His younger son, Jeffrey Earnhardt, began racing for DEI in 2007, and currently competes in the Monster Energy NASCAR Cup Series. Kerry is known for his physical similarity to his father.

Ralph Dale Earnhardt Sr. (April 29, 1951 – February 18, 2001) was an American professional auto racing driver and team owner, best known for his involvement in stock car racing for NASCAR. The third child of racing driver Ralph Earnhardt and Martha Earnhardt, he began his career in 1975 in the World 600 as part of the Winston Cup Series. Regarded as one of the most significant drivers in NASCAR history, Earnhardt won a total of 76 Winston Cup races over the course of his career, including the 1998 Daytona 500. He also earned seven NASCAR Winston Cup championships, tying for the most all-time with Richard Petty. This feat, accomplished in 1994, was not equaled again for 22 years until Jimmie Johnson in 2016. His aggressive driving style earned him the nicknames "Ironhead", "The Intimidator", and "The Man in Black". Also, his success at the restrictor plate tracks of Daytona and Talladega earned him the nickname, "Mr. Restrictor Plate". In February 2001, Earnhardt died due to injuries sustained in a collision during the final lap of the Daytona 500, an event that was widely lamented in the racing industry. Earnhardt has been inducted into numerous halls of fame, including the NASCAR Hall of Fame inaugural class in 2010.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48). He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile. He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade. He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River. Alfonso's father died when he was two years old and he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne, until he was five. He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue. Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence. In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it. Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123. When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies. Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona. Not until September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia". At this stage, Alfonso was

master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the "Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris", Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

Berit Kristine Aunli, née Kvello, (born 9 June 1956 in Stjørdal, Norway) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. She won her first international championship medal as a member of the Norwegian team that won the bronze medal at the 4 x 5 km relay at the 1980 Winter Olympics. Her real international breakthrough came at the 1982 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships when she won gold medals at the 5 km, 10 km and 4 x 5 km relay races, and a silver medal at the 20 km classical. She became the first winner of an official Cross-Country World Cup after her overall victory in the 1981–82 FIS Cross-Country World Cup. At the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, she won two medals with a gold in the 4 x 5 km relay and a silver in 5 km. Aunli also won a silver in the 4 x 5 km relay at the 1985 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships. At the 1981 Holmenkollen ski festival, she won the 20 km event. In 1983, she was awarded the Holmenkollen medal (Shared with Tom Sandberg.). She has 15 Norwegian Championships in total, representing Strindheim IL. In 1985 she won "Morgenbladet's" gold medal. She is the daughter of Kristen Kvello.

Ove Robert Aunli (born 12 March 1956 in Hemne) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. He took the Olympic bronze medal in 1980 Lake Placid when Thomas Wassberg beat Juha Mieto by one-hundredth of a second for the gold medal, and won a silver medal as part of Norway's 4 × 10 km relay team. Aunli found his biggest success at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, winning six medals. This included two golds (4 × 10 km: 1982, 1985), one silver (30 km: 1985), and three bronzes (4 × 10 km: 1978, 1987; 50 km: 1985). Aunli represented the clubs Kyrksæterøra IL and Strindheim IL. He is married to Berit Aunli.

Robert, Count of Burgundy (1300 – 1315) was the son of Otto IV, Count of Burgundy and Mahaut, Countess of Artois. He was count of Burgundy between 1302 and 1315. He died in 1315, and was succeeded by his sister, Joan II, and brother-in-law, Philip II, later queen and king of France.

Mahaut of Artois (1268–27 November 1329), also known as Mathilda, ruled as countess of Artois from 1302 to 1329. She was furthermore regent of the County of Burgundy from 1303 to 1315 during the minority of her son, Robert.

William of Jülich-Cleves-Berg (William I of Cleves, William V of Jülich-Berg) (28 July 1516 – 5 January 1592) was a Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg (1539 – 1592). William was born in and died in Düsseldorf. He was the only son of John III, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg, and Maria, Duchess of Jülich-Berg. William took over rule of his father's estates (the Duchy of Cleves and the County of Mark) upon his death in 1539. Despite his mother having lived until 1543, William also became the Duke of Berg and Jülich and the Count of Ravensberg. From 1538 to 1543, William held the neighbouring Duchy of Guelders, as successor of his distant relatives, the Egmond dukes. Emperor Charles V claimed this duchy for himself as the dukes had sold their right of heritage, and William tried to hold on to it. He made a treaty with the King of France and married Jeanne d'Albret, and with this backup dared to challenge the Emperor. All too soon he learned that the French did not lift a finger to help him, and he was overwhelmed and had to surrender. In accordance with the Treaty of Venlo (1543) that was the result of this war, Guelders and the County of Zutphen were transferred to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, combining them with the Habsburg Netherlands. William then tried to strengthen his inherited territories and launched an impressive development project for the most important cities. The three duchies all got new main fortresses as major strongpoints, for the older medieval fortifications had proved to be no match against the Imperial artillery. The cities of Jülich, Düsseldorf and Orsoy became fortresses for the duchies of Jülich, Berg and Cleves respectively, and Jülich and Düsseldorf were turned into impressive residences. For this task, the renowned Italian architect Alessandro Pasqualini from Bologna was hired, who had already made some impressive display of his craft in the Netherlands. He made the plans for the fortifications and palaces, of which some traces still remain, especially at Jülich where the citadel (built 1548–1580) is a major landmark, with parts of the Renaissance palace still standing. William's sister Anne of Cleves was, for six months, the fourth wife of King Henry VIII of England. Through his daughter Marie Eleonore, he is ancestor of Marie Louise of Hesse-Kassel, wife of John William Friso, Prince of Orange therefore ancestor of all the current European monarchs.

Archduchess Maria of Austria (15 May 1531 – 11 December 1581) was the daughter of Emperor Ferdinand I from the House of Habsburg and Anna Jagiello. She married William, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg on 18 July 1546 as his second wife. Their children were:

Catherine of Guelders (ca. 1440 – Guelders, January 25, 1497), was regent of the Duchy of Guelders between 1477 and 1492. Catherine of Guelders was the fourth and youngest child of Arnold, Duke of Guelders (1410–1473) and Catherine of Cleves (1417–1479). Until 1477, she led an inconspicuous life,

in the shadow of her brother Adolf, at war with his father, and her sisters Mary, married to King James II of Scotland and Margaret, married to Frederick I, Count Palatine of Simmern. Despite efforts by her father, no suitable husband was found for Catherine. 17th century theories that she was secretly married with Louis de Bourbon, Bishop of Liège, are now believed to be false. Everything changed for Catherine in 1477, when Charles the Bold was killed in the Battle of Nancy. Guelders had been under control of Charles the Bold since 1473, and now saw the chance to regain its independence. As her brother Adolf was in Flanders, the States of Guelders convinced him to appoint his sister Catherine as regent, pending his return. Catherine reluctantly agreed. But the regency lasted much longer than expected because Adolf was killed in battle on June 27, 1477. She then continued to rule as regent for his son Charles II, who was held with his sister Philippa by the Burgundians. Catherine became involved in the Guelderian War of Independence with Maximilian of Austria. In 1482, she was forced to conclude peace with Maximilian and to retire from politics. In 1492, she witnessed the regained independence of Guelders under her nephew Charles II, Duke of Guelders. Catherine died in 1497 and was buried in the church of Geldern, where her grave can still be seen.

Arnold of Egmond (14 July 1410 – 23 February 1473) was Duke of Guelders, Count of Zutphen. Arnold was born in Egmond-Binnen, North Holland, the son of John II of Egmond and Maria van Arkel. On 11 July 1423, Arnold, still a boy, succeeded Duke Reinald IV. Arnold was the grandson of Reinald's sister, Johanna. Although the Emperor Sigismund had invested the Duke of Berg with the duchy of Gelders, Arnold retained the confidence of the Estates by enlarging their privileges, and enjoyed the support of Duke Philip of Burgundy. Arnold was betrothed, and afterwards united in marriage to Catherine of Cleves, a niece of Philip of Burgundy. Subsequently, however, Duke Arnold fell out with his ally as to the succession to the see of Utrecht, whereupon Philip joined with the four chief towns of Guelders in the successful attempt of Arnold's son Adolf to substitute his own for his father's authority. Arnold gave up his claim on Jülich only after his defeat in 1444 by Gerhard VII, Duke of Jülich-Berg. When Charles the Bold became Duke of Burgundy in 1467, after rejecting a compromise, Adolph was thrown into prison. Arnold, against the will of the towns and the law of the land, pledged his duchy to Charles for 300,000 Rhenish florins (1471). Upon Arnold's death two years later at Grave, Charles took possession of the duchy, starting a series of wars that would last more than 70 years.

Princess Isabelle Françoise Hélène Marie d'Orléans (27 November 1900, Le Nouvion-en-Thiérache, France – 12 February 1983, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France) was a member of the House of Orléans and, by marriage, a member of the ducal Harcourt family and of the princely House of Murat. She was one of the four children of Prince Jean, Duke of Guise (1874–1940), who would become the Orleanist pretender to the French throne in 1926, and his wife Princess Isabelle of Orléans. Although born in France, her parents moved the family to Morocco in 1909, then a French colony. She was with her mother and siblings visiting France when World War I broke out in 1914. While her father sought in vain to obtain permission from the French government to serve in the military, the rest of the family hastened back to Morocco.

Prince Jean of Orléans, Duke of Guise (Jean Pierre Clément Marie; 4 September 1874 – 25 August 1940), was the third son and youngest child of Prince Robert, Duke of Chartres (1840 – 1910), grandson of Prince Ferdinand Philippe and great-grandson of Louis Philippe I, King of the French. His mother was Françoise of Orléans, daughter of François, Prince of Joinville, and Princess Francisca of Brazil.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his

wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

Mervyn Tuchet (sometimes Mervin Touchet), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631), was an English nobleman who was convicted of rape and sodomy and subsequently executed. A son of George Tuchet, 1st Earl of Castlehaven and 11th Baron Audley, by his wife, Lucy Mervyn, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Audley during his father's lifetime, so is sometimes referred to as Mervyn Audley. He was knighted by James I in 1608, before he studied law at the Middle Temple. He served as Member of the Parliament of England for Dorset in the Addled Parliament of 1614 and was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire. He succeeded his father on 20 February 1616/7 as Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley. He left seven children upon his death. Sometime before 1612 (records of the marriage are lacking), Lord Audley married Elizabeth Barnham, a sister-in-law of the philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon, and with her he had six children. By all accounts the marriage was a loving and successful one, ending with her death in 1622. His second marriage, on 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Middlesex, was to the former Lady Anne Stanley (1580–1647), elder daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (by his wife, Alice Spencer), and widow of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos. They had a daughter, Anne Touchet, who died young. Lady Anne was significantly older than Castlehaven, and the marriage was not a success, but in 1628 Lord Castlehaven's son was married to her thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; a marriage of step-children.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

James Tuchet, 5th Earl of Castlehaven (died 12 August 1700) was the son of Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven and Mary Talbot. He succeeded his father as Earl of Castlehaven on 2 November 1686. He married Anne Pelson, daughter of Richard Pelson and his wife, née Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey. They had one son, James, who succeeded him as Earl of Castlehaven. He died of apoplexy. His gravestone is in the floor of the south aisle of the retrochoir at Winchester Cathedral.

Philip of Ibelin (1180-1227) was a leading nobleman of the Kingdom of Cyprus. As a younger son of Balian of Ibelin and the dowager queen Maria Komnene, he came from the high Crusader nobility of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Maria Komnene or Comnena (Greek:Μαρία Κομνηνή, c. 1154 – 1208/1217) was the second wife of King Amalric I of Jerusalem and mother of Queen Isabella I of Jerusalem. She was the daughter of John Doukas Komnenos, sometime Byzantine "dux" in Cyprus, and Maria Taronitissa. Her sister Theodora married Prince Bohemund III of Antioch, and her brother Alexios was briefly, in 1185, a pretender to the throne of the Byzantine Empire.

Brenda Brave (original title: Kajsa Kavatt) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda Brave Helps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director. He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei. As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar. The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life. His mother Käbi is also seen. He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986). Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård. Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay. The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

Susanne Porsche (née Bresser, born 4 June 1952 in Frankfurt) is a German film producer and investor. She began moderating TV shows for children on ZDF in 1979, but later decided to work behind the camera, directing and writing screenplays. From 1988 to 2008 she was married to Wolfgang Porsche, grandson of automotive pioneer Ferdinand Porsche. They have two sons. Since 2007, she lives with director Xaver Schwarzenberger.

Wolfgang Heinz Porsche (born Stuttgart 10 May 1943) is an Austrian manager and a member of the Porsche family dynasty. He is a shareholder and chairman of the Supervisory Board of Porsche Automobil Holding SE as well as of Porsche AG. He is the youngest son of Ferdinand (Ferry) Porsche and Dorothea Reitz. His oldest brother is Ferdinand (Butzi) Porsche, designer of the Porsche 911. After school he trained as a metalworker and went on to obtain a degree in Business Administration from the Vienna University of Economics and Business. After qualifying, Porsche established his own business, importing Yamaha motorbikes to Austria. In 1976 he joined Daimler-Benz. Two years later he was appointed to the Supervisory Board of Porsche AG. In 2007 he became Chairman of both Porsche AG and Porsche Automobil Holding SE. In 2008 he also joined the Supervisory Board of Volkswagen AG. Porsche was married to the director and screenplay writer Susanne Bresser from 1988 until their divorce in 2008. They have two sons.

Marie Anna of Saxony, Grand Duchess of Tuscany (15 November 1799 – 24 March 1832), (full name: Maria Anna Carolina Josepha Vincentia Xaveria Nepomucena Franziska de Paula Franziska de Chantal Johanna Antonia Elisabeth Cunigunde Gertrud Leopoldina), was a princess of Saxony. She became Grand Duchess of Tuscany by her marriage to Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Leopold II (English: "Leopold John Joseph Francis Ferdinand Charles"; 3 October 1797 – 29 January 1870) was Grand Duke of Tuscany (1824–1859). He married twice; first to Maria Anna of Saxony, and after her death in 1832, to Maria Antonia of the Two-Sicilies. By the latter, he begat his eventual successor, Ferdinand. Leopold was recognised contemporarily as a liberal monarch, authorising the Tuscan Constitution of 1848, and allowing a degree of free press. The Grand Duke was deposed briefly by a provisional government in 1849, only to be restored the same year with the assistance of Austrian troops, who occupied the state until 1855. Leopold attempted a policy of neutrality with regard to the Second Italian War of Independence, but was expelled by a bloodless coup on 27 April 1859, just before the beginning of the war. The Grand Ducal family left for Bologna, in Papal territory. Tuscany was occupied by soldiers of Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia for the duration of the conflict. The preliminary peace of Villafranca, agreed to between Napoleon III of France and Franz Joseph of Austria on 11 July, provided for the return of the Lorraines to Florence, but Leopold himself was considered too unpopular

to be accepted, so on 21 July 1859 he abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Ferdinand. Ferdinand was not, however, any more acceptable to the revolutionaries in control of Florence, and his accession was not proclaimed. Instead, the provisional government proclaimed the deposition of the House of Habsburg (16 August).

Carlo I Cybo-Malaspina (18 November 1581 - 13 February 1662) was an Italian nobleman, who was marquis of Massa and Carrara from 1623 until his death. Born in Ferrara, he was the son of Alderano Cybo-Malaspina and Marfisa d'Este. He was also Duke of Ferentillo and held other patrician positions in several of the numerous Italian states of the time. In 1605, he married the Genoese noblewoman Brigida Spinola, from whom he had numerous children. The eldest of them, Alberico, succeeded him after his death in 1662.

Alderano Cybo-Malaspina (9 December 1552 in Massa – 16 November 1606 in Ferrara) was an Italian nobleman. He was marquess of Carrara, count of Ferentillo, first Duke of Ferentillo from 1603, Roman Patrician and Genoese Patrician, Patrician of Pisa and Florence, Patrician of Naples and Noble of Viterbo. His father Alberico legitimated him and made him his heir.

Christian I of Saxe-Merseburg (Dresden, 27 October 1615 – Merseburg, 18 October 1691), was the first duke of Saxe-Merseburg and a member of the House of Wettin. He was the sixth (third surviving) son of Johann Georg I, Elector of Saxony, and his second wife Magdalene Sibylle of Prussia.

Philipp, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg-Lauchstädt (26 October 1657 – 1 July 1690) was a German prince. He was a member of the House of Wettin. He was born in Merseburg, the fifth but third surviving son of Christian I, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg and Christiana of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Durval Discos is a 2002 Brazilian film by Anna Muylaert shot in Pinheiros, a borough of São Paulo. The film is noticeable for its soundtrack made up of 1970s Brazilian music that reflects the protagonist's taste, as he is himself a hippie, as well as André Abujamra's original score, more present in the film's second, darker half. The shift of mood from the first part to the second was advertised as life's A and B sides, a reference to the film's homage to LPs. Abujamra makes a small comical appearance as the character Fat Marley and Brazilian rock singer Rita Lee also has a brief cameo as an eccentric customer who forgets to take the vinyl she has just bought. Some of the records shown in the store include Caetano Veloso's white, signed 1969 album and Tim Maia's "Racional", a two-volume album highly sought in Brazil due to its cult status.

André Cibelli Abujamra (born May 15, 1965) is a Brazilian score composer, musician, singer, guitarist, actor, and comedian of Lebanese and Italian origin. His father, Antônio Abujamra, was also an actor.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Cop or Hood is a 1979 French crime and action film directed by Georges Lautner. It's loosely based on the novel "L'Inspecteur de la mer" by Michel Grisolia.

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy "Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

Due marine e un generale (translated: "Two Marines and a General", internationally released as *War Italian Style*) is a 1965 Italian comedy film directed by Luigi Scattini. The film puts together the famous Italian comedian duo of Franco Franchi and Ciccio Ingrassia and the silent cinema icon Buster Keaton. The Keaton role is a mute role, except for the words Thank you that he pronounces in the final scene of the film.

Luigi Scattini (17 May 1927 – 12 July 2010) was an Italian film director and screenwriter. Scattini graduated in law, then he began his career as a journalist and a film critic for several weekly magazines such as "Gente" and "Oggi". In the 1960s he entered the cinema industry as a director of ephemeral films and mondo documentaries. He also directed several feature films, including the comedy "War Italian Style" with Buster Keaton. He was also active as a producer, a film editor and a dubbing director. He was the father of the actress Monica Scattini.

Anthony William Fairbank Edwards, FRS (born 1935) is a British statistician, geneticist and evolutionary biologist. He is the son of the surgeon Harold C. Edwards, and brother of medical geneticist John H. Edwards. He has sometimes been called "Fisher's Edwards" to distinguish him from his brother, because he was mentored by Ronald Fisher.

Harold Clifford Edwards (hon.) (15 August 1899 - 2 August 1989) was a British surgeon. His sons were the geneticists John H. Edwards (1928-2007) and A.W.F. Edwards (1935). He was awarded a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1945.

Eduardo Nicanor Frei Montalva (January 16, 1911 – January 22, 1982) was a Chilean political leader. In his long political career, he was Minister of Public Works, president of his Christian Democratic Party, senator, President of the Senate, and the 28th president of Chile from 1964 to 1970. His eldest son, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, also became president of Chile (1994–2000). Frei's Christian Democratic Party supported the Armed Forces intervention to remove his successor Salvador Allende from office in 1973, after the Chamber of Deputies, on August 22, 1973, accused Allende of violating the Constitution and called for his overthrow. He was later a vocal opponent of the Augusto Pinochet regime. On January 22, 1982, Frei was assassinated in Santiago, Chile.

Eduardo Alfredo Juan Bernardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle (born June 24, 1942) is a Chilean politician and civil engineer who was President of Chile from 1994 to 2000. He was also a Senator, fulfilling the role of President of the Senate from 2006 to 2008. He attempted a comeback as the candidate of the ruling Concertación coalition for the 2009 presidential election, but was narrowly defeated. His father was Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970.

Henry James Tufton, 1st Baron Hothfield (4 June 1844 – 29 October 1926), known as Sir Henry James Tufton, 2nd Baronet, from 1871 to 1881, was a British peer, Liberal politician and owner and breeder of racehorses. Hothfield was the son of Sir Richard Tufton, 1st Baronet, and his wife Adelaide Amelie Lacour. His father was the reputed natural son of Henry Tufton, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, and had succeeded to the Tufton estates on the death of the Earl in 1849. Hothfield succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1871 and in 1881 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hothfield, of Hothfield in the County of Kent. The same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland, a post he held until 1926. In 1886, he also served briefly as a Lord-in-waiting (government whip in the House of Lords) in the Liberal administration of William Ewart Gladstone. He was also a prominent breeder and owner of racehorses. Lord Hothfield married Alice Harriet, daughter of Reverend William James Stracy-Clitherow, in 1872. He died in October 1926, aged 82, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son John. Lady Hothfield died in 1914.

John Sackville Richard Tufton, 2nd Baron Hothfield, (8 November 1873 – 21 December 1952) was a British Army officer, farmer and land owner, and an English first-class cricketer active 1897–99 who played for Kent. He was born in Ashford, and died in Bayswater. He succeeded to his title as the 2nd Lord Hothfield in 1926. Tufton was born on 8 November 1873 the eldest son of Henry Tufton, 1st Baron Hothfield, and was educated at Eton College. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, but resigned from active duty and took a Militia position in the 3rd Battalion of The Royal Sussex Regiment. Promoted to captain on 18 August 1900, he again saw active service with the regiment in the Second Boer War in South Africa. Following the end of that war, he returned with most of his battalion on the "SS Dominion", arriving in Southampton in September 1902. He again served during the First World War, and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). He inherited his father's estates in Yorkshire and Westmorland and his father's love of farming. He was twice Mayor of Appleby before the Second World War. In 1947 he had to sell most of land and property mainly to his tenants.

Binnya U (also known as Hsinbyushin; 1323–1384) was king of Martaban–Hanthawaddy from 1348 to 1384. His reign was marked by several internal rebellions and external conflicts. He survived the initial rebellions and an invasion by Lan Na by 1353. But from 1364 onwards, his effective rule covered only the Pegu province, albeit the most strategic and powerful of the kingdom's three provinces. Constantly plagued by poor health, U increasingly relied on his sister Maha Dewi to govern. He formally handed her all his powers in 1383 while facing an open rebellion by his eldest son Binnya Nwe, who succeeded him as King Razadarit. King Binnya U is best remembered in Burmese history as the father of King Razadarit. One enduring legacy of his reign was Pegu's (Bago's) emergence as the new power center in Lower Burma. The city would remain the capital of the Mon-speaking kingdom until the mid-16th century.

Tala Mi Thiri (also ■■■■■■■■■■) was a princess of Martaban–Hanthawaddy Kingdom. She the eldest daughter of King Binnya U and elder half-sister of King Razadarit. Her first marriage to King Kue Na of Lan Na from 1365 to 1371 ended in a divorce. Her second marriage to Smim Maru, a wealthy son of a court official, was marred by an alleged long-running affair between Maru and her aunt Princess Maha Dewi.

■tefan I. Neni■escu (October 8, 1897–October 1979) was a Romanian poet and aesthetician. Born in Bucharest, his parents were the poet Ioan S. Neni■escu and his wife Elena ("née" ■tefan). He attended Sapienza University of Rome from 1920, as well as the literature and philosophy department of Bucharest University. At first an assistant professor of aesthetics, he later became an associate professor at Bucharest. He served as press secretary and later economic adviser to the Romanian

legation in The Hague. Nenișescu's first publication was a 1915 article about William Shakespeare that appeared in "Noua revistă română". His first book of poetry, "Denii" (1919), was followed by "Vraj" (1923) and "Ode italice" (1925). His single volume of theatre was "Trei mistere" (1922). From 1924, he wrote for "Gândirea", and was a founding member of Romania's PEN Club. He also contributed poetry and art criticism to "Convorbiri Literare", "Ideea europeană", "Vremea", "Universul literar", "Viața Românească", "Adevărul" and "Arta plastică". In 1925, Nenișescu published a treatise, "Istoria artei ca filosofie a istoriei". He translated from Benedetto Croce ("Aesthetic", 1922) and Niccolò Machiavelli ("The Mandrake", 1926). Initially, Nenișescu's poetry was discursive and religious, in line with the "Gândirist" current. His verse became progressively more hermetic, as can be seen in the anthology volume "Ani" (1973). Including texts published in the 1940s and '50s, it reveals the intellectualized lyric verse of an eminently classical nature.

Ioan S. Nenișescu (April 11, 1854–February 23, 1901) was a Romanian poet and playwright. Born in Galați, his parents were Ștefan Vasiliu, a manual laborer, and his wife Elisabeta ("née" Zaharia). After completing the Alexandru Ioan Cuza commercial school in his native town, he finished high school, passing the exit examination at Iași. He also audited courses at Iași University's literature faculty. Nenișescu attended an officers' school, volunteered in the Romanian War of Independence and was wounded at Grivitsa. He then studied at the philosophy faculty of Berlin University, taking a doctorate in 1887 at Leipzig University with a thesis on Baruch Spinoza. He worked as a schoolteacher and inspector in Bucharest. He traveled south of the Danube, a trip that resulted in an ample "ethnic and statistical study of the Aromanians" (*De la românii din Turcia Europeană*, 1895). He sat in the Assembly of Deputies for his native Covurlui County, and also served as prefect of Tulcea County in the Dobruja region. Nenișescu's first work appeared in the Galați newspaper "Gardistul civic". A member of "Junimea", he published numerous poems in its organ "Convorbiri Literare". He also contributed to "Albina", "Amicul copiilor", "Revista nouă", "Românul literar", "Ezoterica" and "Ziarul presei". While in Bucharest from 1884 to 1888, he published "Lăara nouă" magazine, mainly submitting articles on pedagogy, ethics and sociology. His first book was the 1880 poetry volume "Flori de primăvară", followed by "Cîmii de la Războieni" (1882) and "Pui de lei" (1891). Of the plays he wrote, the only one he published was "Radu de la Afumați" (1897). In 1896, Nenișescu was elected a corresponding member of the Romanian Academy. He died in Buzău. His son Ștefan also became a poet.

Henry of Burgundy (c. 1035 – January 27, 1070/1074), called the Gallant ("le Damoiseau"), was the eldest surviving son and heir of Robert I, Duke of Burgundy, second son of Robert II of France, and his wife, Helie of Semur, granddaughter of Henry I, Duke of Burgundy. Little is known about his life. He died shortly before his father and was never duke himself. The name of Henry's wife is not known, though both Sibylla and Clémence have been suggested. The first of these derives from an undated obituary from Besançon, Sainte-Etienne, naming "Sibilla, mater ducus Burgundie" (Sibylla, mother of the Duke of Burgundy), it being reasoned that since she is not called duchess, she must have been married to the sole father of a duke who was not a duke himself, Henry. However, it has been argued by Jean Richard that this is a reference to Sibylla of Burgundy, Duchess of Burgundy, mother of the then-ruling duke, Hugh II. Richard proposed based on the name's repeated use among the descendants of her son Odo I, Duke of Burgundy that she may have been named Clémence, although Odo's wife had a sister, Clementia of Burgundy, who could have been the inspiration for its use among their descendants. Based on the use of the byname "Borel" by Odo I, genealogist Szabolcs de Vajay proposed that his mother was the daughter of Berenguer Ramon I, Count of Barcelona and his third wife, Guisle of Lluça, and hence granddaughter of Ramon Borrell, Count of Barcelona, although there is no documentary evidence that this was the case. Henry's wife died on or after July 6, 1074.

Hugh I (1057 – August 29, 1093) was duke of Burgundy between 1076 and 1079. Hugh was son of Henry of Burgundy and grandson of Duke Robert I. He inherited Burgundy from his grandfather,

following the premature death of Henry, but abdicated shortly afterwards to his brother Eudes I, in order to become a monk at Cluny. He briefly fought the Moors in the Iberian Peninsula with Sancho of Aragón. His entry to Cluny in 1079, after sustaining injuries in battle, and at the same time as Guy I of Mâcon and Guigues II of Albon, drew criticism from the pope Gregory VII. Gregory thought he had not made sure the duchy was at peace, and was thus endangering the lives of many Christians. He took vows as a monk and later became prior of the Benedictine Abbey of Cluny. He married Sybil of Nevers, who died in 1078, but had no known descendants.

Roses from the South is a 1954 West German comedy film directed by Franz Antel and starring Maria Holst, Gustav Fröhlich and Karl Schönböck. The film's sets were designed by the art directors Fritz Maurischat and .

Franz Antel (28 June 1913 – 11 August 2007) was a veteran Austrian filmmaker. Born in Vienna, Antel worked mainly as a film producer in the interwar years. After World War II, he began writing and directing films on a large scale. In the late 1940s, 1950s and 1960s these were mainly comedies (romantic, slapstick, and/ or musical) and "K.u.k. films" all of which, for Austrian and German TV stations alike, have been a staple of weekend afternoon programming ever since. In between there is quite a sober film about the Oberst (Colonel) Redl affair that shook the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the eve of World War I. Antel himself later commented on this period, "I always wanted to provide good entertainment for the people at the cinema. After the screening, people should say: Well now, I am in a good mood, I will go out and have a glass of wine." (German original: "Ich wollte die Leute im Kino immer gut unterhalten. Die Besucher sollten nach der Filmvorführung sagen: So, jetzt bin ich gut aufgelegt, jetzt geh ich auf ein Viertel Wein.") From the late 1960s, encouraged by the new opportunities in the film industry brought about by the sexual revolution, Antel gradually switched his main interest to soft porn and ribaldry. It was in particular his series of "Frau Wirtinhostess") films, directed under the pseudonym François Legrand, with which he tried to win international recognition. Titles included "The Sweet Sins of Sexy Susan" (1967), "Sexy Susan Sins Again" (1968), "Wild, Willing & Sexy" (1969) and "Do n't Tell Daddy" (aka "Naughty Nymphs" in the U.S.A.) (1972). Antel would recount an anecdote about himself describing how, in order to live up to his reputation as a womanizer, he used to carry a pair of high heels in his luggage which he then would occasionally place in the corridor in front of his hotel room – especially when he was travelling alone. Among the best known actors Antel had worked with from the 1940s to the 1970s were Hans Moser, Paul Hörbiger, Oskar Werner, Curd Jürgens, Tony Curtis, Herbert Fux, Heinrich Schweiger, Arthur Kennedy, Carroll Baker, Edwige Fenech, George Hilton, Marisa Berenson, Britt Ekland, Andréa Ferréol. 1981 was a turning point in Antel's career when he adapted for the big screen a stage play by Ulrich Becher and Peter Preses. Set from the days of the Anschluss of 1938 until after the end of the war, "Der Bockerer" is about a Viennese butcher named Karl Bockerer (Karl Merkatz) whose common sense rather than intellect tells him to oppose the Nazis and who dares to show resistance just because he is never fully aware of the possible fateful consequences of his actions. While Bockerer and his wife survive the war unscathed, their son joins the SA but, after some internal intrigue, is sent to the front and killed. The film was entered into the 12th Moscow International Film Festival. The film's strong anti-fascist message, the moving dialogue, and performances by the "crème de la crème" of Austrian actors and actresses (Ida Krottendorf, Alfred Böhm, Heinz Marecek, Hans Holt, Dolores Schmidinger and many more) made "Der Bockerer" an unusually successful film and gave new impetus to Antel's career. He made three sequels, which follow the lives of the Bockerers well into the 1960s, each depicting a crucial historical event in Austria or one of its neighbouring countries:

Oomana Thinkal is a 1983 Indian Malayalam-language film, directed by Yatheendra Das and produced by Kora George. The film stars Kaviyoor Ponnamm, Venu Nagavally, Baby Anju and Babu Namboothiri in the lead roles. The film has musical score by M. B. Sreenivasan.

Manamadurai Balakrishnan Sreenivasan (19 September 1925 – 9 March 1988), or MBS, as he was called, was a South Indian music director who worked mainly in the Malayalam and Tamil film industries. He was born to an orthodox Tamil Brahmin family on 19 September 1925 in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. He had his schooling at P.S. High School, Chennai. During his college days at Madras Presidency College, he was attracted to communist ideals and joined the Madras Students Organisation. His acquaintance with Nemai Ghosh, a Bengali director, paved his entry into films. His first film song was written to the words of noted Tamil lyricist, Jayakanthan, for the Tamil film "Paadhai Theriyudhu Paar". He played a major part in the formation of Indian Peoples Theatre Association (IPTA). He formed the Madras Youth Choir in 1971, which sings Indian choral music, based at Chennai. You can contact the choir at "www.madrasyouthchoir.org". MYC sings choral compositions of MBS. They have released a twin cd "Pallupaduvome by Charsur" and propose to release a children's CD "Poo Vaenuma" that was composed by MBS. He had also acted in a Tamil movie, "Agraharathil Kazhuthai". He was married to Zahida Kitchlew, a Kashmiri Muslim, who was the daughter of the freedom fighter Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. They had a son named Kabir. None of them are still alive. M. B. Sreenivasan died suddenly of a heart attack while conducting a choir in the Lakshadweep islands on 9 March 1988. His body was later taken to his homeland, and was cremated there. Zahida, his wife, outlived him for 14 years, dying on 23 October 2002. Kabir died on 4 April 2009.

John Cecil, 6th Earl of Exeter (15 May 1674 – 24 December 1721), known as Lord Burghley from 1678 to 1700, was a British peer and Member of Parliament. He was the son of John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter, and Anne Cavendish. He sat as Member of Parliament for Rutland from 1695 to 1700, when he succeeded his father in the earldom and entered the House of Lords. Between 1712 and 1715 he also served as Lord Lieutenant of Rutland. Exeter married, firstly, Annabella Grey, daughter of Ford Grey, 1st Earl of Tankerville, in 1697. After her death in 1698 he married, secondly, Elizabeth Brownlow, daughter of Sir John Brownlow, 3rd Baronet, in 1699. He died in December 1721, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son from his second marriage, John. Lady Exeter died in 1723. The 6th Earl's second son from his second marriage, Brownlow Cecil, 8th Earl of Exeter, would eventually succeed his brother to the title. The 6th Earl also had a third son, named William, who was educated with his brother Brownlow 'at St. John's College, Cambridge, and gave great hopes that he would maintain the lustre of the family; "but died too early, to the concern of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, July 19, 1717." He also had a fourth and a fifth son, Francis and Charles. 'The Hon. Charles Cecil, fifth son of John, sixth earl of Exeter, died young and unmarried, in 1726'. He also had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Aislabie. She was the only daughter of the Earl, and wife of William Aislabie, Esq. of Studley, in Yorkshire, son and heir of John Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer. She died in 1733, aged 26 years, and was buried at Ripon.


John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter (c. 1648 – 29 August 1700), known as Lord Burghley until 1678, was a British peer and Member of Parliament. He was also known as the Travelling Earl.

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford (1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo- Norman nobleman. He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey (IV) de Bohun (1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England. He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Frederick III James of Hesse-Homburg (born 19 May 1673 in Cölln; died: 8 June 1746 in 's-Hertogenbosch) was a Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg

Hōjū Akitoki (1248 – 7 May 1301) was a Japanese military leader during the Kamakura period (1185–1333). He was the third head of the Hōjū clan. Akitoki was the son of Kanezawa Sanetoki and a daughter of Hōjū Masamura. In 1257 Akitoki had his "genpuku" coming-of-age ceremony under the "tokus" Hōjū Tokiyori and took the name "Tokikata". In 1260 he became a guard of the "shōgun"; he attended Prince Munetaka and studied poetry and other subjects. He married Mugai Nyodai. Akitoki died 7 May 1301 and was succeeded by his son Hōjū Sadaaki. Akitoki's grave is in Kanagawa. He is said to have had a love of learning, like his father, and to have contributed to the establishment of the Kanazawa Bunko.

(, born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe

Dorje Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

The Cup (ཕྱོད་པ་ or "Phörpa") is a 1999 Tibetan-language film directed by Khyentse Norbu. The plot involves two young football-crazed Tibetan refugee novice monks in a remote Himalayan monastery in India who desperately try to obtain a television for the monastery to watch the 1998 World Cup final. The movie was shot in the Tibetan refugee village Bir in India (Himachal Pradesh) (almost entirely between Chokling Gompa and Elu Road). Producer Jeremy Thomas had developed a relationship with Norbu when he was an advisor on Bertolucci's "Little Buddha". Thomas later remembered his experience making the film:

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer. She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s. Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen. In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves". She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress. Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe. The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception: she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota Mayi Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

Napoléon Alexandre Louis Joseph Berthier, 2nd Prince of Wagram (11 September 1810, Paris10 February 1887, Paris) was a French politician and nobleman.Son of Louis-Alexandre Berthier, 1st Prince of Wagram, and Duchess Maria Elisabeth in Bavaria (and by his mother, grandnephew of King Maximilian I of Bavaria).

Louis Philippe Marie "Alexandre" Berthier, 3rd Prince of Wagram (24 March 1836, Paris – 15 July 1911, Château de Grosbois) was a French nobleman and prince of Wagram.He was the son of Napoléon Alexandre Berthier and Zénaïde Françoise Clary and grandson of Louis Alexandre Berthier.

Abaqa Khan (1234–1282, , "paternal uncle", also transliterated Aba■a), was the second Mongol ruler ("Ilkhan") of the Ilkhanate.The son of Hulagu Khan and Lady Yesün■in.He was the grandson of Tolui and reigned from 1265 to 1282 and was succeeded by his brother Tekuder.Much of Abaqa's reign was consumed with civil wars in the Mongol Empire, such as those between the Ilkhanate and the northern khanate of the Golden Horde.Abaqa also engaged in unsuccessful attempts at military invasion of Syria, including the Second Battle of Homs.

Hulagu Khan, also known as Hülegü or Hulegu ("Hulâgu xân"; Arabic: ■■■■■■ ■■■■/ ■■■■■■■■; ; 8 February 1265), was a Mongol ruler who conquered much of Western Asia.Son of Tolui and the Keraite princess Sorghaghtani Beki, he was a grandson of Genghis Khan and brother of Ariq Böke, Möngke Khan, and Kublai Khan.Hulagu's army greatly expanded the southwestern portion of the Mongol Empire, founding the Ilkhanate of Persia, a precursor to the eventual Safavid dynasty, and then the modern state of Iran.Under Hulagu's leadership, the siege of Baghdad (1258) destroyed Baghdad's standing in the Islamic world and weakened Damascus, causing a shift of Islamic influence to the Mamluk Sultanate in Cairo and ended the Abbasid Dynasty.

Hugh Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Cholmondeley, PC (1662 – 18 January 1725), styled The Honourable from birth until 1681 and then known as Viscount Cholmondeley to 1706, was an English peer and politician.Cholmondeley was the eldest son of Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley, and Elizabeth Cradock, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.In 1681 he succeeded his father as second Viscount Cholmondeley, but as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the English House of Lords.He supported the claim of William and Mary to the English throne, and after their accession in 1689 he was rewarded when he was made Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich in the County of Chester, in the Peerage of England (which gave him a seat in the House of Lords).The peerage was created with remainder to his younger brother George.In 1706 he was admitted to the Privy Council and made Viscount Malpas, in the County of Chester, and Earl of Cholmondeley, in the County of Chester, with similar remainder.Lord Cholmondeley was appointed Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne in 1708.He held this post only until October of the same year, when he was made Treasurer of the Household.He was stripped of this office in 1713 but restored when George I became king in 1714.He also served as Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire from 1702 to 1713 and from 1714 to 1725 and of Cheshire between 1703 and 1713 and 1714 and 1725.Lord Cholmondeley died in January 1725.He never married and was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother George, who had already been elevated to the peerage in his own right as Baron Newborough.

Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley (died 22 May 1681) was an English peer.Lord Cholmondeley was the son of Hugh Cholmondeley and Mary Bodvile.Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of

Cholmondeley was his grandfather and Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Leinster, his uncle. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lord Leinster in 1659 and two years later he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells in the County of Meath. Cholmondeley married Elizabeth Cradock, daughter of George Cradock of Caverswall Castle. He died in May 1681, and was succeeded in the viscountcy by his eldest son Hugh, who was created Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706. His second son George became a prominent soldier.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was a Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Damian David Harris (born 2 August 1958) is a British film director and screenwriter. He is the son of the actor Richard Harris and socialite Elizabeth Rees-Williams.

Mercy is a 2000 erotic thriller film directed by Damian Harris and starring Ellen Barkin. The movie was based on a novel written by David L. Lindsey.

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabéth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

Edsel Bryant Ford II (born December 27, 1948) is the great-grandson of Henry Ford and the son of Henry Ford II. He is currently a member of the board of directors of Ford Motor Company and serves on the finance committee and sustainability and innovation committee. He is a cousin of its Executive Chairman, William Clay Ford Jr..

Henry Ford II (September 4, 1917 – September 29, 1987), sometimes known as "HF2" or "Hank the Deuce", was the eldest son of Edsel Ford and eldest grandson of Henry Ford. He was president of the Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960, chief executive officer (CEO) from 1945 to 1979, and chairman of the board of directors from 1960 to 1980. Notably, under the leadership of Henry Ford II, Ford Motor Company became a publicly traded corporation in 1956. From 1943 to 1950, he also served as president of the Ford Foundation.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P. Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Vassar College is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in Poughkeepsie, New York. Founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, it was the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States, closely following Elmira College. It became coeducational in 1969, and now has a gender ratio at the national average. The school is one of the historic Seven Sisters, the first elite women's colleges in the U.S., and has a historic relationship with Yale University, which suggested a merger before they both became coeducational institutions. The college offers B.A. degrees in more than 50 majors and features a flexible curriculum designed to promote a breadth of studies. Student groups at the college include theater and comedy organizations, acappella groups, club sports teams, volunteer and service groups, and a circus troupe. Vassar College's varsity sports teams, known as the Brewers, play in the NCAA's Division III as members of the Liberty League. Vassar tied for the 14th best liberal arts college in the nation in the 2020 annual ranking of "U.S. News & World Report", with admissions described as "most selective". The total number of students attending the college is around 2,450. The Vassar campus comprises over and more than 100 buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks and an additional National Historic Place. A designated arboretum, the campus features more than 200 species of trees, a native plant preserve, and a ecological preserve.

The Miscellany News (known colloquially as "The Misc") is the student newspaper of Vassar College. Established in 1866, it is one of the oldest student newspapers in the country. The paper is distributed every Thursday evening during Vassar's academic year to locations across the College's campus, including dormitories, dining and athletic facilities, communal areas, as well as off-campus locations in the Town of Poughkeepsie. The paper welcomes contributions from all members of the College community—students, administrators, faculty, staff, alumnae/i and trustees—and has a regular staff of roughly 40 to 50 student editors, reporters, photojournalists, multimedia correspondents and designers. In addition to its print publication, the staff also publishes articles, videos, and photo essays daily on its Web site and blogs.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted

consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother,

Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer. She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s. Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen. In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves". She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress. Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe. The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception: she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota Mayi Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

Edsel Bryant Ford II (born December 27, 1948) is the great-grandson of Henry Ford and the son of Henry Ford II. He is currently a member of the board of directors of Ford Motor Company and serves on the finance committee and sustainability and innovation committee. He is a cousin of its Executive Chairman, William Clay Ford Jr..

Henry Ford II (September 4, 1917 – September 29, 1987), sometimes known as "HF2" or "Hank the Deuce", was the eldest son of Edsel Ford and eldest grandson of Henry Ford. He was president of the Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960, chief executive officer (CEO) from 1945 to 1979, and chairman of the board of directors from 1960 to 1980. Notably, under the leadership of Henry Ford II, Ford Motor Company became a publicly traded corporation in 1956. From 1943 to 1950, he also served as president of the Ford Foundation.

The Universal Company of the Maritime Canal of Suez (or simply "Compagnie de Suez" for short) was the corporation that constructed the Suez Canal between 1859 and 1869 and operated it until the 1956 Suez Crisis. It was formed by Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1858, and it owned and operated the canal for many years thereafter. Initially, French private investors were the majority of the shareholders, with Egypt also having a significant stake. When Isma'il Pasha became Wāli of Egypt and Sudan in 1863, he refused to adhere to portions of the concessions to the Canal company made by his predecessor Said. The problem was referred during 1864 to the arbitration of Napoleon III, who awarded £3,800,000 (equivalent to £ in) to the company as compensation for the losses they would incur by the changes to the original grant which Ismail demanded. During 1875, a financial crisis forced Isma'il to sell his shares to the government of the United Kingdom for only £3,976,582 (equivalent to £ in). The company operated the canal until its nationalization by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1956, which led to the Suez Crisis. In 1962, Egypt made its final payments for the canal to the Universal Suez Ship Canal Company and took full control of the Suez Canal. Today the canal is owned and operated by the Suez Canal Authority. In 1997, the company merged with to form Suez S.A., which was later merged with Gaz de France on 22 July 2008 to form GDF Suez., which became known as Engie in April, 2015.

Ferdinand Marie, Vicomte de Lesseps, GCSI (19 November 1805 – 7 December 1894) was a French diplomat and later developer of the Suez Canal, which in 1869 joined the Mediterranean and Red Seas, substantially reducing sailing distances and times between Europe and East Asia. He attempted to repeat this success with an effort to build a Panama Canal at sea level during the 1880s, but the project was devastated by epidemics of malaria and yellow fever in the area, as well as beset by financial problems, and the planned de Lesseps Panama Canal was never completed. Eventually, the project was bought out by the United States, which solved the medical problems and changed the design to a non-sea level canal with locks. It was completed in 1914.

Prince Nikolai of Denmark (Nikolai William Alexander Frederik; born 28 August 1999), is a member of the Danish royal family. He is the elder son of Prince Joachim and his first wife, Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg. He is currently seventh in the line of succession to the Danish throne. At the time of his birth, he was third, after his uncle and father.

Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg, ("née" Alexandra Christina Manley; born 30 June 1964) is the first wife of Prince Joachim of Denmark, the younger son of Margrethe II of Denmark. She was born in Hong Kong and is of mixed Chinese-European ancestry. She was introduced to Prince Joachim in 1994. They married in 1995 and had two sons together, until the marriage was dissolved in 2005.

Francis, Duke of Teck GCB GCVO (Francis Paul Charles Louis Alexander; 28 August 1837 – 21 January 1900), known as Count Francis von Hohenstein until 1863, was an Austrian-born nobleman who married into the British royal family. He was the father of Queen Mary, and thus a great-grandfather of the current British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. Francis held the Austrian title of Count of Hohenstein ("Graf von Hohenstein"), and the German titles of Prince ("Fürst") and later Duke of Teck ("Herzog von Teck"), and was given the style of Serene Highness in 1863. He was granted the British style of Highness in 1887.

Mary of Teck (Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes; 26 May 1867 – 24 March 1953) was Queen consort of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Empress consort of India as the wife of King George V. Although technically a princess of Teck, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, she was born and raised in the United Kingdom. Her parents were Francis, Duke of Teck, who was of German extraction, and Princess Mary Adelaide of Cambridge, who was a granddaughter of King George III. She was informally known as "May", after her birth month. At the age of 24, she was betrothed to her second cousin once removed Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, but six weeks after the announcement of the engagement, he died unexpectedly during an influenza pandemic. The following year, she became engaged to Albert Victor's only surviving brother, George, who subsequently became king. Before her husband's accession, she was successively Duchess of York, Duchess of Cornwall, and Princess of Wales. As queen consort from 1910, she supported her husband through the First World War, his ill health, and major political changes arising from the aftermath of the war. After George's death in 1936, she became queen mother when her eldest son, Edward VIII, ascended the throne, but to her dismay, he abdicated later the same year in order to marry twice-divorced American socialite Wallis Simpson. She supported her second son, George VI, until his death in 1952. She died the following year, during the reign of her granddaughter Elizabeth II, who had not yet been crowned.

John III of Nassau-Weilburg (27 June 1441 – 15 July 1480) was count of Nassau-Weilburg as co-regent with his father. He came from the Walramian branch of the House of Nassau.

Count Louis I of Nassau-Weilburg (1473 – 28 May 1523) was a son of Count John III of Nassau-Weilburg and his wife, Elisabeth of Hesse. In 1492, Louis I succeeded his grandfather Philip II as Count of Nassau-Weilburg, because his father had already died in 1480. In 1502, Louis I married Margaret (1487-1548), a daughter of Adolf III of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein. Louis and Margaret had the following children:

Stephanie Julianne von Hohenlohe, born Stephany Julienne Richter (16 September 1891 – 13 June 1972) was an Austrian princess by her marriage to the diplomat Prince Friedrich Franz von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, a member of the princely Hohenlohe family. She was born a commoner, allegedly of Jewish family background. A Hungarian national, she relocated to London after her divorce from the prince, where she is suspected of having acted as a spy for Germany during the 1930s. She developed close connections among the Nazi hierarchy, including Adolf Hitler. She also developed other influential relationships, including with Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Rothermere, and promoted British support for Germany while living in London from 1932. The British, French and Americans all suspected her of being a spy for the German Government. During the 1930s, she was awarded the Gold Medal of the Nazi Party for her services. Fleeing from Britain to San Francisco in 1939 after war was declared, she was put under surveillance by the US government. After the attack on Pearl Harbor she was arrested by the FBI and interned in the United States as an enemy alien. She provided information to the Office of Strategic Services which was used in a 1943 report on the personality of Adolf Hitler. In May 1945 she was released on parole and returned to Germany, where

she cultivated influential connections in post-war German society.

Friedrich Franz von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst full German name: "Friedrich Franz Augustin Maria Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst" (15 February 1879, Budapest, Hungary – 24 May 1958, Curitiba, Brasil) was an Austrian prince who served as a military attache in Saint Petersburg. Later he was chief of German propaganda and director of German espionage in Switzerland. He also served with his regiment on the Russian front. He was married from 1914-1920 to Stephany Julienne Richter, a commoner who became a princess by marriage. In December 1920, he married Countess Emanuela Batthyány von Nemet-Ujvár of Hungary. They had no children. They moved to Brazil during or after the war, and lived the remainder of their lives there. Princess Stephanie continued to use the title after they divorced. She was suspected as a spy for the German government, and operated in Europe and Britain during the late 1920s and 1930s. This was confirmed in 2005 by the release of previously secret MI5 and FBI files. Fleeing Britain in 1939 when war was declared, she spent the war years in the United States. She was arrested in 1941 when the US entered the war, and was interned from 1941 to 1945 as an enemy alien.

James Annesley, 2nd Earl of Anglesey FRS (c. 1645 – 1 April 1690), styled Lord Annesley from 1661 to 1686, was a British peer. He was the son of Arthur Annesley, 1st Earl of Anglesey and Elizabeth Altham. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford University, on 4 December 1661. He married Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland and Frances Montagu, on 17 September 1669. They had children: He died intestate and the administration of his estate in England and Ireland, with a value estimated at £4,000 per annum, was granted to his widow on 6 June 1690. He was briefly a Whig member of parliament for County Waterford in 1666, after his brother-in-law, Richard Power succeeded in his father's (Irish) peerage. He was elected to the English seat of Winchester in the parliaments of May and October 1679, and again in 1681. He was a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire and Surrey (1674–81), colonel of the Hampshire militia (1675–81), Custos Rotulorum of Hampshire (1675–81) and a Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire (1680–81). On 6 April 1686 Annesley succeeded to his father's peerages of Baron Mountnorris and Earl of Anglesey, in Wales [E., 1661], Baron Annesley, of Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire [E., 1661] and Viscount Valentia.

John Annesley, 4th Earl of Anglesey (18 January 1676 – 18 September 1710), was an English peer and landowner. A younger son of James Annesley, 2nd Earl of Anglesey (1645–1690), by his marriage to Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland, he succeeded to the family estates and Earldom of Anglesey on the death of his brother James in 1701/02. On 21 May 1706 he married Lady Henrietta Maria Stanley (1687–1718), the daughter of William Stanley, 9th Earl of Derby. Some years later, the title of Baron Strange was called out of abeyance in her favour and she became Baroness Strange in her own right. In 1710, shortly before his death, Anglesey was appointed as Vice Treasurer, Receiver-General and Paymaster of the Forces for Ireland and was sworn into the Queen's Privy Council.

Margarete Weißkirchner (1460-1500), was the common-law-spouse of Philip I, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg from 1477 until their death in 1500. They openly lived together after the death of Philip's spouse in 1477. They could not marry, because she was a commoner. Margaret was not considered Philip's royal mistress, but was treated as if though they were married. He appeared with her in public. The most representative testimony is probably the first large-scale double-portrait in art history, the so-called "Gotha Lovers". Their relationship is exceptionally well documented. The couple had three children: These children could not inherit the county, because they did not belong to the high nobility. Nevertheless, Philip and Margareta included them in their will.

Count Philipp I of Hanau-Münzenberg, nicknamed "Philipp the Younger", (20 September 1449, at Windecken Castle – 26 August 1500) was a son of Count Reinhard III of Hanau and Countess Palatine Margaret of Mosbach. He was the Count of Hanau from 1452 to 1458. The county was then divided between him and his uncle Philipp the Elder. Philipp the Younger received Hanau-Münzenberg and ruled there from 1458 until his death.

Humphrey Napier Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO (20 August 1859 – 30 July 1919) was a British peer, the son of Henry Sturt, 1st Baron Alington. He succeeded to the Barony on 17 February 1904.

Captain Napier George Henry Sturt, 3rd Baron Alington (1 November 1896 – 17 September 1940) was a British peer, the son of Humphrey Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington. He was born in November 1896 in St. Marylebone district of London. He succeeded to the Barony on 30 July 1919 on the death of his father. He owned the Crichel House estate in Dorset. He married Lady Mary Sibell Ashley-Cooper, daughter of Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 9th Earl of Shaftesbury, on 27 November 1928. They had one child: Hon. Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth Sturt (b. 1929, d. 2010) who later fought the Government and won, leading to the resignation of a Minister, in the Crichel Down Affair. Alington may well be most notable for having dated Tallulah Bankhead in the 1920s. Alington was described as "well cultivated, bisexual, with sensuous, meaty lips, a distant, antic charm, a history of mysterious disappearances, and a streak of cruelty." His bisexuality was well known. He was a friend of the Polish composer Karol Szymanowski who dedicated his highly sensuous "Songs of an infatuated Muezzin Op. 42" to the handsome young Englishman, on their publication in 1922. He had no male heir upon his death, so the title became extinct. The Crichel estate passed to his 11-year-old daughter Mary, who later married Commander George (known as "Toby") Marten.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 1904 – 27 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

La Cage aux Folles 3: The Wedding is a 1985 comedy film and the third and final installment in the "La Cage aux Folles" series. Unlike the first two films, which were directed by Édouard Molinaro, this third installment is directed by Georges Lautner.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean-Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint-Cyr.

Bayezid I ((nicknamed Yıldırım (Ottoman Turkish: یıldırım), "Lightning, Thunderbolt"); 1354 – 8 March 1403) was the Ottoman Sultan from 1389 to 1402. He was the son of Murad I and Gülçiçek Hatun. He built one of the largest armies in the known world at the time and unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople. He adopted the title of Sultan-i Rûm, Rûm being an old Islamic name for the Roman Empire. He decisively defeated the Crusaders at Nicopolis (in modern Bulgaria) in 1396, and was himself defeated and captured by Timur at the Battle of Ankara in 1402 and died in captivity in March 1403, triggering the Ottoman Interregnum.

Mehmed I (1379 – 26 May 1421), also known as Mehmed Çelebi ("the noble-born") or Kiriçi (from Greek "Kyritzes lord's son"), was the Ottoman Sultan from 1413 to 1421. The fourth son of Sultan Bayezid I and Devlet Hatun, he fought with his brothers over control of the Ottoman realm in the Ottoman Interregnum (1402–1413). Starting from the province of Rûm he managed to bring first Anatolia and then the European territories (Rumelia) under his control, reuniting the Ottoman state by 1413, and ruling it until his death in 1421.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was a Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde JP DL (2 October 1901 – 21 March 1983). The son of Thomas Gair Ashton, 1st Baron Ashton of Hyde and Eva Margaret James. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 1 May 1933. On his death in 1983 he was succeeded in the barony by his son.

Thomas John Ashton, 3rd Baron Ashton of Hyde, (19 November 1926 – 2 August 2008) was the eldest son of Thomas Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde and Marjorie Nell Brookes. He succeeded his father as Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 21 March 1983.

Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford (3 July 1862 – 10 January 1929) was an English landowner and racehorse breeder. He was the son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 2nd Baronet and Lady Annette Mary Talbot. On the death of his father on 4 May 1886, Humphrey became the 3rd Baronet de Trafford. Later the same year, on 9 August, he married Violet Alice Maud Franklin, daughter of James Franklin. They had four children: In 1896, Sir Humphrey put the family estate of Trafford Park up for sale. The auction was held on 7 May 1896 in the Grand Hotel, Manchester. The estate was described in the sale

catalogue as comprising a "distinguished family mansion of imposing elevation, built in the Italian style, seated in a beautifully timbered deer park". However it failed to reach its reported reserve price of £300,000. There was much public debate, before and after the abortive sale, as to whether Manchester Corporation ought to buy Trafford Park. But it could not agree terms quickly enough, and so, on 23 June 1896, Ernest Terah Hooley became the new owner of Trafford Park, for the sum of £360,000. Following the sale of Trafford Park, Sir Humphrey moved to Hill Crest, Market Harborough. Sir Humphrey served as an officer of the Lancashire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry, and was promoted Major 1 July 1901. In 1903 he served as president of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society and in 1905, he published "Foxhounds of Great Britain and Ireland and their Masters and Huntsmen". In July 1907, Sir Humphrey de Trafford caused scandal in European society circles when he was taken to court for bankruptcy despite claiming an annual income of \$240,000. Lady de Trafford died on 20 July 1925. Sir Humphrey died four years later on 10 January 1929, aged 66. Correspondence and government accounts related to death duties payable on Sir Humphrey's estate are held by The National Archives, but remained sealed under a Lord Chancellor's Instrument until 2006.

Sir Rudolph Edgar Francis de Trafford, 5th Baronet, OBE (31 August 1894 – 16 August 1983) was a British aristocrat and banker who succeeded his brother to the de Trafford baronetage at the age of 77. Rudolph was the second son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 3rd Baronet and Violet Alice Maud Franklin. He attended Downside (Sep 1907 to Jul 1911), and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was friends with Marshall Field III. After graduating with a BA in 1915, he fought in the First World War, being twice mentioned in despatches. In 1919, Rudolph joined Marshall Field in California for a vacation with Field's wife and children on Catalina Island.

Bahadur Shah Zafar or Bahadur Shah II (born as Mirza Abu Zafar Siraj-ud-din Muhammad) (24 October 1775 – 7 November 1862) was the last Mughal emperor. He was the second son of and became the successor to his father, Akbar II, upon his death on 28 September 1837. He was a nominal Emperor, as the Mughal Empire existed in name only and his authority was limited only to the walled city of Old Delhi (Shahjahanabad). Following his involvement in the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the British exiled him to Rangoon in British-controlled Burma (now in Myanmar), after convicting him on several charges. Zafar's father, Akbar II had been imprisoned by the British and he was not his father's preferred choice as his successor. One of Akbar Shah's queens, Mumtaz Begum, pressured him to declare her son, Mirza Jahangir, as his successor. However, The East India Company exiled Jahangir after he attacked their resident, in the Red Fort, paving the way for Zafar to assume the throne.

Shahzada Mirza Sultan Muhammad Farkhunda Shah (?–June 1842) also known Mirza Bulaqi Sahib was a son of Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II.

Francesco, Prince Ruspoli, 3rd Prince of Cerveteri, 3rd Marquis of Riano, 8th Count of Vignanello (February 19, 1752 – March 8, 1829) was the 3rd Prince of Cerveteri, 3rd Marquis of Riano and 8th Count of Vignanello, son of Alessandro Ruspoli, 2nd Prince of Cerveteri and second wife and first cousin Prudenza dei Conti Marescotti- Capizucchi. His uncle was Bartolomeo Ruspoli. In 1792 he was created Prince of the Holy Roman Empire both he and his male descendants, by the Emperor Francis II.

Camilo Ruspoli and Khevenhüller- Mestch, dei principi Ruspoli, Duke of Sueca and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, (March 20, 1788 – July 30, 1864) was an Italian aristocrat, son -in- law of Manuel Godoy. He was born in Rome on March 20, 1788, the third son of Francesco Ruspoli, 3rd Prince of Cerveteri, and Countess Maria Leopoldina von Khevenhüller- Metsch. He had for brothers, among

others, Alessandro Ruspoli, 4th Prince of Cerveteri, and Bartolomeo Ruspoli and Khevenhüller-Metsch. Camilo was by his own right a Roman prince. And by his marriage with Carlota Luisa de Godoy and Bourbon he showed the titles of Duke of Sueca, Count of Chinchón (both with greatness of Spain), Marquess of Boadilla del Monte and Count of Evoramonte (Portuguese), authorised by the Kings of Spain to use his wife's titles. He also was Chief of Squadron of the Dragoon Regiment of Pope Leo XII, Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, "Maestrante" de Granada, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III, Gentleman of the Chamber of the Emperor of Austria. Camillo is the ancestor of the Line II of the Princes Ruspoli.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period. He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200. He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu. Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱瑾) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche

([REDACTED], born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

The Cup ([REDACTED] or "Phörpa") is a 1999 Tibetan-language film directed by Khyentse Norbu. The plot involves two young football-crazed Tibetan refugee novice monks in a remote Himalayan monastery in India who desperately try to obtain a television for the monastery to watch the 1998 World Cup final. The movie was shot in the Tibetan refugee village Bir in India (Himachal Pradesh) (almost entirely between Chokling Gompa and Elu Road). Producer Jeremy Thomas had developed a relationship with Norbu when he was an advisor on Bertolucci's "Little Buddha". Thomas later remembered his experience making the film:

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden," Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden"(23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden.Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen.Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident.Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy(1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy.The marriage was not successful.Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden.Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden- Baden.As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen- Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677.Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken.He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter".Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece.He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm.Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594.During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt.Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned.In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648.During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier.He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Never Fear 1949 is an American drama film directed and co-written by Ida Lupino, and produced by Lupino and Collier Young.The film is also known as The Young Lovers.

Ida Lupino (4 February 1918 – 3 August 1995) was an English-American actress, singer, director, and producer.She is widely regarded as one of the most prominent, and one of the only, female filmmakers working during the 1950s in the Hollywood studio system.With her independent production company, she co-wrote and co-produced several social-message films and became the first woman to direct a film noir with "The Hitch-Hiker" in 1953.Throughout her 48-year career, she made acting appearances in 59 films and directed eight others, working primarily in the United States, where she became a citizen in 1948.She also directed more than 100 episodes of television productions in a variety of genres including westerns, supernatural tales, situation comedies, murder mysteries, and gangster stories.She was the only woman to direct episodes of the original "The Twilight Zone" series (most notably "The Masks"), as well as the only director to have starred in the show.

Gerald Leighton Patterson (17 December 1895 – 13 June 1967) was an Australian tennis player.Patterson was active in the decade following World War I. During his career he won three Grand Slam tournaments in the singles event as well as six titles in the doubles competition and one title in mixed doubles.He was born in Melbourne, educated at Scotch College and Trinity Grammar School and died in Melbourne on 13 June 1967.He was the co-World No. 1 player for 1919 along with Bill Johnston.

Gerald William Riggall "Bill" Patterson (30 August 1923 – 10 January 2010) was an Australian motor racing driver, race team owner and businessman. Patterson, son of Wimbledon champion Gerald Patterson, attended his father's school, Scotch College, Melbourne, from 1931 to 1934, and Geelong Grammar School from 1935 to 1941. He was one of a brace of new drivers that emerged after World War II, first appearing in the Australian Grand Prix in 1948 driving a stripped down MG TC. After improving the MG as far as he was able, he moved to a JAP powered Cooper Mk.V in 1953. Patterson used this to win his first national title, the 1954 Australian Hillclimb Championship. In the scorching heat of a Western Australian summer in 1957, Patterson stepped into Lex Davison's Ferrari 625 F1 as a relief driver, working together to defeat Stan Jones to win the 1957 Australian Grand Prix. A succession of grand prix Coopers followed. The biggest year of Patterson's career was 1961. Victories at Mount Panorama, Lowood, Caversham and a second at Longford saw Patterson dominate the 1961 Australian Drivers' Championship, scoring 51 points to Lex Davison's 15 to win the Gold Star. Patterson raced on for a few more years and took part in the inaugural Tasman Series in 1964, but after that Patterson stepped away from the sport as a driver, but stayed as an entrant, sponsor and team boss. Patterson Holden dealership Bill Patterson Motors supported several drivers over the following decades, open wheelers for the rest of the 1960s and on into the 1970s. In 1977 Patterson purchased touring car racing team, Team Brock which he ran for a year. Patterson's name continued to be seen in the sport into the 2000s in Speedway racing. Patterson died at Sandringham on 10 January 2010 at the age of 86.

Claus von Bülow (born Claus Cecil Borberg; 11 August 1926 – 25 May 2019) was a Danish-British socialite. He was convicted of the attempted murder of his wife Sunny von Bülow (born Martha Sharp Crawford, 1932–2008) in 1979, which had left her in a temporary coma, as well as insulin overdose in 1980 which left her in a persistent vegetative state for the rest of her life. On appeal, however, both convictions were reversed, and he was found not guilty at his second trial.

Countess Cosima von Bülow Pavoncelli (born 15 April 1967) is a British socialite and philanthropist of American, Danish and German ancestry and daughter of the lawyer Claus von Bülow and Sunny von Bülow. She was named on the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame in 1999.

John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley (17 July 1797 – 13 November 1861), born John Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood House (then in Kingswinford, and now in Kinver) in Staffordshire was a British MP. He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Foley of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire and his wife Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts. He inherited the Prestwood estate from his mother, whose mother Eliza Foley was a descendant of Philip Foley. He represented the borough of Droitwich in Parliament from 1822 to 1835 as a Whig and East Worcestershire from 1847 to 1861 (initially as a Whig and from 1859 as a Liberal). He married Charlotte Margaret Gage, daughter of John Gage and Mary Milbanke and granddaughter of General Thomas Gage and Margaret Kemble, on 20 October 1825. Their son was Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts- Foley

Edward Foley (16 March 1747 – 22 June 1803) was the second son of Thomas, 1st Lord Foley. Like his brother, he was profligate with the great family wealth. His father's will settled the paternal estate at Stoke Edith, Herefordshire together with the manor of Malvern and property bought from Lord Montfort, but limited him to an annuity from the estate, the balance of the income being applied to pay his debts. He married firstly Lady Anne Coventry (daughter of George Coventry, 6th Earl of Coventry) without having children before the marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1786. In 1790, he married his distant cousin Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts, by whom he had two sons, Edward Thomas Foley and John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley. She was the heiress of the Prestwood estate, formerly owned by Philip Foley. On their marriage, the Stoke Edith estate was settled to go to their eldest son

, also called was the founder of the Kanazawa Bunko (Kanazawa Library). He was a member of the Kanezawa branch of the Hōjō clan. He was born to Hōjō Saneyasu in 1224. As his talent was discovered by his uncle Hōjō Yasutoki, Sanetoki was given important posts by four "shikken": Yasutoki, Tsunetoki, Tokiyori and Tokimune. He began his career as the head of "Kosamurai-dokoro" in 1234 and then became "Hikitsukeshu" in 1252 and "Hyojoshu" in 1253. Due to illness, he resigned from all posts and took a rest at his residence at Kanezawa (modern-day Kanazawa), Yokohama. While attending to government affairs, he was dedicated himself to study. He studied under Kiyohara no Noritaka, who came to Kamakura in Prince Munetaka's retinue. In 1258 he established a temple called Shōmyōji at Kanazawa and put a library within the temple to house his huge manuscript collection.

Hōjō Akitoki (1248 – 7 May 1301) was a Japanese military leader during the Kamakura period (1185–1333). He was the third head of the Hōjō clan. Akitoki was the son of Kanezawa Sanetoki and a daughter of Hōjō Masamura. In 1257 Akitoki had his "genpuku" coming-of-age ceremony under the "tokus" Hōjō Tokiyori and took the name "Tokikata". In 1260 he became a guard of the "shōgun"; he attended Prince Munetaka and studied poetry and other subjects. He married Mugai Nyodai. Akitoki died 7 May 1301 and was succeeded by his son Hōjō Sadaaki. Akitoki's grave is in Kanagawa. He is said to have had a love of learning, like his father, and to have contributed to the establishment of the Kanazawa Bunko.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Cop or Hood is a 1979 French crime and action film directed by Georges Lautner. It's loosely based on the novel "L'Inspecteur de la mer" by Michel Grisolia.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.


Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Pirjo Irene Honkasalo (born 22 February 1947) is a Finnish film director who has also worked as a cinematographer, film editor, producer, screenwriter and actress. In 1980 she co-directed "Flame Top" with Pekka Lehto, with whom she worked earlier and later as well. The film was chosen for the 1981 Cannes Film Festival. In the 1990s she focused on feature documentaries such as "The Trilogy of the Sacred and the Satanic Mysterion Tanjuska and the 7 Devils" and "Atman". Honkasalo returned to fiction with "Fire-Eater" (1998) and "Concrete Night" (2013), both of which were written by Pirkko Saisio. "Concrete Night" won six Jussi Awards in 2014, among them the Jussi for the Best Direction and the Jussi for the Best Film. Its world premiere was at the Toronto International Film Festival in Masters series. Pirjo Honkasalo worked as provincial artist laureate in Central Finland 1974–1975. At that time she drove around the area with one-armed scholar who made research of traditional handcrafts. Honkasalo photographed all the interviewees voluntarily. On that journey she met the main characters of her documentary "Their Age". She is the first honorary member of Women in Film &

Television Finland. The organisation says that "Honkasalo has made touching films of universal topics" and also spoken out about the gender inequality in film industry. Pirjo Honkasalo and her partner Pirkko Saisio live in Kruununhaka, Helsinki, but they also have apartments in Tavastia, Turku and Madeira. Both of them enjoy travelling and they together have written a travel book "Exit" (1987). They've raised Saisio's daughter, actress Elsa Saisio, and are one of the best-known lesbian couples in Finland.

Fire-Eater is a 1998 Finnish film directed and written by Pirjo Honkasalo. It tells a story of two orphaned sisters who end up working in a travelling circus. The film received several international awards, including the Grand Jury prize at the American Film Institute International Film Festival in 1998.

Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche

() born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

The Cup (འཇམ་མཁའ་ལྷོ་མ་ or "Phörpa") is a 1999 Tibetan-language film directed by Khyentse Norbu. The plot involves two young football-crazed Tibetan refugee novice monks in a remote Himalayan monastery in India who desperately try to obtain a television for the monastery to watch the 1998 World Cup final. The movie was shot in the Tibetan refugee village Bir in India (Himachal Pradesh) (almost entirely between Chokling Gompa and Elu Road). Producer Jeremy Thomas had developed a relationship with Norbu when he was an advisor on Bertolucci's "Little Buddha". Thomas later remembered his experience making the film:

Charles Stanley Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, was born in 1754 and died on 9 June 1802. He was the 1st son of Thomas Monck MP, by his wife Judith Mason, daughter of Robert Mason, of Mason Brook. He was MP for Gorey from 1790 to 1798. He gained the title of 1st Viscount Monck in 1801 as a reward for voting for the Act of Union (1800). He had already been created Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in 1797, also in the Peerage of Ireland.

Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, 3rd Viscount Monck (created 1800) and 3rd Baron Monck (1797) of Ballytrammon, County Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland (12 July 1791 – 24 April 1849), succeeded to his titles on the death of his brother, Henry. He was the son of Charles Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, and Anne Quin. While his brother's earldom became extinct, the viscountcy devolved upon Charles. On 29 November 1817, he married Bridget Willington, the daughter of John Willington of Killoskehan Castle, Barnane, and Bridget Butler, the daughter of Theobald Butler of Knocka Castle, Drom, County Tipperary. Lewis' directory of 1837 lists the principal landowners in the locality at the time: "Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion

is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne. The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, the residence of D. J. Webb, Esq.; Belleville, of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck; and Eastwood, of T. Bennett, Esq.". Viscount Monck died at Dublin, in the house his father built, currently the site of the Merrion Hotel. He was, however, buried in his wife's parish of Templemore. A street in town was formerly named after him.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

Mervyn Tuchet (sometimes Mervyn Touchet), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631), was an English nobleman who was convicted of rape and sodomy and subsequently executed. A son of George Tuchet, 1st Earl of Castlehaven and 11th Baron Audley, by his wife, Lucy Mervyn, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Audley during his father's lifetime, so is sometimes referred to as Mervyn Audley. He was knighted by James I in 1608, before he studied law at the Middle Temple. He served as Member of the Parliament of England for Dorset in the Addled Parliament of 1614 and was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire. He succeeded his father on 20 February 1616/7 as Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley. He left seven children upon his death. Sometime before 1612 (records of the marriage are lacking), Lord Audley married Elizabeth Barnham, a sister-in-law of the philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon, and with her he had six children. By all accounts the marriage was a loving and successful one, ending with her death in 1622. His second marriage, on 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Middlesex, was to the former Lady Anne Stanley (1580–1647), elder daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (by his wife, Alice Spencer), and widow of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos. They had a daughter, Anne Touchet, who died young. Lady Anne was significantly older than Castlehaven, and the marriage was not a success, but in 1628 Lord Castlehaven's son was married to her thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; a marriage of step-children.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48). He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile. He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade. He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River. Alfonso's father died when he was two years old and he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne, until he was five. He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue. Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence. In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it. Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123. When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies. Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona. Not until September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia". At this stage, Alfonso was master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the "*Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris*", Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso

VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer. He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943. Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

"Manamagan Thevai" is a 1957 Indian Tamil-language romantic comedy film directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao. He, along with his wife Bhanumathi, produced the film under their company Bharani Pictures. The film features Bhanumathi and Sivaji Ganesan in the lead roles. It was simultaneously produced in Telugu as "Varudu Kaavaali" with K. Jaggaiah replacing Sivaji Ganesan. "Manamagan Thevai" was a commercial success, running for over 100 days in theatres.

Abaqa Khan (1234–1282, , "paternal uncle", also transliterated Abaqa), was the second Mongol ruler ("Ilkhan") of the Ilkhanate. The son of Hulagu Khan and Lady Yesünjin. He was the grandson of Tolui and reigned from 1265 to 1282 and was succeeded by his brother Tekuder. Much of Abaqa's reign was consumed with civil wars in the Mongol Empire, such as those between the Ilkhanate and the northern khanate of the Golden Horde. Abaqa also engaged in unsuccessful attempts at military invasion of Syria, including the Second Battle of Homs.

Hulagu Khan, also known as Hülegü or Hulegu ("Hulâgu xân"; Arabic: هولاكو / هولاكو; ; 8 February 1265), was a Mongol ruler who conquered much of Western Asia. Son of Tolui and the Keraite princess Sorghaghtani Beki, he was a grandson of Genghis Khan and brother of Ariq Böke, Möngke Khan, and Kublai Khan. Hulagu's army greatly expanded the southwestern portion of the Mongol Empire, founding the Ilkhanate of Persia, a precursor to the eventual Safavid dynasty, and then the modern state of Iran. Under Hulagu's leadership, the siege of Baghdad (1258) destroyed Baghdad's standing in the Islamic world and weakened Damascus, causing a shift of Islamic influence to the Mamluk Sultanate in Cairo and ended the Abbasid Dynasty.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka,

and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

Herman Christopher Paus (4 May 1897 – 11 March 1983) was a Norwegian competitive skier, who was among the pioneers of Nordic combined and ski jumping in the 1910s and 1920s. He later moved to Sweden where he bought the major estate Herresta near Stockholm from a relative. A relative of playwright Henrik Ibsen, Herman Paus was married to Leo Tolstoy's granddaughter Tatiana Tolstoy-Paus; as such he was the son-in-law of Count Lev Lvovich Tolstoy.

Tatiana "Tanja" Tolstoy-Paus (20 September 1914 – 29 January 2007) (née Countess Tatyana Lvovna Tolstaya) was a Russian-Swedish countess, socialite and a member of the Tolstoy family. She was the last surviving grandchild of Leo Tolstoy. She was born on her grandfather's estate Yasnaya Polyana, the daughter of novelist and sculptor Lev Lvovich Tolstoy and his Swedish wife Dora Westerlund. As a result of the Russian revolution, the family fled to Sweden in 1917. In 1940 she married Norwegian-born estate owner and former competitive skier Herman Paus, the owner of the major Herresta estate outside Stockholm. Her father-in-law Karl L. Paus was a first cousin of playwright Henrik Ibsen. They had four children. She was active in regional politics and as a philanthropist and socialite in Swedish society. Her great-niece is jazz singer Viktoria Tolstoy.

Sissel Lange-Nielsen, née Herlofson (born 27 January 1931) is a Norwegian writer, literary critic, and journalist. Born in Kristiansund, she won the Riksmål Society Literature Prize in 1982. She is a member of the Norwegian Academy for Language and Literature. She was married to barrister and judge Trygve Lange-Nielsen (1921–2014).

Trygve Lange-Nielsen (9 July 1921 – 18 April 2014) was a Norwegian barrister and judge. He was born in Kristiania as a son of Fredrik Lange-Nielsen (1891–1980) and Laura Stang Lund (1893–1961). He was a maternal grandson of Fredrik Stang Lund. In 1953 he married Sissel Herlofson. He finished his secondary education in 1940 and graduated with the cand.jur. degree in 1947. He was hired in the Office of the Attorney General of Norway in 1951, and worked here until 1972, only interrupted by a few years in his own law firm. From 1956 he was a barrister, with access to working with Supreme Court cases. From 1972 to 1991 he was a presiding judge in Eidsivating Court of Appeal. Despite passing the normal retirement age, he was then an extraordinary judge in Oslo City Court from 1991 to 1995. His special fields included insurance law—he chaired "Norsk forsikringsjuridisk avdeling" from 1971 to 1982—and tort law, in which he lectured at the University of Oslo. He did however become better known for unveiling and overturning miscarriage of justice cases, an endeavor to which he dedicated his later life. Lange-Nielsen also chaired the Norwegian Association of Lawyers from 1971 to 1975. He resided in Skarpsno. He died in April 2014 in Oslo, following three weeks of illness.

Slap Her...She's French (shown in the United States as *She Gets What She Wants*), is a 2002 teen comedy film directed by Melanie Mayron and starring Piper Perabo.

Melanie Joy Mayron (born October 20, 1952) is an American actress and director of film and television. Mayron is best known for portraying the role of photographer Melissa Steadman on the ABC drama "thirtysomething" for which she won the Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Supporting Actress in a Drama Series in 1989. In 2018, the Santa Fe Film Festival honored Mayron for her outstanding contributions to film and television.

Philip III of Namur (1319 – September 1337 in Famagusta) was Count of Namur from 1336 to 1337. He was the fourth son of John I, Marquis of Namur, and Mary of Artois. When his older brother Guy was killed in a tournament in Flanders in March 1336, Philip became his successor. At that time, Philip was in Sweden at the court of his sister Blanche of Namur, Queen consort of Sweden and Norway. From there he traveled to the Holy Land via Cyprus, with his brother-in-law Henry II of Vianden. It is recorded that "Philippus comes Namucensis" (as he was called) donated property to St Alban, in accordance with the testament of "frater noster dominus Guido quondam comes Namucensis", by charter dated 23 Jun 1336. On his stop-over in Famagusta, he and his companions misbehaved so badly that the citizens of Famagusta decided to kill them all. Philip and the Count of Vianden were buried in the Franciscan church of Famagusta.

John I of Namur (1267 – 31 January 1330) was the ruler of Namur from 1305 to 1330. He was a member of the House of Dampierre, the son of Guy of Dampierre, Count of Flanders and Marquis of Namur, and his second wife Isabelle of Luxembourg. John was the father of Blanche of Namur, Queen of Sweden and Norway. He was the elder brother of Guy of Namur, whom he sent to command the Flemish rebels against the French Kingdom in the 1302 Battle of the Golden Spurs.

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden, "Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden" (23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden. Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy (1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris

and brought him to Baden-Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen-Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Vyacheslav Yaroslavich or Viacheslav Yaroslavich was the Prince of Smolensk from 1054 until his death in 1059. He was son of Yaroslav the Wise and Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden. About Vyacheslav, there is almost no information. Some documents point out the fact of him having a son, Boris Vyacheslavich, who challenged Vsevolod I sometime in 1077-1078.

Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden, also known as Irene, Anna and Saint Anna (1001 – 10 February 1050), was a Swedish princess and a Grand Princess of Kiev. She was the daughter of Swedish King Olof Skötkonung and Estrid of the Obotrites and the consort of Yaroslav I the Wise of Kiev. Ingegerd or Saint Anna is often confused with the mother of Saint Vladimir "the Enlightener" of the Rus. This is mainly because Ingegerd and Yaroslav also had a son named Vladimir. However, Saint Vladimir was the father of Ingegerd's husband Yaroslav I "the Wise", thus making her Saint Vladimir's daughter-in-law. Saint Vladimir was the son of Sviatoslav and Malusha.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether

this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 the Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabéth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester (1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester (bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony

as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

The Invisible Menace is a 1938 American mystery film directed by John Farrow and starring Boris Karloff. It was also known as *Without Warning*.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 1904–27 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for *"Around the World in Eighty Days"* and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for *"Wake Island"*. He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Mehreen Jabbar (Urdu: **مہreen جبار**) (b. 29 December 1971), is a Pakistani film and television director and producer based in New York City. She is a daughter of the Pakistani media-person Javed Jabbar. She is also the niece of Beo Zafar.

Dino Ki Dulhaniya (English: "Dino's Bride") is a 2018 Pakistani tele-film directed by Mehreen Jabbar, written by Muhammad Younis Butt and produced by Abdullah Kadwani and Asad Qureshi under the 7th Sky Entertainment banner. The tele-film stars Feroze Khan and Sana Javed in the lead roles. The film was released in June 2018 as part of Geo Entertainment's Eid programming.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Sétina Innarraid ("of wages, stipend, reward"), son of Bres Rí, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He is said to have been the first Irish king to pay his soldiers. He ruled for twenty years, before he was killed by Siomón Brecc, grandson of Nuadu Finn Fáil. The *"Lebor Gabála Éirenn"* synchronises his reign with those of Darius the Great (522–485 BC) and Xerxes I (485–465 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's *"Foras Feasa ar Éirinn"* dates his reign to 705–685 BC, that of the *"Annals of the Four Masters"* to 930–910 BC.

Dui Finn, son of Sétna Innarraid, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He took power after killing his predecessor, and his father's killer, Siomón Brecc. He ruled for ten years, before he was killed by Siomón's son Muiredach Bolgrach. The "Lebor Gabála Éirenn" synchronises his reign with those of Xerxes I (485–465 BC) and Artaxerxes I (465–424 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 679–674 BCBC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 904–894 BC.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

James Tuchet, 5th Earl of Castlehaven (died 12 August 1700) was the son of Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven and Mary Talbot. He succeeded his father as Earl of Castlehaven on 2 November 1686. He married Anne Pelson, daughter of Richard Pelson and his wife, née Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey. They had one son, James, who succeeded him as Earl of Castlehaven. He died of apoplexy. His gravestone is in the floor of the south aisle of the retrochoir at Winchester Cathedral.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German: Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, The Assumption of Hannele by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "AfgundenThe Abyss") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad. His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Abaqa Khan (1234–1282, , "paternal uncle", also transliterated Aba■a), was the second Mongol ruler ("Ilkhan") of the Ilkhanate. The son of Hulagu Khan and Lady Yesün■in. He was the grandson of Tolui and reigned from 1265 to 1282 and was succeeded by his brother Tekuder. Much of Abaqa's reign was consumed with civil wars in the Mongol Empire, such as those between the Ilkhanate and the northern khanate of the Golden Horde. Abaqa also engaged in unsuccessful attempts at military invasion of Syria, including the Second Battle of Homs.

Hulagu Khan, also known as Hülegü or Hulegu ("Hulâgu xân"; Arabic: ■■■■■■ ■■■■/ ■■■■■■■■; ; 8 February 1265), was a Mongol ruler who conquered much of Western Asia. Son of Tolui and the Keraite princess Sorghaghtani Beki, he was a grandson of Genghis Khan and brother of Ariq Böke, Möngke Khan, and Kublai Khan. Hulagu's army greatly expanded the southwestern portion of the Mongol Empire, founding the Ilkhanate of Persia, a precursor to the eventual Safavid dynasty, and then the modern state of Iran. Under Hulagu's leadership, the siege of Baghdad (1258) destroyed Baghdad's

standing in the Islamic world and weakened Damascus, causing a shift of Islamic influence to the Mamluk Sultanate in Cairo and ended the Abbasid Dynasty.

Fíacha Fínscothach, son of Sétna Airt, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. His father became High King after killing the previous incumbent, Rothechtaid mac Main, in single combat at Cruachan in defence of Fíachu. Fíachu went into exile, but returned at the head of a "black fleet", and, with the assistance of Muinemón, killed his father and took the throne himself. "Flowers of wine" (Old Irish: "fínwinescothflower-ach", possessive suffix, although "scoth" can also mean "blade" and "voice"), which were pressed into glass vats, were said to exist during his reign. He ruled for twenty years, until he was killed by his former accomplice, Muinemón. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 975–955 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 1353–1333 BC.

Ollom Fotla ("the scholar of Fódla", a poetic term for Ireland; later spelled Ollamh Fodhla), son of Fíachu Fínscothach, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. His given name was Eochaid. He took power after killing his predecessor, Faildergdóit, whose father, Muinemón, had killed his father. He ruled for forty years, and died of natural causes at Tara, succeeded by an unbroken sequence of six descendants, beginning with his son Finnachta, followed by two more sons, Slánoll and Géde Ollgothach. He is said to have instituted the "Feis Temrach" or Assembly of Tara. Keating describes the "Feis Temrach" as an assembly like a parliament, at which the nobles, scholars and military commanders of Ireland gathered on Samhain every three years to pass and renew laws and approve annals and records. The Assembly was preceded and followed by three days of feasting. He also built a structure at Tara called the "Múr nOlloman" or Scholar's Rampart. It has been identified without any convincing reason that the Passage Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla is Cairn T in Loughcrew. There's also a large stone with neolithic carvings on it at the site, known as Hags chair or the seat of Ollamh Fodhla. It is believed Cairn T was also where the great 'Law-giver king', first promulgated his legal code.

Kerry Dale Earnhardt (born December 8, 1969) is a former NASCAR driver and the elder son of seven-time Winston Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt. He is the half-brother of former Cup Series driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. He was employed by Dale Earnhardt, Inc. as a consultant, specializing in driver development, until 2011. His younger son, Jeffrey Earnhardt, began racing for DEI in 2007, and currently competes in the Monster Energy NASCAR Cup Series. Kerry is known for his physical similarity to his father.

Ralph Dale Earnhardt Sr. (April 29, 1951 – February 18, 2001) was an American professional auto racing driver and team owner, best known for his involvement in stock car racing for NASCAR. The third child of racing driver Ralph Earnhardt and Martha Earnhardt, he began his career in 1975 in the World 600 as part of the Winston Cup Series. Regarded as one of the most significant drivers in NASCAR history, Earnhardt won a total of 76 Winston Cup races over the course of his career, including the 1998 Daytona 500. He also earned seven NASCAR Winston Cup championships, tying for the most all-time with Richard Petty. This feat, accomplished in 1994, was not equaled again for 22 years until Jimmie Johnson in 2016. His aggressive driving style earned him the nicknames "Ironhead", "The Intimidator", and "The Man in Black". Also, his success at the restrictor plate tracks of Daytona and Talladega earned him the nickname, "Mr. Restrictor Plate". In February 2001, Earnhardt died due to injuries sustained in a collision during the final lap of the Daytona 500, an event that was widely lamented in the racing industry. Earnhardt has been inducted into numerous halls of fame, including the NASCAR Hall of Fame inaugural class in 2010.

Yujiulü Doulan (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Dòulún)(?-492)was khagan of the Rouran (485-492) with the title of Fumingdun Khagan (柔然可汗).He was the son of Yujiulü Yucheng.

Yujiulü Yucheng (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Yúchéng)(?-485) was ruler of the Rouran (464-485) with the title of Shouluobuzhen Khagan (柔然可汗).He was the first Rouran ruler to adopt Chinese style era name, which was Yongkang (永康 Yǒngkāng 464-484).He was the elder son of Yujiulü Tuhezhen.

Hugh Montgomerie, 7th Earl of Eglinton (1613–1669), was the son of Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton and Anne Livingstone.A student of Glasgow University, 1628; he opposed Charles I's ecclesiastical policy.He was a colonel under Leslie at the Battle of Newburn.He failed to seize Tynemouth in 1640.He was engaged in northern campaign under Middleton in 1646.He was defeated by Huntly at the Battle of Aberdeen (1646), He was disqualified for public service until 1660 for being accessory to the Engagement.He was taken prisoner in 1651 by the English and excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654.Hugh married Anne Hamilton in 1631 but she died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Anna Montgomerie.In 1635 he married Mary Leslie.His daughter Lady Margaret married the second Earl of Loudoun and was the mother of Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun (c. 1675 – 1731).

Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton (1588–1661), originally known as Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, was the third son of Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton by his wife Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton.In 1612, after spending some time in Paris, and visting the exiled minister John Welsh of Ayr, he succeeded his childless cousin Hugh Montgomerie, 5th Earl of Eglinton, as Earl of Eglinton.The 5th Earl had made a resigned and settled of the earldom and entail on Seton provided Seton took the name and arms of Montgomerie.This was confirmed by King James VI in 1615.Montgomerie's uncle Alexander Seton called the three year struggle for his nephew's earldom "this over langsome and fashious besines of Eglintoun".Montgomerie petitioned against the imposition of Common Prayer Book in Scotland and assisted in the preparations of the National Covenant.He was a Privy Councillor of Scotland in 1641.Montgomerie, who was commonly known as "Greysteel", commanded a Scottish regiment of horse (cavalry) for the English Parliament and distinguished himself at the Battle of Marston Moor (1644).On the execution of Charles I in 1649 he supported the recall of Charles II and the policy of the Marquess of Argyll.In 1651 he was betrayed to Oliver Cromwell and detained in Edinburgh Castle, but afterwards allowed the liberty of Berwick.His estates sequestered for two years, and he was included in Cromwell's Act of Grace.In 1612 Alexander married Anne Livingstone, daughter of Alexander Livingstone, 1st Earl of Linlithgow and Helenor Hay, she had been a lady in waiting to Princess Elizabeth and Anne of Denmark.

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer.She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s.Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen.In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves".She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress.Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe.The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception:

she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota Mayi Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period. He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200. He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu. Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at

the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a

member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

The Wellcome Trust is a research charity based in London, United Kingdom. It was established in 1936 with legacies from the pharmaceutical magnate Sir Henry Wellcome to fund research to improve human and animal health. The aim of the Trust is to "achieve extraordinary improvements in health by supporting the brightest minds", and in addition to funding biomedical research it supports the public understanding of science. It had a financial endowment of £25.9 billion in 2018, making it the fourth wealthiest charitable foundation in the world, after the American Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Danish Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Dutch INGKA Foundation (related to the IKEA company). The Trust has been described by the "Financial Times" as the United Kingdom's largest provider of non-governmental funding for scientific research, and one of the largest providers in the world.

The Big Picture series provides teachers and post-16 students with up-to-date information on research findings in biology and medicine, and the social and ethical implications of this research. Published by the Wellcome Trust as a free educational resource, each issue is available for free electronically. The website provides free resources for teachers and online activities for students, including lesson ideas, animations, image galleries and short videos., the print subscription has been discontinued and replaced with online only.

Norah Jones (born Geethali Norah Jones Shankar; March 30, 1979) is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She has won multiple awards and has sold more than 50 million records worldwide. "Billboard" named her the top jazz artist of the 2000s decade. She has won nine Grammy Awards and was ranked 60th on "Billboard" magazine's artists of the 2000s decade chart. In 2002, Jones launched her solo music career with the release of "Come Away with Me", which was a fusion of jazz with country, blues, folk and pop. It was certified Diamond, selling over 27 million copies. The record earned Jones five Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best New Artist. Her subsequent studio albums — "Feels Like Home", released in 2004, "Not Too Late", released in 2007, and 2009's "The Fall" all gained Platinum status, selling over a million copies each. They were also generally well received by critics. Jones's fifth studio album, "Little Broken Hearts", was released on April 27, 2012; her sixth, "Day Breaks", was released on October 7, 2016. Jones made her film debut in "My Blueberry Nights", which was released in 2007. Jones is the daughter of Indian sitar master and composer Ravi Shankar, and is the half-sister of fellow musician Anoushka Shankar.

"Everybody Needs a Best Friend" is a song from the 2012 feature film "Ted", with music composed by Walter Murphy and lyrics by Seth MacFarlane. Performed by Norah Jones during the film's opening

credits, the song was used as the film's main theme song. It was released by Universal Republic Records on June 26, 2012. In January 2013, the song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Original Song at the 85th Academy Awards, but lost to "Skyfall" from the film of the same name. MacFarlane was also the host of the Oscars while also being nominated.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross (died 1402) was a Scottish nobleman. Born between 1367 and 1382, he was the son of Walter Leslie, Lord of Ross and Euphemia I, Countess of Ross. In around 1394 he became Earl of Ross and sometime before 1398 he married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. They had one child, Euphemia. He died at Dingwall, Scotland on 8 May 1402.

Euphemia II, Countess of Ross (also Euphemia Leslie) was the daughter of Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross and his wife Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany. She was the only child and heir of Earl Alexander, and succeeded to the earldom "de jure" upon his death in 1402. She became a ward of her grandfather Albany, and never seems to have exercised much power in the province of Ross. There was a failed attempt to marry her to Thomas Dunbar, the son of Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray. Governor Albany persuaded her to resign the earldom to his own second son, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan. This action was challenged by Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, who claimed the earldom on behalf of his wife Mariota and who became an enemy of the Albany Stewarts. Euphemia thereafter disappears from the record, retiring to the nunnery of North

Berwick. Some of the histories report that she was deformed, seemingly a hunchback.

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol. It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father. He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990. In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor. He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas. He was survived by his wife and two children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China. The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China. He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988. Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance. He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains. There he met and married Faina Vakhreva. When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China. During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration. After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency. The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control. He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78. After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was an Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

The Belles of St Trinian's is a British comedy film set in the fictional St Trinian's school, released in 1954. It and its sequels were inspired by British cartoonist Ronald Searle. Directed by Frank Launder and written by Launder and Sidney Gilliat, it was the first of a series of four films. Alastair Sim stars in a dual role as the headmistress Miss Millicent Fritton and her twin brother Clarence Fritton.

Frank Launder (28 January 1906 – 23 February 1997) was a British writer, film director and producer, who made more than 40 films, many of them in collaboration with Sidney Gilliat. He was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England and worked briefly as a clerk before becoming an actor and then a playwright. He began working as a screenwriter on British films in the 1930s, contributing the original story for the classic Will Hay comedy "Oh, Mr Porter!" (1937). After writing a number of screenplays with Gilliat, including "The Lady Vanishes" (1938) for Alfred Hitchcock, and "Night Train to Munich" for Carol Reed; the two men wrote and directed the wartime drama "Millions Like Us" (1943). After founding their own production company Individual Pictures, they produced a number of memorable dramas and thrillers including "I See a Dark Stranger" (1945) and "Green for Danger" (1946), but were best known for their comedies including "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (1950) and most famously, the *St Trinians* series, based on Ronald Searle's cartoons set in an anarchic girls school. He was married to actress Bernadette O'Farrell from 1950 until his death in Monaco. The couple had two children.

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

Vyacheslav Yaroslavich or Viacheslav Yaroslavich was the Prince of Smolensk from 1054 until his death in 1059. He was son of Yaroslav the Wise and Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden. About

Vyacheslav, there is almost no information. Some documents point out the fact of him having a son, Boris Vyacheslavich, who challenged Vsevolod I sometime in 1077- 1078.

Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden, also known as Irene, Anna and Saint Anna (1001 – 10 February 1050), was a Swedish princess and a Grand Princess of Kiev. She was the daughter of Swedish King Olof Skötkonung and Estrid of the Obotrites and the consort of Yaroslav I the Wise of Kiev. Ingegerd or Saint Anna is often confused with the mother of Saint Vladimir “the Enlightener” of the Rus. This is mainly because Ingegerd and Yaroslav also had a son named Vladimir. However, Saint Vladimir was the father of Ingegerd's husband Yaroslav I “the Wise”, thus making her Saint Vladimir's daughter-in-law. Saint Vladimir was the son of Sviatoslav and Malusha.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Leopold David de Rothschild, CBE, FRCM (12 May 1927 – 19 April 2012) was a British financier, musician, and a member of the Rothschild banking family of England. Leopold David was the fourth and youngest child and second son of Lionel Nathan de Rothschild (1882–1942) and Marie Louise Eugénie Beer (1892–1975). From childhood he had a fondness for music and became an accomplished pianist and violinist. As a vocalist, he sang with The Bach Choir of London for many years and would later serve as its president. While in his teens, he joined the Royal Navy, serving for two years. He went to work at Kuhn, Loeb & Co., as well as at Morgan Stanley and Glyn, Mills & Co. before becoming a partner at his family's N M Rothschild & Sons in 1956. While he had a long and successful career in banking, his love of music and the arts played an important role in his life. He was an honorary member of the Incorporated Society of Musicians, among his many involvements, Leopold de Rothschild served

as:Among his philanthropic works, through his "Leopold de Rothschild Charitable Trust" he contributed to numerous charities, including the St John's Hospice for the terminally ill.In addition, his Charitable Trust provides support to the London Symphony Orchestra, the London Sinfonietta, the Rambert Dance Company, and provides scholarships for students to study at the Royal College of Music of which he was a Fellow (FRCM) and past Council Chairman.

Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, OBE (25 January 1882 – 28 January 1942), also Major Lionel de Rothschild, was a British banker and Conservative politician best remembered as the creator of Exbury Gardens by the New Forest in Hampshire.He was the eldest son of Leopold de Rothschild (1845–1917) and a part of the prominent Rothschild banking family of England.In 1910, he was elected to the House of Commons.In 1917, he co-founded the anti-Zionist League of British Jews.

Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, The Duke of Castro(Ferdinando Maria Andrea Alfonso Marcus; 28 May 1926 – 20 March 2008) was a claimant to the headship of the former Royal House of the Two Sicilies.

Princess Béatrice Marie Caroline Louise Françoise of Bourbon-Two Sicilies (born 16 June 1950 in Saint-Raphaël, Var, France) is the eldest daughter of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Castro, Castro-line claimant to the headship of the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, and his wife, Chantal de Chevron-Villette.Her younger brother, Prince Carlo, Duke of Castro, is the current Castro-line claimant to the headship of the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies.Since 2014, Béatrice has served as Grand Chancellor of the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of Saint George.

Colonel Richard Francis Abel Smith (11 October 1933 – 23 December 2004) was a British Army officer.He was the son of Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith (1900–1993) and his wifeLady May Cambridge (1906-1994), née Princess May of Teck, a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria and a niece of Queen Mary.He was born at Kensington Palace in London, England.Richard was the second of three children and the only boy.He was 312th in the line of succession to the British Throne as a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria.

Sir Henry Abel Smith, (8 March 1900 – 24 January 1993) was a British Army officer who served as Governor of Queensland, Australia.He married Lady May Cambridge, a niece of King George V and Queen Mary.

Fíacha Fínscothach, son of Sétna Airt, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.His father became High King after killing the previous incumbent, Rothechtaid mac Main, in single combat at Cruachan in defence of Fíachu.Fíachu went into exile, but returned at the head of a "black fleet", and, with the assistance of Muinemón, killed his father and took the throne himself. "Flowers of wine" (Old Irish: "fínwinescothflower-ach", possessive suffix, although "scoth" can also mean "blade" and "voice"), which were pressed into glass vats, were said to exist during his reign.He ruled for twenty years, until he was killed by his former accomplice, Muinemón.The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 975–955 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 1353–1333 BC.

Ollom Fotla ("the scholar of Fódla", a poetic term for Ireland; later spelled Ollamh Fodhla), son of Fíachu Fínscothach, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of

Ireland. His given name was Eochaid. He took power after killing his predecessor, Fialdurgdóit, whose father, Muinemon, had killed his father. He ruled for forty years, and died of natural causes at Tara, succeeded by an unbroken sequence of six descendants, beginning with his son Finnachta, followed by two more sons, Slánoll and Géde Ollgothach. He is said to have instituted the "Feis Temrach" or Assembly of Tara. Keating describes the "Feis Temrach" as an assembly like a parliament, at which the nobles, scholars and military commanders of Ireland gathered on Samhain every three years to pass and renew laws and approve annals and records. The Assembly was preceded and followed by three days of feasting. He also built a structure at Tara called the "Múr nOlloman" or Scholar's Rampart. It has been identified without any convincing reason that the Passage Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla is Cairn T in Loughcrew. There's also a large stone with neolithic carvings on it at the site, known as Hags chair or the seat of Ollamh Fodhla. It is believed Cairn T was also where the great 'Law-giver king', first promulgated his legal code.

Berit Kristine Aunli, née Kvello, (born 9 June 1956 in Stjørdal, Norway) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. She won her first international championship medal as a member of the Norwegian team that won the bronze medal at the 4 x 5 km relay at the 1980 Winter Olympics. Her real international breakthrough came at the 1982 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships when she won gold medals at the 5 km, 10 km and 4 x 5 km relay races, and a silver medal at the 20 km classical. She became the first winner of an official Cross-Country World Cup after her overall victory in the 1981–82 FIS Cross-Country World Cup. At the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, she won two medals with a gold in the 4 x 5 km relay and a silver in 5 km. Aunli also won a silver in the 4 x 5 km relay at the 1985 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships. At the 1981 Holmenkollen ski festival, she won the 20 km event. In 1983, she was awarded the Holmenkollen medal (Shared with Tom Sandberg.). She has 15 Norwegian Championships in total, representing Strindheim IL. In 1985 she won "Morgenbladet's" gold medal. She is the daughter of Kristen Kvello.

Ove Robert Aunli (born 12 March 1956 in Hemne) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. He took the Olympic bronze medal in 1980 Lake Placid when Thomas Wassberg beat Juha Mieto by one-hundredth of a second for the gold medal, and won a silver medal as part of Norway's 4 x 10 km relay team. Aunli found his biggest success at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, winning six medals. This included two golds (4 x 10 km: 1982, 1985), one silver (30 km: 1985), and three bronzes (4 x 10 km: 1978, 1987; 50 km: 1985). Aunli represented the clubs Kyrksæterøra IL and Strindheim IL. He is married to Berit Aunli.

Bayezid I ((nicknamed Yıldırım (Ottoman Turkish: یıldırım), "Lightning, Thunderbolt"); 1354 – 8 March 1403) was the Ottoman Sultan from 1389 to 1402. He was the son of Murad I and Gülçiçek Hatun. He built one of the largest armies in the known world at the time and unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople. He adopted the title of Sultan-i Rûm, Rûm being an old Islamic name for the Roman Empire. He decisively defeated the Crusaders at Nicopolis (in modern Bulgaria) in 1396, and was himself defeated and captured by Timur at the Battle of Ankara in 1402 and died in captivity in March 1403, triggering the Ottoman Interregnum.

Mehmed I (1379 – 26 May 1421), also known as Mehmed Çelebi ("the noble-born") or Kiriçi (from Greek "Kyrizteslord's son"), was the Ottoman Sultan from 1413 to 1421. The fourth son of Sultan Bayezid I and Devlet Hatun, he fought with his brothers over control of the Ottoman realm in the Ottoman Interregnum (1402–1413). Starting from the province of Rûm he managed to bring first Anatolia and then the European territories (Rumelia) under his control, reuniting the Ottoman state by 1413, and ruling it until his death in 1421.

Sétina Innarraid ("of wages, stipend, reward"), son of Bres Rí, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He is said to have been the first Irish king to pay his soldiers. He ruled for twenty years, before he was killed by Siomón Brecc, grandson of Nuadu Finn Fáil. The "Lebor Gabála Érenn" synchronises his reign with those of Darius the Great (522–485 BC) and Xerxes I (485–465 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 705–685 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 930–910 BC.

Dui Finn, son of Sétina Innarraid, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He took power after killing his predecessor, and his father's killer, Siomón Brecc. He ruled for ten years, before he was killed by Siomón's son Muiredach Bolgrach. The "Lebor Gabála Érenn" synchronises his reign with those of Xerxes I (485–465 BC) and Artaxerxes I (465–424 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 679–674 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 904–894 BC.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Durval Discos is a 2002 Brazilian film by Anna Muylaert shot in Pinheiros, a borough of São Paulo. The film is noticeable for its soundtrack made up of 1970s Brazilian music that reflects the protagonist's taste, as he is himself a hippie, as well as André Abujamra's original score, more present in the film's second, darker half. The shift of mood from the first part to the second was advertised as life's A and B sides, a reference to the film's homage to LPs. Abujamra makes a small comical appearance as the character Fat Marley and Brazilian rock singer Rita Lee also has a brief cameo as an eccentric customer who forgets to take the vinyl she has just bought. Some of the records shown in the store include Caetano Veloso's white, signed 1969 album and Tim Maia's "Racional", a two-volume album highly sought in Brazil due to its cult status.

André Cibelli Abujamra (born May 15, 1965) is a Brazilian score composer, musician, singer, guitarist, actor, and comedian of Lebanese and Italian origin. His father, Antônio Abujamra, was also an actor.

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008. Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and

stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos. He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it. The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor. He is the son of Félix Leclerc. Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists. He has directed more than 20 short and medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert LePage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota". He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window (Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001. His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at Dawn (Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017. The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.

Charles Stanley Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, was born in 1754 and died on 9 June 1802. He was the 1st son of Thomas Monck MP, by his wife Judith Mason, daughter of Robert Mason, of Mason Brook. He was MP for Gorey from 1790 to 1798. He gained the title of 1st Viscount Monck in 1801 as a reward for voting for the Act of Union (1800). He had already been created Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in 1797, also in the Peerage of Ireland.

Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, 3rd Viscount Monck (created 1800) and 3rd Baron Monck (1797) of Ballytrammon, County Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland (12 July 1791 – 24 April 1849), succeeded to his titles on the death of his brother, Henry. He was the son of Charles Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, and Anne Quin. While his brother's earldom became extinct, the viscountcy devolved upon Charles. On 29 November 1817, he married Bridget Willington, the daughter of John Willington of Killoskehan Castle, Barnane, and Bridget Butler, the daughter of Theobald Butler of Knocka Castle, Drom, County Tipperary. Lewis' directory of 1837 lists the principal landowners in the locality at the time: "Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne. The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, the residence of D. J. Webb, Esq.; Belleville, of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck; and Eastwood, of T. Bennett, Esq.". Viscount Monck died at Dublin, in the house his father built, currently the site of the Merrion Hotel. He was, however, buried in his wife's parish of Templemore. A street in town was formerly named after him.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period. He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200. He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu. Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by

the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed

a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Abu Tahir Firuzshah , better known by his "laqab" of Diya' al-Dawla, was the Buyid ruler of Basra during the 980s. He was the son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Fann■ (Pan■h) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of ■A■ud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imdad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the

incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of

Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

Archduchess Margarethe Klementine Maria of Austria (in German: "Margarethe Klementine Maria, Erzherzogin von Österreich"; in Hungarian: "Habsburg–Toscanai Margit Klementina Mária fülhercegnő"; 6 July 1870, Alcsút, Austria-Hungary– 2 May 1955, Regensburg) was a member of the Hungarian line of the House of Habsburg and an Archduchess of Austria by birth. Through her marriage to Albert, 8th Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Margarethe Klementine was also a member of the House of Thurn and Taxis.

"Raphael Rainer" Karl Maria Joseph Antonius Ignatius Hubertus Lamoral Prince of Thurn and Taxis (30 May 1906 at Regensburg, Germany - 8 June 1993 at Schwangau, Germany) was the sixth son of Albert, 8th Prince of Thurn and Taxis and his wife Archduchess Margarethe Klementine of Austria. He is the father of Prince Max Emanuel of Thurn and Taxis, the heir presumptive to Albert, 12th Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

Tangos, the Exile of Gardel is an Argentine-French film released on 20 March 1986, directed by Fernando Solanas, starring Marie Laforêt, Miguel Ángel Solá and Philippe Leotard. The film was selected as the Argentine entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 59th Academy Awards, but

was not accepted as a nominee.

Fernando Ezequiel 'Pino' Solanas (born 16 February 1936) is an Argentine film director, screenwriter and politician. His films include "La hora de los hornos (The Hour of the Furnaces)" (1968), "Tangos: el exilio de Gardel" (1985), "Sur" (1988), "El viaje" (1992), "La nube" (1998) and "Memoria del saqueo" (2004), among many others. Since 2013, he has been a National Senator representing the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. Solanas studied theatre, music and law. In 1962, he directed his first short feature "Seguir andando" and in 1968 he covertly produced and directed his first long feature film "La Hora de los Hornos", a documentary on neo-colonialism and violence in Latin America. The film won several international awards and was screened around the world. Solanas has won the Grand Jury Prize and the Critics Award at the Venice Film Festival and the "Prix de la mise en scène" at the Cannes Film Festival. In 1999 he was the President of the Jury at the 21st Moscow International Film Festival. He was awarded a special Honorary Golden Bear at the 2004 Berlin Film Festival. He collaborated with tango composer and musician Ástor Piazzolla on the soundtracks for various movies.

Eric II or Erich II (between 1418 and 1425 – 5 July 1474) was a member of the House of Pomerania (also known as the House of Griffins) and was the ruling Duke of Pomerania-Wolgast from 1457 to 1474. He was the son of Wartislaw IX of Pomerania-Wolgast and Sophia, daughter of Eric IV of Saxe-Lauenburg.

Sophia of Pomerania- Stolp (1435 – 24 August 1497), was a Duchess of Pomerania by birth, and married to Eric II, Duke of Pomerania. Sophia was the daughter of Bogislaw IX, Duke of Pomerania and Maria of Masovia. In 1446, her father died and was succeeded by his cousin, Eric of Pomerania, former King of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Sophia became the heir of Eric of Pomerania's private fortune. In 1451, Sophia was married to Eric of Pomerania- Wolgast, making her spouse the heir of Eric of Pomerania's territories, while Sophia remained the heir of Eric of Pomerania's private fortune. At the death of Eric of Pomerania in 1459, Sophia's husband united Pomerania through the inheritance of Pomerania- Stolp and Pomerania- Rügenwalde by his marriage, while Sophia became the sole possessor of the vast fortune brought by Eric of Pomerania from his former kingdoms in Scandinavia, as well as the wealth he had acquired by his piracy activity on Gotland. As Eric refused to allow Sophia any of the political power over the territories he acquired through her, which she felt she was entitled to, the couple separated. Sophia moved to Rügenwalde Castle with her children and her lover, Hans of Maszerski. In 1470, she refused to finance her husband's war with Brandenburg. She was widowed in 1474. According to an old legend, she was to have poisoned her sons Wartislaw and Casimir, but when she tried to do the same with her son Bogislaw with a poisoned sandwich, he was warned by his jester. The sandwich was given to a dog, who died, after which Sophia was to have fled to Danzig.

Karl Cäsar von Leonhard (12 September 1779 in Rumpenheim – 23 January 1862 in Heidelberg) was a German mineralogist and geologist. His son, Gustav von Leonhard, was also a mineralogist. From 1797 he studied at the universities of Marburg and Göttingen, where Johann Friedrich Blumenbach was an important influence to his career. He collected many mineralogical specimens on scientific excursions in Saxony and Thuringia, continued by travel to the Austrian Alps (including the Salzkammergut). During his journeys he made the acquaintance of Friedrich Mohs and Karl von Moll. In 1818, through assistance from Baden minister of state Sigismund von Reitzenstein, he was appointed professor of mineralogy at the University of Heidelberg. In 1807 he founded the popular mineralogical journal *Taschenbuch für die gesammte Mineralogie* — after 1830 the publication was known as *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie* (edited with Heinrich Georg Bronn). He was a founding member of the "Wetterauischen Gesellschaft" (Wetterau Society). During his career, he maintained correspondence on mineralogical subjects with Leopold von Buch, Johann Wolfgang von

Goethe, Abraham Gottlob Werner and Johann Karl Wilhelm Voigt. In 1824 he introduced the term "loess" into the geological science. Nowadays Leonhard is recognized as one of the key pioneers of loess studies. The term "leonhardite" bears his name, being defined as a partially dehydrated, opaque laumontite.

Gustav von Leonhard (12 November 1816 in Munich – 27 December 1878 in Heidelberg) was a German mineralogist and geologist. He was the son of mineralogist Karl Cäsar von Leonhard. He studied mineralogy and related sciences at the University of Heidelberg, receiving his doctorate in 1840. He continued his education in Berlin, and in 1841 obtained his habilitation at Heidelberg. In 1853 he became an associate professor of mineralogy at the University of Heidelberg. From 1862 until his death, with Hanns Bruno Geinitz, he worked as editor of the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie und Paläontologie*, a journal founded by his father.

Joachim I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (Dessau, 7 August 1509 – Dessau, 6 December 1561), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau. After 1544 he served as the first ruler of the re-created Anhalt-Dessau. He was the fourth (but third surviving) son of Ernest I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, by his wife Margarete, daughter of Henry I, Duke of Münsterberg-Oels and granddaughter of George of Podiebrady, King of Bohemia.

Ernest I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (died Dessau, 12 June 1516), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau. He was the second son of George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, yet the first born by his fourth wife Anna, daughter of Albert VIII, Count of Lindow-Ruppin.

Robert Sargent Shriver Jr. (November 9, 1915 – January 18, 2011) was an American diplomat, politician and activist. As the husband of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, he was part of the Kennedy family. Shriver was the driving force behind the creation of the Peace Corps, and founded the Job Corps, Head Start, and other programs as the "architect" of the 1960s "War on Poverty." He was the Democratic Party's nominee for vice president in the 1972 presidential election. Born in Westminster, Maryland, Shriver pursued a legal career after graduating from Yale Law School. An opponent of U.S. entry into World War II, he helped establish the America First Committee but volunteered for the United States Navy before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. During the war, he served in the South Pacific, participating in the naval Battle of Guadalcanal. After being discharged from the navy, he worked as an assistant editor for "Newsweek" and met Eunice Kennedy, marrying her in 1953. He worked on the 1960 presidential campaign of his brother-in-law, John F. Kennedy, and helped establish the Peace Corps after Kennedy's victory. After Kennedy's assassination, Shriver served in the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson and helped establish several anti-poverty programs as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from October 16, 1964 to March 22, 1968. He also served as the United States Ambassador to France from 1968 to 1970. In 1972, Democratic vice presidential nominee Thomas Eagleton resigned from the ticket, and Shriver was chosen as his replacement. The Democratic ticket of George McGovern and Shriver lost in a landslide election defeat to Republican President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew. Shriver briefly sought the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination but dropped out of the race after the first set of primaries. After leaving office, he resumed the practice of law, becoming a partner with Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. He also served as president of the Special Olympics and was briefly a part-owner of the Baltimore Orioles. He was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease in 2003 and died in Bethesda, Maryland in 2011.

Timothy Perry Shriver (born August 29, 1959) is an American disability rights activist, film producer, and former educator who has been Chairman of Special Olympics since 1996. He is a member of the Kennedy family as the third child of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founder of the Special Olympics, and Sargent Shriver, who founded the Peace Corps.

Charles Somers Somers-Cocks, 3rd Earl Somers (14 July 1819 – 26 September 1883), styled the Hon. Charles Cocks from 1819 to 1841 and Viscount Eastnor from 1841 to 1852, was a British Conservative Party and then Liberal politician. Somers was the son of John Somers-Cocks, 2nd Earl Somers, and his wife Lady Caroline Harriet, daughter of Philip Yorke, 3rd Earl of Hardwicke. As a Conservative, he was elected to the House of Commons as the Member of Parliament (MP) for Reigate at a by-election in February 1841 (succeeding his father), a seat he held until 1847. In 1852 he succeeded his father in the earldom and took his seat in the House of Lords. He served as a Lord-in-waiting (government whip in the House of Lords) from 1853 to 1855 in Lord Aberdeen's coalition government and from 1855 to 1857 in the Liberal administration of Lord Palmerston. Lord Somers married Virginia, daughter of James Pattle, in 1850; she was the sister of Julia Margaret Cameron (née Pattle), a well-known Victorian era photographer. Lord Somers and Virginia had three daughters, of whom one, Lady Virginia, died from diphtheria at an early age. The younger daughter, Lady Adeline Marie, married George Russell, 10th Duke of Bedford, while the elder daughter, Lady Isabella Caroline, married Lord Henry Somerset. Lord Somers died in September 1883, aged 64, when the earldom and viscountcy of Eastnor became extinct. He was succeeded in his junior title of Baron Somers by his first cousin once removed, Philip Reginald Cocks. The Countess Somers died in 1910.

John Somers Somers-Cocks, 2nd Earl Somers (19 March 1788 – 5 October 1852), styled Viscount Eastnor between 1821 and 1841, was a British peer and Conservative Party politician. Somers was the second son of John Cocks, 1st Earl Somers; his older brother Edward Charles Cocks died in the Peninsular War. He was educated at Westminster, entered the British Army and served in the Peninsula War. Somers sat as Member of Parliament for Reigate between 1812 and 1818 (succeeding his elder brother) and again between 1832 and 1841 and for Hereford between 1818 and 1832. In 1841 he succeeded his father in the earldom.

John III of Nassau-Weilburg (27 June 1441 – 15 July 1480) was count of Nassau-Weilburg as co-regent with his father. He came from the Walramian branch of the House of Nassau.

Count Louis I of Nassau-Weilburg (1473 – 28 May 1523) was a son of Count John III of Nassau-Weilburg and his wife, Elisabeth of Hesse. In 1492, Louis I succeeded his grandfather Philip II as Count of Nassau-Weilburg, because his father had already died in 1480. In 1502, Louis I married Margaret (1487-1548), a daughter of Adolf III of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein. Louis and Margaret had the following children:

John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley (17 July 1797 – 13 November 1861), born John Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood House (then in Kingswinford, and now in Kinver) in Staffordshire was a British MP. He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Foley of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire and his wife Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts. He inherited the Prestwood estate from his mother, whose mother Eliza Foley was a descendant of Philip Foley. He represented the borough of Droitwich in Parliament from 1822 to 1835 as a Whig and East Worcestershire from 1847 to 1861 (initially as a Whig and from 1859 as a Liberal). He married Charlotte Margaret Gage, daughter of John Gage and Mary Milbanke and granddaughter of General Thomas Gage and Margaret Kemble, on 20 October 1825. Their son was Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts- Foley

Edward Foley(16 March 1747 – 22 June 1803) was the second son of Thomas, 1st Lord Foley.Like his brother, he was profligate with the great family wealth.His father's will settled the paternal estate at Stoke Edith, Herefordshire together with the manor of Malvern and property bought from Lord Montfort, but limited him to an annuity from the estate, the balance of the income being applied to pay his debts.He married firstly Lady Anne Coventry(daughter of George Coventry, 6th Earl of Coventry) without having children before the marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1786.In 1790, he married his distant cousin Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts, by whom he had two sons, Edward Thomas Foley and John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley.She was the heiress of the Prestwood estate, formerly owned by Philip Foley.On their marriage, the Stoke Edith estate was settled to go to their eldest son and the Prestwood estate to their second.Edward Foley sat as Member of Parliament for Droitwich from April 1768 to May 1774; then for Worcestershire until his death.

Kalteva Torni (English: "The Leaning Tower"), is a 2006 Finnish comedy film, directed by Timo Koivusalo.It was premiered in Finland on 20 October 2006.The leading roles are played by Martti Suosalo, Seela Sella, Liisa Kuoppamäki, Siiri Suosalo, Esko Nikkari, Mats Långbacka, Laura Jurkka, Jemina Sillanpää and Risto Salmi.It is the story of a benevolent man who does not know he has multiple personalities.His greatest fear is that he will not be able to see the Leaning Tower of Pisa before it falls.His adventures lead him into tricky situations and, eventually, he does see it.

Timo Johannes Koivusalo (born 31 October 1963) is a Finnish actor, director, writer, columnist, composer and musician.His most successful film to date was "Rentun Ruusu", which debuted in the movie theaters in 2001.He has directed, written and acted in a number of films and is also an accomplished composer and musician.

Jean-Baptiste d'Estrehan de Beaupré(surname often written as Destrehan; died 26 February 1765, New Orleans, Louisiana) was a high-ranking French official in colonial Louisiana and the founder of the Destrehan family there.A native of France, he was appointed Royal Treasurer of Louisiana early in the colony's history.He arrived in New Orleans in 1722, the year it was designated as the capital of Louisiana (New France).

Jean-Noël Destréhan de Tours (1754 – October 4, 1823) was a Creole politician in Louisiana and one-time owner of St. Charles Parish's Destrehan Plantation, one of Louisiana's historic antebellum landmarks.The community of Destrehan was named for his family.Destréhan was born in colonial New Orleans to Jean Baptiste d'Estrehan and Jeanne Catherine de Gauvret (1729-1773) and was educated in France.His father was the colonial treasurer for France, and his brother-in-law was Etienne de Boré, who perfected the sugar granulation process and served as New Orleans' first mayor.Destréhan married Marie Claudine Eléonore Robin de Logny in 1786 and bought Destréhan Plantation in 1792.After the Louisiana Purchase, he served as Speaker of the territorial House of Representatives from 1804 to 1806 before receiving an appointment from President Thomas Jefferson to serve on the Orleans Territorial Council.Destréhan served in this position during 1806 as president of the council.President James Madison appointed him to a second legislative council for Orleans Territory in 1811, where he served again as president.The Orleans Territorial Council crafted a legal system based on French and Spanish civil codes and established Louisiana's parish system of governance.Destréhan ran for Governor in the first gubernatorial election since statehood, but he placed a distant third behind William C. C. Claiborne and Jacques Villeré.He was selected to serve in the United States Senate instead, but he resigned within a month.He served in the Louisiana State Senate from 1812 to 1817.He again ran for Governor in the 1820 election but placed fourth.During the 1814-15 Battle of New Orleans

threat, Jean N. Destrehan served on the Committee of Defense and three of his sons served in a cavalry unit. He continued planting, dying at his plantation on October 4, 1823. Destréhan was buried at the St. Charles Borromeo Church cemetery in Destrehan, Louisiana.

Joseph-Édouard Perrault, (July 30, 1874 – June 13, 1948) was a lawyer and political figure in Quebec. He represented Arthabaska from 1916 to 1936 in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec as a Liberal member. He was born in La Malbaie, Quebec, the son of Joseph-Stanislas Perrault and Louisa Brault. Perrault was educated at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, at the Séminaire de Québec and the Université Laval. He articulated in law with Charles Fitzpatrick, Nazaire-Nicolas Olivier and Louis-Alexandre Taschereau, was called to the Quebec bar in 1898 and set up practice in Arthabaska. He later practised in partnership with his brother Gustave and Wilfrid Girouard. From 1906 to 1916, he was crown prosecutor for Arthabaska district. In 1908, Perrault was named King's Counsel. He was bâtonnier for Arthabaska district from 1909 to 1911 and from 1921 to 1922; he was also bâtonnier for the Quebec bar in 1921 and 1922. Perrault served on the boards of directors for several companies. He was also president of Flax Industries. He served as chair of the school board from 1906 to 1916 and as alderman for the town council for Arthabaska from 1907 to 1916. In 1908, he married Madeleine Richard. Perrault was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in 1910 in Drummond—Arthabaska. He was elected to the Quebec assembly as the member for Arthabaska in 1916 and re-elected in 1919. In 1923, he was elected in both Arthabaska and Abitibi, resigning the Abitibi seat later that year to represent Arthabaska. He was subsequently re-elected in 1927, 1931 and 1935. He served in the Quebec cabinet as Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries from 1919 to 1929, as Minister of Highways from 1929 to 1936, Minister of Colonization from 1935 to 1936 and Solicitor General in 1936. He retired from politics in 1936 and returned to practice in Montreal. Perrault died in Montreal at the age of 73.

Joseph-Stanislas Perrault (May 13, 1846 – March 9, 1907) was a Canadian lawyer and political figure in Quebec. He represented Charlevoix in the House of Commons of Canada from 1879 to 1881 as a Conservative member. Born in L'Assomption, Canada East, he was the son of Édouard Perrault and Émilie Mathurin dit Gerbourg. Perrault was educated at the college in L'Assomption and at the Université Laval. He was called to the Quebec bar in 1870 and set up practice at Quebec City and later at La Malbaie. Perrault served as crown prosecutor for the Saguenay district. In 1873, he married Maria Louisa Brault. Perrault was defeated by Pierre-Alexis Tremblay in the 1878 federal election but was elected in an 1879 by-election held after Tremblay's death. In 1881, his election was declared void after an appeal and he lost the by-election held later that year to Simon-Xavier Cimon. He died at Arthabaska at the age of 60. His sons Joseph-Édouard, Gustave and Antonio all became lawyers and Joseph-Édouard served in the Quebec legislative assembly.

FitzRoy John Somerset, 5th Baron Raglan (6 November 1927 – 24 January 2010) was a British peer, the son of FitzRoy Richard Somerset, 4th Baron Raglan and the Hon. Julia Hamilton. He married Alice Baily, daughter of Peter Baily, in 1973. He and Alice were divorced in 1981. They had no children.

Fitzroy Richard Somerset, 4th Baron Raglan (10 June 1885 – 14 September 1964) was a British soldier, author, and amateur anthropologist. His books include "The Hero, A Study in Tradition, Myth and Drama" and "Monmouthshire Houses", with Cyril Fox.

Florentine Sophie Rost van Tonningen (née Heubel; 14 November 1914 – 24 March 2007) was the wife of Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, the second leader of the National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands (NSB) and President of the National Bank during the German occupation

(1941–1945).Because she continued to support and propagate the ideals of National Socialism after World War II and the death of her husband, she became known in the Netherlands as the "Black Widow".

Meinoud Marinus Rost van Tonningen (19 February 1894 – 6 June 1945) was a Dutch politician of the National Socialist Movement (NSB).During the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War II, he collaborated extensively with the German occupation forces.He was the husband of Florentine Rost van Tonnigen.

Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mount Cashell (19 March 1770 – 27 October 1822), styled Lord Kilworth between 1781 and 1790, was an Anglo-Irish politician.Moore was the eldest son of Stephen Moore, 1st Earl Mount Cashell, by Lady Helena Rawdon, daughter of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira.He became known by the courtesy title Lord Kilworth after his father was elevated to an earldom in 1781.He was returned to the Irish House of Commons for Clonmel in May 1790, but was forced to resign his seat after only a few days on the death of his father.As the holder of an Irish peerage, Lord Mount Cashell was not allowed an automatic seat in the English House of Lords on the formation of the Union in 1800.However, in 1815 he was elected an Irish Representative Peer, replacing the deceased Earl of Westmeath, and was able to take his seat in the House of Lords.Lord Mount Cashell married Lady Margaret King, daughter of Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston, in 1791.They had seven children.The second son, Robert, was born in 1793.The third son, Edward Moore, became a Canon of Windsor Cathedral.The eldest daughter, Helena, was born in March 1795.One of the younger daughters, Jane Elizabeth, married in 1819 William Yates Peel, from the political and merchant family.Lord Mount Cashell died in October 1822, aged 52, and was succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, Stephen.The Countess Mount Cashell, who had left him circa 1803 for George William Tighe (by whom she had two more daughters, Laretta and Nerina), died in January 1835.

Stephen Moore, 1st Earl Mount Cashell PC (25 July 1730 – 14 May 1790), styled The Honourable Stephen Moore between 1764 and 1766 and known as The Viscount Mount Cashell between 1766 and 1781, was an Irish landowner and politician.Moore was the eldest surviving son of Stephen Moore, 1st Viscount Mount Cashell, by Alicia Colville, daughter of Hugh Colville.He was returned to the Irish House of Commons for Lismore, a seat he held until 1766, when he succeeded his father in the viscountcy and entered the Irish House of Lords.In 1781 he was created Earl Mount Cashell, of Cashell in the County of Tipperary, in the Irish peerage.In 1785 he was also sworn of the Irish Privy Council.Mount Cashell married Lady Helena Rawdon, daughter of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira, in 1769.They had several children.Two siblings married siblings, children of Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston and his wife Caroline FitzGerald:Mount Cashell died in May 1790, aged 59, and was succeeded in the earldom by his son Stephen.

Jean-Baptiste d'Estrehan de Beaupré(surname often written as Destrehan; died 26 February 1765, New Orleans, Louisiana) was a high-ranking French official in colonial Louisiana and the founder of the Destrehan family there.A native of France, he was appointed Royal Treasurer of Louisiana early in the colony's history.He arrived in New Orleans in 1722, the year it was designated as the capital of Louisiana (New France).

Jean-Noël Destréhan de Tours (1754 – October 4, 1823) was a Creole politician in Louisiana and one-time owner of St. Charles Parish's Destrehan Plantation, one of Louisiana's historic antebellum landmarks.The community of Destrehan was named for his family.Destréhan was born in colonial New Orleans to Jean Baptiste d'Estrehan and Jeanne Catherine de Gauvret (1729-1773) and was educated

in France. His father was the colonial treasurer for France, and his brother-in-law was Etienne de Boré, who perfected the sugar granulation process and served as New Orleans' first mayor. Destréhan married Marie Claudine Eléonore Robin de Logny in 1786 and bought Destréhan Plantation in 1792. After the Louisiana Purchase, he served as Speaker of the territorial House of Representatives from 1804 to 1806 before receiving an appointment from President Thomas Jefferson to serve on the Orleans Territorial Council. Destréhan served in this position during 1806 as president of the council. President James Madison appointed him to a second legislative council for Orleans Territory in 1811, where he served again as president. The Orleans Territorial Council crafted a legal system based on French and Spanish civil codes and established Louisiana's parish system of governance. Destréhan ran for Governor in the first gubernatorial election since statehood, but he placed a distant third behind William C. C. Claiborne and Jacques Villeré. He was selected to serve in the United States Senate instead, but he resigned within a month. He served in the Louisiana State Senate from 1812 to 1817. He again ran for Governor in the 1820 election but placed fourth. During the 1814-15 Battle of New Orleans threat, Jean N. Destrehan served on the Committee of Defense and three of his sons served in a cavalry unit. He continued planting, dying at his plantation on October 4, 1823. Destréhan was buried at the St. Charles Borromeo Church cemetery in Destrehan, Louisiana.

Martha Érika Alonso Hidalgo (17 December 1973 – 24 December 2018; also called Martha Érika Alonso de Moreno Valle) was a Mexican politician of the National Action Party (PAN) who served as the first female governor of Puebla from 14 December 2018 until her death ten days later in a helicopter crash. She was the spouse of Rafael Moreno Valle Rosas, who was governor of Puebla from 2011 to 2017 and was also killed in the crash.

Rafael Moreno Valle Rosas (30 June 1968 – 24 December 2018) was a Mexican politician affiliated with the National Action Party (PAN). He was the Governor of Puebla from February 2011 through January 2017. Moreno Valle also served as a Deputy of the LIX Legislature of the Mexican Congress representing Puebla and as a Senator in the LX, LXI and LXIV Legislatures. Moreno Valle was the grandson of Rafael Moreno Valle, a doctor and politician who also served as the Governor of Puebla from 1969 to 1972. He was also the spouse of Martha Erika Alonso Hidalgo, the first woman Governor of Puebla.

Stephanie Julianne von Hohenlohe, born Stephany Julienne Richter (16 September 1891 – 13 June 1972) was an Austrian princess by her marriage to the diplomat Prince Friedrich Franz von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst, a member of the princely Hohenlohe family. She was born a commoner, allegedly of Jewish family background. A Hungarian national, she relocated to London after her divorce from the prince, where she is suspected of having acted as a spy for Germany during the 1930s. She developed close connections among the Nazi hierarchy, including Adolf Hitler. She also developed other influential relationships, including with Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Rothermere, and promoted British support for Germany while living in London from 1932. The British, French and Americans all suspected her of being a spy for the German Government. During the 1930s, she was awarded the Gold Medal of the Nazi Party for her services. Fleeing from Britain to San Francisco in 1939 after war was declared, she was put under surveillance by the US government. After the attack on Pearl Harbor she was arrested by the FBI and interned in the United States as an enemy alien. She provided information to the Office of Strategic Services which was used in a 1943 report on the personality of Adolf Hitler. In May 1945 she was released on parole and returned to Germany, where she cultivated influential connections in post-war German society.

Friedrich Franz von Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst full German name: "Friedrich Franz Augustin Maria Prinz zu Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst" (15 February 1879, Budapest, Hungary – 24

May 1958, Curitiba, Brasil) was an Austrian prince who served as a military attache in Saint Petersburg. Later he was chief of German propaganda and director of German espionage in Switzerland. He also served with his regiment on the Russian front. He was married from 1914-1920 to Stephany Julienne Richter, a commoner who became a princess by marriage. In December 1920, he married Countess Emanuela Batthyány von Német-Ujvár of Hungary. They had no children. They moved to Brazil during or after the war, and lived the remainder of their lives there. Princess Stephanie continued to use the title after they divorced. She was suspected as a spy for the German government, and operated in Europe and Britain during the late 1920s and 1930s. This was confirmed in 2005 by the release of previously secret MI5 and FBI files. Fleeing Britain in 1939 when war was declared, she spent the war years in the United States. She was arrested in 1941 when the US entered the war, and was interned from 1941 to 1945 as an enemy alien.

Albert Leopold Friedrich Christian Sylvester Anno Macarius, Prince of Saxony, Duke of Saxony, Margrave of Meissen (31 December 1893 – 9 August 1968) was the second son of Frederick Augustus III, the last reigning king of Saxony before the abolition of the monarchy in 1918. Upon his father's death in 1932, he became the head of the Royal House of Saxony. He was Captain à la suite in the Royal Bulgarian Infantry, and Grand Master of the Order of the Rue Crown, and also a Knight in the Order of the Black Eagle and Knight Grand Cross in the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. As head of the House of Wettin after 1932, he styled himself as "Friedrich Christian, Margrave of Meissen". According to the Portuguese primogeniture law, he also should have succeeded to Portugal in 1932.

Prince Albert Joseph Maria Franz-Xaver of Saxony, Duke of Saxony, Margrave of Meissen (30 November 1934 – 6 October 2012) was the head of the Royal House of Saxony and a German historian. The fourth child and youngest son of Friedrich Christian, Margrave of Meissen and his wife Princess Elisabeth Helene of Thurn and Taxis, he was the younger brother of Maria Emanuel, Margrave of Meissen, who was his predecessor as head of the Royal House of Saxony.

George Louis I, Count of Erbach- Erbach(8 May 1643 – 30 April 1693), was a German prince member of the House of Erbach and ruler over Erbach, Freienstein, Wildenstein, Michelstadt and Breuberg. Born in Fürstenau, he was the fifth child and third(but second surviving) son of George Albert I, Count of Erbach- Schönberg and his third wife Elisabeth Dorothea, a daughter of George Frederick II, Count of Hohenlohe- Waldenburg in Schillingsfürst.

George Albert I, Count of Erbach-Schönberg (16 December 1597 – 25 November 1647), was a German prince member of the House of Erbach and ruler over Schönberg, Seeheim, Reichenberg, Fürstenau and since 1643 over all the Erbach family lands. Born in Erbach, he was the fourth child and second (but eldest surviving) son of George III, Count of Erbach-Breuberg and his fourth wife Maria, a daughter of Count Albert X of Barby-Mühlingen.

Fíacha Fínscothach, son of Sétna Airt, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. His father became High King after killing the previous incumbent, Rothechtaid mac Main, in single combat at Cruachan in defence of Fíachu. Fíachu went into exile, but returned at the head of a "black fleet", and, with the assistance of Muinemón, killed his father and took the throne himself. "Flowers of wine" (Old Irish: "fínwinescothflower-ach", possessive suffix, although "scoth" can also mean "blade" and "voice"), which were pressed into glass vats, were said to exist during his reign. He ruled for twenty years, until he was killed by his former accomplice, Muinemón. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 975–955 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 1353–1333 BC.

Ollom Fotla ("the scholar of Fódla", a poetic term for Ireland; later spelled Ollamh Fodhla), son of Fíachu Fínscothach, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. His given name was Eochaid. He took power after killing his predecessor, Faildergdóit, whose father, Muinemón, had killed his father. He ruled for forty years, and died of natural causes at Tara, succeeded by an unbroken sequence of six descendants, beginning with his son Finnachta, followed by two more sons, Slánoll and Géde Ollgothach. He is said to have instituted the "Feis Temrach" or Assembly of Tara. Keating describes the "Feis Temrach" as an assembly like a parliament, at which the nobles, scholars and military commanders of Ireland gathered on Samhain every three years to pass and renew laws and approve annals and records. The Assembly was preceded and followed by three days of feasting. He also built a structure at Tara called the "Múr nOlloman" or Scholar's Rampart. It has been identified without any convincing reason that the Passage Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla is Cairn T in Loughcrew. There's also a large stone with neolithic carvings on it at the site, known as Hags chair or the seat of Ollamh Fodhla. It is believed Cairn T was also where the great 'Law-giver king', first promulgated his legal code.

Captain John Hugo Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill, CBE (4 October 1896 – 3 June 1973) was a British peer who served in the Royal Navy in both the First and Second World Wars. He was the son of Oliver Russell, 2nd Baron Ampthill. He succeeded to the title of Baron Ampthill, of Ampthill in the County of Bedford on 7 July 1935.

Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell, 4th Baron Ampthill, (15 October 1921 – 23 April 2011) was a British hereditary peer and businessman, whose paternity and succession to the peerage were famously disputed in the "Ampthill baby case". His father, John Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill had petitioned to disclaim paternity whilst divorcing Russell's mother, Christabel Hulme Hart, in 1923, claiming non-consummation. The petition was rejected on appeal and Russell's mother was granted a declaration that he was legitimate. Educated at Stowe School, Russell served in the Irish Guards during the Second World War, being commissioned as a Captain in 1941. He served with the Guards Armoured Division in France in 1944, where he was wounded, and in Norway in 1945. Russell was general manager of Fortnum & Mason from 1947 until resigning in 1951, then chairman of the New Providence Hotel until 1965. He made a career in theatrical management as owner/managing director of Linnet & Dunfee (which produced the original production of the musical hit "Salad Days") from 1953 until 1981. He was afterwards a director of United Newspapers and Express Newspapers. He was also Chairman of London's Helicopter Emergency Service. Russell succeeded as Baron Ampthill in 1973, upon the death of his father. His succession was unsuccessfully contested by his half-brother the Hon. John Hugo Trenchard Russell, eldest son of the 3rd Baron's third marriage. Committee for Privileges ruled in favour of Geoffrey in 1976. In the House of Lords, Ampthill sat as a crossbencher. He was a deputy speaker from 1983 and Chairman of Committees from 1992 to 1994. He was appointed a CBE in 1986—following in the footsteps of his father who was also appointed a CBE—and made a Privy Counsellor in 1995. Following the passage of the House of Lords Act 1999 which removed the majority of hereditary peers from the House, Ampthill was one of the ninety hereditaries elected to continue to sit. He was one of fifteen peers elected by the whole house to be available to serve as deputy speakers and office holders. In 1946, Ampthill married Susan Winn, a granddaughter of the 2nd Baron St Oswald and the 1st Baron Queenborough, whom he divorced in 1971; they had three sons and a daughter. He then married Elisabeth Mallon in 1972, divorcing her in 1987. He was succeeded in the title by his first-born son David Russell.

Bayezid I ((nicknamed Y■ld■r■m (Ottoman Turkish: ■■■■■■), "Lightning, Thunderbolt"); 1354 – 8 March 1403) was the Ottoman Sultan from 1389 to 1402. He was the son of Murad I and Gülçiçek

Hatun. He built one of the largest armies in the known world at the time and unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople. He adopted the title of Sultan-i Rûm, Rûm being an old Islamic name for the Roman Empire. He decisively defeated the Crusaders at Nicopolis (in modern Bulgaria) in 1396, and was himself defeated and captured by Timur at the Battle of Ankara in 1402 and died in captivity in March 1403, triggering the Ottoman Interregnum.

Mehmed I (1379 – 26 May 1421), also known as Mehmed Çelebi ("the noble-born") or Kirişçi (from Greek "Kyrityzes lord's son"), was the Ottoman Sultan from 1413 to 1421. The fourth son of Sultan Bayezid I and Devlet Hatun, he fought with his brothers over control of the Ottoman realm in the Ottoman Interregnum (1402–1413). Starting from the province of Rûm he managed to bring first Anatolia and then the European territories (Rumelia) under his control, reuniting the Ottoman state by 1413, and ruling it until his death in 1421.


Hugh Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Cholmondeley, PC (1662 – 18 January 1725), styled The Honourable from birth until 1681 and then known as Viscount Cholmondeley to 1706, was an English peer and politician. Cholmondeley was the eldest son of Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley, and Elizabeth Cradock, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1681 he succeeded his father as second Viscount Cholmondeley, but as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the English House of Lords. He supported the claim of William and Mary to the English throne, and after their accession in 1689 he was rewarded when he was made Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich in the County of Chester, in the Peerage of England (which gave him a seat in the House of Lords). The peerage was created with remainder to his younger brother George. In 1706 he was admitted to the Privy Council and made Viscount Malpas, in the County of Chester, and Earl of Cholmondeley, in the County of Chester, with similar remainder. Lord Cholmondeley was appointed Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne in 1708. He held this post only until October of the same year, when he was made Treasurer of the Household. He was stripped of this office in 1713 but restored when George I became king in 1714. He also served as Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire from 1702 to 1713 and from 1714 to 1725 and of Cheshire between 1703 and 1713 and 1714 and 1725. Lord Cholmondeley died in January 1725. He never married and was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother George, who had already been elevated to the peerage in his own right as Baron Newborough.

Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley (died 22 May 1681) was an English peer. Lord Cholmondeley was the son of Hugh Cholmondeley and Mary Bodvile. Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley was his grandfather and Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Leinster, his uncle. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lord Leinster in 1659 and two years later he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells in the County of Meath. Cholmondeley married Elizabeth Cradock, daughter of George Cradock of Caverswall Castle. He died in May 1681, and was succeeded in the viscountcy by his eldest son Hugh, who was created Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706. His second son George became a prominent soldier.

Pirjo Irene Honkasalo (born 22 February 1947) is a Finnish film director who has also worked as a cinematographer, film editor, producer, screenwriter and actress. In 1980 she co-directed "Flame Top" with Pekka Lehto, with whom she worked earlier and later as well. The film was chosen for the 1981 Cannes Film Festival. In the 1990s she focused on feature documentaries such as "The Trilogy of the Sacred and the Satanic Mystery Tanjuska and the 7 Devils" and "Atman". Honkasalo returned to fiction with "Fire-Eater" (1998) and "Concrete Night" (2013), both of which were written by Pirkko Saisio. "Concrete Night" won six Jussi Awards in 2014, among them the Jussi for the Best Direction and the Jussi for the Best Film. Its world premiere was at the Toronto International Film Festival in Masters

Fire-Eater is a 1998 Finnish film directed and written by Pirjo Honkasalo. It tells a story of two orphaned sisters who end up working in a travelling circus. The film received several international awards, including the Grand Jury prize at the American Film Institute International Film Festival in 1998.

Louis Philippe Marie "Alexandre" Berthier, 3rd Prince of Wagram (24 March 1836, Paris – 15 July 1911, Château de Grosbois) was a French nobleman and prince of Wagram. He was the son of Napoléon Alexandre Berthier and Zénaïde Françoise Clary and grandson of Louis Alexandre Berthier.

() , born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

The Cup (ཐོ་ཤོ་ཤོ་ཤོ་ཤོ་ཤོ་ཤོ་ཤོ་ or "Phörpa") is a 1999 Tibetan-language film directed by Khyentse Norbu. The plot involves two young football-crazed Tibetan refugee novice monks in a remote Himalayan monastery in India who desperately try to obtain a television for the monastery to watch the 1998 World Cup final. The movie was shot in the Tibetan refugee village Bir in India (Himachal Pradesh) (almost entirely between Chokling Gompa and Elu Road). Producer Jeremy Thomas had developed a relationship with Norbu when he was an advisor on Bertolucci's "Little Buddha". Thomas later remembered his experience making the film:

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand"

that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels.American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students.Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

Vassar College is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in Poughkeepsie, New York.Founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, it was the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States, closely following Elmira College.It became coeducational in 1969, and now has a gender ratio at the national average.The school is one of the historic Seven Sisters, the first elite women's colleges in the U.S., and has a historic relationship with Yale University, which suggested a merger before they both became coeducational institutions.The college offers B.A. degrees in more than 50 majors and features a flexible curriculum designed to promote a breadth of studies.Student groups at the college include theater and comedy organizations, acappella groups, club sports teams, volunteer and service groups, and a circus troupe.Vassar College's varsity sports teams, known as the Brewers, play in the NCAA's Division III as members of the Liberty League.Vassar tied for the 14th best liberal arts college in the nation in the 2020 annual ranking of "U.S. News & World Report", with admissions described as "most selective".The total number of students attending the college is around 2,450.The Vassar campus comprises over and more than 100 buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks and an additional National Historic Place.A designated arboretum, the campus features more than 200 species of trees, a native plant preserve, and a ecological preserve.

The Miscellany News (known colloquially as "The Misc") is the student newspaper of Vassar College.Established in 1866, it is one of the oldest student newspapers in the country.The paper is distributed every Thursday evening during Vassar's academic year to locations across the College's campus, including dormitories, dining and athletic facilities, communal areas, as well as off-campus locations in the Town of Poughkeepsie.The paper welcomes contributions from all members of the College community—students, administrators, faculty, staff, alumnae/i and trustees—and has a regular staff of roughly 40 to 50 student editors, reporters, photojournalists, multimedia correspondents and designers.In addition to its print publication, the staff also publishes articles, videos, and photo essays daily on its Web site and blogs.

Hugh Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Cholmondeley, PC (1662 – 18 January 1725), styled The Honourable from birth until 1681 and then known as Viscount Cholmondeley to 1706, was an English peer and politician.Cholmondeley was the eldest son of Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley, and Elizabeth Cradock, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford.In 1681 he succeeded his father as second Viscount Cholmondeley, but as this was an Irish peerage it did not entitle him to a seat in the English House of Lords.He supported the claim of William and Mary to the English throne, and after their accession in 1689 he was rewarded when he was made Baron Cholmondeley, of Namptwich in the County of Chester, in the Peerage of England (which gave him a seat in the House of Lords).The peerage was created with remainder to his younger brother George.In 1706 he was admitted to the Privy Council and made Viscount Malpas, in the County of Chester, and Earl of Cholmondeley, in the County of Chester, with similar remainder.Lord Cholmondeley was appointed Comptroller of the Household by Queen Anne in 1708.He held this post only until October of the same year, when he was made Treasurer of the Household.He was stripped of this office in 1713 but restored when George I became king in 1714.He also served as Lord Lieutenant of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire from 1702 to 1713 and from 1714 to 1725 and of Cheshire between 1703 and 1713 and 1714 and 1725.Lord Cholmondeley died in January 1725.He

never married and was succeeded in his titles by his younger brother George, who had already been elevated to the peerage in his own right as Baron Newborough.

Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Viscount Cholmondeley (died 22 May 1681) was an English peer. Lord Cholmondeley was the son of Hugh Cholmondeley and Mary Bodvile. Sir Hugh Cholmondeley of Cholmondeley was his grandfather and Robert Cholmondeley, 1st Earl of Leinster, his uncle. He succeeded to the estates of his uncle Lord Leinster in 1659 and two years later he was raised to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells in the County of Meath. Cholmondeley married Elizabeth Cradock, daughter of George Cradock of Caverswall Castle. He died in May 1681, and was succeeded in the viscountcy by his eldest son Hugh, who was created Earl of Cholmondeley in 1706. His second son George became a prominent soldier.

Captain John Hugo Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill, CBE (4 October 1896 – 3 June 1973) was a British peer who served in the Royal Navy in both the First and Second World Wars. He was the son of Oliver Russell, 2nd Baron Ampthill. He succeeded to the title of Baron Ampthill, of Ampthill in the County of Bedford on 7 July 1935.

Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell, 4th Baron Ampthill, (15 October 1921 – 23 April 2011) was a British hereditary peer and businessman, whose paternity and succession to the peerage were famously disputed in the "Ampthill baby case". His father, John Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill had petitioned to disclaim paternity whilst divorcing Russell's mother, Christabel Hulme Hart, in 1923, claiming non-consummation. The petition was rejected on appeal and Russell's mother was granted a declaration that he was legitimate. Educated at Stowe School, Russell served in the Irish Guards during the Second World War, being commissioned as a Captain in 1941. He served with the Guards Armoured Division in France in 1944, where he was wounded, and in Norway in 1945. Russell was general manager of Fortnum & Mason from 1947 until resigning in 1951, then chairman of the New Providence Hotel until 1965. He made a career in theatrical management as owner/managing director of Linnet & Dunfee (which produced the original production of the musical hit "Salad Days") from 1953 until 1981. He was afterwards a director of United Newspapers and Express Newspapers. He was also Chairman of London's Helicopter Emergency Service. Russell succeeded as Baron Ampthill in 1973, upon the death of his father. His succession was unsuccessfully contested by his half-brother the Hon. John Hugo Trenchard Russell, eldest son of the 3rd Baron's third marriage. Committee for Privileges ruled in favour of Geoffrey in 1976. In the House of Lords, Ampthill sat as a crossbencher. He was a deputy speaker from 1983 and Chairman of Committees from 1992 to 1994. He was appointed a CBE in 1986—following in the footsteps of his father who was also appointed a CBE—and made a Privy Counsellor in 1995. Following the passage of the House of Lords Act 1999 which removed the majority of hereditary peers from the House, Ampthill was one of the ninety hereditaries elected to continue to sit. He was one of fifteen peers elected by the whole house to be available to serve as deputy speakers and office holders. In 1946, Ampthill married Susan Winn, a granddaughter of the 2nd Baron St Oswald and the 1st Baron Queenborough, whom he divorced in 1971; they had three sons and a daughter. He then married Elisabeth Mallon in 1972, divorcing her in 1987. He was succeeded in the title by his first-born son David Russell.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was a Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and

made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun (died 1062) was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from 1048 until his death. He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Abu Kalijar Marzuban (died October 1048) was the Buyid amir of Fars (1024 – 1048), Kerman (1028–1048) and Iraq (1044 – 1048). He was the eldest son of Sultan al-Dawla.

William of Jülich- Cleves- Berge (William I of Cleves, William V of Jülich- Berg) (28 July 1516 – 5 January 1592) was a Duke of Jülich- Cleves- Berg (1539 – 1592). William was born in and died in Düsseldorf. He was the only son of John III, Duke of Jülich- Cleves- Berg, and Maria, Duchess of Jülich- Berg. William took over rule of his father's estates (the Duchy of Cleves and the County of Mark) upon his death in 1539. Despite his mother having lived until 1543, William also became the Duke of Berg and Jülich and the Count of Ravensberg. From 1538 to 1543, William held the neighbouring Duchy of Guelders, as successor of his distant relatives, the Egmond dukes. Emperor Charles V claimed this duchy for himself as the dukes had sold their right of heritage, and William tried to hold on to it. He made a treaty with the King of France and married Jeanne d'Albret, and with this backup dared to challenge the Emperor. All too soon he learned that the French did not lift a finger to help him, and he was overwhelmed and had to surrender. In accordance with the Treaty of Venlo (1543) that was the result of this war, Guelders and the County of Zutphen were transferred to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, combining them with the Habsburg Netherlands. William then tried to strengthen his inherited territories and launched an impressive development project for the most important cities. The three duchies all got new main fortresses as major strongpoints, for the older medieval fortifications had proved to be no match against the Imperial artillery. The cities of Jülich, Düsseldorf and Orsoy became fortresses for the duchies of Jülich, Berg and Cleves respectively, and Jülich and Düsseldorf were turned into impressive residences. For this task, the renowned Italian architect Alessandro Pasqualini from Bologna was hired, who had already made some impressive display of his craft in the Netherlands. He made the plans for the fortifications and palaces, of which some traces still remain, especially at Jülich where the citadel (built 1548- 1580) is a major landmark, with parts of the Renaissance palace still standing. William's sister Anne of Cleves was, for six months, the fourth wife of King Henry VIII of England. Through his daughter Marie Eleonore, he is ancestor of Marie Louise of Hesse- Kassel, wife of John William Friso, Prince of Orange therefore ancestor of all the current European monarchs.

Archduchess Maria of Austria (15 May 1531 – 11 December 1581) was the daughter of Emperor Ferdinand I from the House of Habsburg and Anna Jagiello. She married William, Duke of Jülich-Cleves-Berg on 18 July 1546 as his second wife. Their children were:

Zita of Bourbon-Parma ("Zita Maria delle Grazie Adelgonda Micaela Raffaella Gabriella Giuseppina Antonia Luisa Agnese"; 9 May 1892 – 14 March 1989) was the wife of Charles, the last monarch of Austria-Hungary. As such, she was the last Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, in addition to other titles. Born as the seventeenth child of the dispossessed Robert I, Duke of Parma, and his second wife, Infanta Maria Antonia of Portugal, Zita married the then Archduke Charles of Austria in 1911. Charles became heir presumptive to the Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria in 1914 after the assassination of his uncle Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, and acceded to the throne in 1916 after the old emperor's death. After the end of World War I in 1918, the Habsburgs were deposed and the empire became four independent countries, Austria, Hungary, and the newly formed Czechoslovakia and State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. Charles and Zita left for exile in Switzerland and were subsequently removed from Hungary by the Allies to Madeira, where Charles died in 1922. After her husband's death, Zita and her son Otto served as symbols of unity for the exiled dynasty. A devout Catholic, she raised a large family after being widowed at the age of 29, and never remarried.

Robert I (Italian: "Roberto I Carlo Luigi Maria di Borbone, Duca di Parma e Piacenza"; 9 July 1848 – 16 November 1907) was the last sovereign Duke of Parma and Piacenza from 1854 until 1859, when the duchy was annexed to Sardinia-Piedmont during the "Risorgimento". He was a member of the House of Bourbon-Parma and descended from Philip, Duke of Parma, the third son of King Philip V of Spain and Elisabeth Farnese.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 – 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh Empire, which ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He survived smallpox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10. After his father died, he fought several wars to expel the Afghans in his teenage years and was proclaimed as the "Maharaja of Punjab" at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839. Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had numerous warring misls (confederacies), twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united the Sikh misls and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh Empire. He repeatedly defeated invasions by outside armies, particularly those arriving from Afghanistan, and established friendly relations with the British. Ranjit Singh's reign introduced reforms, modernisation, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His Khalsa army and government included Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Europeans. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major gurdwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Hazur Sahib Nanded, Maharashtra under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as "Sher-e-Punjab", or "Lion of Punjab". Maharaja Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son Maharaja Kharak Singh.

Sir Duleep Singh (4 September 1838 – 22 October 1893), also known as His Highness Maharaja Sir Duleep Singh, or Sir Dalip Singh and later in life nicknamed the "Black Prince of Perthshire", was the last "Maharaja" of the Sikh Empire. He was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's youngest son, the only child of Maharani Jind Kaur. He was placed in power in September 1843, at the age of five, with his mother ruling on his behalf, and after their defeat in the Sikh Anglo War, under a British Resident. He was subsequently kidnapped by the British Crown, and thereafter exiled to Britain at age 15 where he was befriended by Queen Victoria, who is reported to have written of the Punjabi Maharaja: "Those eyes and those teeth are too beautiful". The Queen was godmother to several of his children. He died young, living most of his final years in the United Kingdom. His mother had effectively ruled when he was very young and he managed to meet her again on 16 January 1861 in Calcutta and return with her to the United Kingdom. During the last two years of her life, his mother told the Maharaja about his Sikh heritage and the Empire which once had been his to rule. In June 1861, he was first appointed as a

Knight in the Order of the Star of India.

Frederick III of Holstein-Gottorp (22 December 1597 – 10 August 1659) was a Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. He was the elder son of Duke Johann Adolf of Holstein-Gottorp and Princess Augusta of Denmark. His mother was a daughter of King Frederick II of Denmark. He had ambitious plans concerning the development of sea trade. With this purpose he established Friedrichstadt in 1621, in sympathy with city of Glückstadt established in 1617 by Christian IV of Denmark. Furthermore, he attempted to find a commercial way to Russia and Persia that would not pass around Africa. For this reason he sent on 6 November 1633 the expedition from Hamburg to Moscow under the management of a commercial agent of Otto Brüggenmann and a ducal adviser, Philipp Crusius, and with Adam Olearius as secretary. On 14 August 1634 the delegation arrived at Moscow. Although it was not successful in concluding a commercial agreement with Tsar Michael I of Russia, nevertheless, immediately after the return of the delegation to Gottorp on 6 April 1635, Frederick began the preparation of the following expedition. In 1636, he sent his delegation to Persia, and in 1639 Safi of Persia sent a return delegation with presents for the Duke. The difficult task of leading the country through the Thirty Years' War confronted Frederick. He tried a policy of neutrality, which meant in practice the refusal of the union with Denmark and inclinations toward Sweden. In 1654 he hosted the recently abdicated Christina, Queen of Sweden. She wrote to her successor to recommend two of his daughters as potential brides. Thus, he married his daughter Hedvig Eleonora to King Charles X of Sweden. Since the Swedish attempt at being the "Great Power" ultimately failed, Frederick's pro-Swedish policy led to the weakening of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. Frederick as the patron of art and culture was more successful. Thus he founded on 3 September 1642 together with Prince Louis I of Anhalt-Köthen the Fruitbearing Society. Furthermore, he contributed to the creation of the Globe of Gottorf. The painter Jürgen Ovens worked more than 30 years for him and his successor Christian Albrecht of Holstein-Gottorp.

Augusta Marie of Holstein- Gottorp(1649 – 1728) was a German noblewoman. She was the daughter of Frederick III, Duke of Holstein- Gottorp and Duchess Marie Elisabeth of Saxony. Through her daughter Albertine Frederica, she is the great- grandmother of Catherine II and great- great- grandmother of Paul I of Russia. She married Frederick VII, Margrave of Baden- Durlach on 15 May 1670 in Husum. They had the following children:

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

James Tuchet, 5th Earl of Castlehaven(died 12 August 1700) was the son of Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven and Mary Talbot. He succeeded his father as Earl of Castlehaven on 2 November 1686. He married Anne Pelson, daughter of Richard Pelson and his wife, née Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey. They had one son, James, who succeeded him as Earl of Castlehaven. He died of apoplexy. His gravestone is in the floor of the south aisle of the retrochoir at Winchester Cathedral.

My 20th Century is a 1989 Hungarian comedy-drama film written and directed by Ildikó Enyedi. It premiered at the Toronto Festival of Festivals. Enyedi won the Golden Camera award at the 1989

Cannes Film Festival. The film was selected as the Hungarian entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 62nd Academy Awards, but was not accepted as a nominee.

Ildikó Enyedi (born 15 November 1955) is a Hungarian film director and screenwriter. She has directed eight films since 1989. Her father, György Enyedi, was a geographer and economist who played a major role in the long-term development of regional science.

Brenda Brave (original title: *Kajsa Kavát*) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda Brave Helps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director. He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei. As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar. The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life. His mother Käbi is also seen. He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986). Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård. Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay. The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

Cosima Wagner (born Francesca Gaetana Cosima Liszt; 24 December 1837 – 1 April 1930) was the illegitimate daughter of the Hungarian pianist and composer Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult. She became the second wife of the German composer Richard Wagner, and with him founded the Bayreuth Festival as a showcase for his stage works; after his death she devoted the rest of her life to the promotion of his music and philosophy. Commentators have recognised Cosima as the principal inspiration for Wagner's later works, particularly "Parsifal". In 1857, after a childhood largely spent under the care of her grandmother and with governesses, Cosima married the conductor Hans von Bülow. Although the marriage produced two children, it was largely a loveless union, and in 1863 Cosima began a relationship with Wagner, who was 24 years her senior. She married him in 1870; after his death in 1883 she directed the Bayreuth Festival for more than 20 years, increasing its repertoire to form the Bayreuth canon of ten operas and establishing the festival as a major event in the world of musical theatre. During her directorship, Cosima opposed theatrical innovations and adhered closely to Wagner's original productions of his works, an approach continued by her successors long after her retirement in 1907. She shared Wagner's convictions of German cultural and racial superiority, and under her influence, Bayreuth became increasingly identified with antisemitism. This was a defining aspect of Bayreuth for decades, into the Nazi era which closely followed her death in 1930. Thus, although she is widely perceived as the saviour of the festival, her legacy remains controversial.

Eva Chamberlain (1867–1942) born Eva Maria von Bülow, was the daughter of Richard Wagner and Cosima Wagner, and the wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. When she was born, her mother was still married to Hans von Bülow. Through her mother, she was also a granddaughter of Franz Liszt. With her siblings Isolde and Siegfried, Eva was brought up by a house teacher. In 1906 Eva took over the care of the sick mother at Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth, took care of her mail, and was the only family member to have access to the family archive. In 1908 she married Houston Stewart Chamberlain. They acquired a stately villa – now the Jean Paul Museum – next to the Villa Wahnfried, and moved into it in 1916. In the 1920s and 1930s, she and her sister Daniela were the head of the Altwagnerians who opposed any modernization of Richard Wagner's works. In 1933 she received the honorary citizenship of the city of Bayreuth. She was also a bearer of the Golden Party Badge of the Nazi Party. When she

died of cancer in 1942, she was given an honorary funeral of the NSDAP, in which Adolf Wagner gave the eulogy.

The Monocle Laughs or The Monocle(French: *Le monocle rit jaune*, Italian: *L'ispettore spara a vista*) is a 1964 French- Italian comedy thriller film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Paul Meurisse, Marcel Dalio and Olivier Despax.It is the third in a trilogy of films directed by Lautner and starring Meurisse.It is preceded by " The Black Monocle"(1961) and" The Eye of the Monocle"(1962).

Georges Lautner(24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard.Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981.He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period.He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200.He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu.Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology.He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country.Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County.After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances.When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother.His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession.Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River.In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze.Huang Zu was killed in battle.In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China.Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation.One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation.Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces.Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs.In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty.At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name.It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor.After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged.When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans.Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide.Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70.He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang.The "Records of the Three Kingdoms(*Sanguozhi*") describes Sun Quan as a tall man

with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008. Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos. He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it. The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor. He is the son of Félix Leclerc. Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists. He has directed more than 20 short and medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert LePage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota". He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window (Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001. His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at Dawn (Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017. The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German:Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin.The film is based on the play, The Assumption of Hannele by Gerhart Hauptmann.It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director.He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927.His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "AfgrundenThe Abyss") from 1910.They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922.His uncle was Paul Gauguin.His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad.His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Pórhildur Þorleifsdóttir(born 25 March 1945) is an Icelandic theater, opera, film and television director, actress, dancer, choreographer and politician.She was the artistic director of the Reykjavik City Theatre from 1996 to 2000.She was a member of Alþingi from 1987 to 1991, representing The Women's List.Pórhildur was born in Ísafjörður.She is married to Icelandic actor Arnar Jónsson.Their daughter is the Icelandic actress Sólveig Arnarsdóttir.

Stella í orlofi is a 1986 Icelandic comedy film directed by Pórhildur Þorleifsdóttir.It has enjoyed enduring popularity in Iceland, and was followed up with the sequel Stella í framboði in 2002.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander.Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI.He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666.Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska.He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654.He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz.He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander.He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI.Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza.He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694.He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów.Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702.Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673.He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666.As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681.He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and become famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna.He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary.In the Kings election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne.He supported the Warsaw Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden.He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Marie Anna of Saxony, Grand Duchess of Tuscany (15 November 1799 – 24 March 1832), (full name: Maria Anna Carolina Josepha Vincentia Xaveria Nepomucena Franziska de Paula Franziska de Chantal Johanna Antonia Elisabeth Cunigunde Gertrud Leopoldina), was a princess of Saxony. She became Grand Duchess of Tuscany by her marriage to Leopold II, Grand Duke of Tuscany.

Leopold II (English: "Leopold John Joseph Francis Ferdinand Charles"; 3 October 1797 – 29 January 1870) was Grand Duke of Tuscany (1824–1859). He married twice; first to Maria Anna of Saxony, and after her death in 1832, to Maria Antonia of the Two-Sicilies. By the latter, he begat his eventual successor, Ferdinand. Leopold was recognised contemporarily as a liberal monarch, authorising the Tuscan Constitution of 1848, and allowing a degree of free press. The Grand Duke was deposed briefly by a provisional government in 1849, only to be restored the same year with the assistance of Austrian troops, who occupied the state until 1855. Leopold attempted a policy of neutrality with regard to the Second Italian War of Independence, but was expelled by a bloodless coup on 27 April 1859, just before the beginning of the war. The Grand Ducal family left for Bologna, in Papal territory. Tuscany was occupied by soldiers of Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia for the duration of the conflict. The preliminary peace of Villafranca, agreed to between Napoleon III of France and Franz Joseph of Austria on 11 July, provided for the return of the Lorraines to Florence, but Leopold himself was considered too unpopular to be accepted, so on 21 July 1859 he abdicated the throne in favour of his son, Ferdinand. Ferdinand was not, however, any more acceptable to the revolutionaries in control of Florence, and his accession was not proclaimed. Instead, the provisional government proclaimed the deposition of the House of Habsburg (16 August).

Christian I of Saxe-Merseburg (Dresden, 27 October 1615 – Merseburg, 18 October 1691), was the first duke of Saxe-Merseburg and a member of the House of Wettin. He was the sixth (third surviving) son of Johann Georg I, Elector of Saxony, and his second wife Magdalene Sibylle of Prussia.

Philipp, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg-Lauchstädt (26 October 1657 – 1 July 1690) was a German prince. He was a member of the House of Wettin. He was born in Merseburg, the fifth but third surviving son of Christian I, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg and Christiana of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Grace Patricia Kelly (November 12, 1929September 14, 1982) was an American film actress who, after starring in several significant films in the early- to mid-1950s, became Princess of Monaco by marrying Prince Rainier III in April 1956. After embarking on an acting career in 1950 when she was 20, Kelly appeared in New York City theatrical productions and more than 40 episodes of live drama productions broadcast during the early 1950s Golden Age of Television. From 1952 to 1956 she starred in several critically and commercially successful films, usually opposite male romantic leads 25 to 30 years older than her. In October 1953, she gained stardom from her performance in director John Ford's African-filmed adventure-romance "Mogambo", starring Clark Gable and Ava Gardner, which won her a Golden Globe Award and an Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actress. In 1954 she won the Academy Award for Best Actress for her deglamorized performance in the drama "The Country Girl" with Bing Crosby. Other noteworthy films in which she starred include the western "High Noon" (1952), with Gary Cooper; the romance-comedy musical "High Society" (1956), with Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra; and three Alfred Hitchcock suspense thrillers in rapid succession: "Dial M for Murder" (1954), with Ray Milland; "Rear Window" (1954), with James Stewart; and "To Catch a Thief" (1955), with Cary Grant. Kelly retired from acting at the age of 26 to marry Rainier, and began her duties as Princess of Monaco. It is well known that Hitchcock was hoping she would appear in more of his films which required an "icy blonde" lead actress, but he was unable to coax her out of retirement. Kelly and Rainier had three children: Princess Caroline, Prince Albert, and Princess Stéphanie. Kelly retained her link to America by her dual U.S. and Monégasque citizenship. Princess Grace died at Monaco Hospital on September 14, 1982, succumbing to injuries sustained in a traffic collision the previous day. At the time of her death she was 52 years old. She is listed 13th among the American Film Institute's 25 Greatest Female Stars of Classical Hollywood Cinema.

Princess Stéphanie of Monaco, Countess of Polignac(Stéphanie Marie Elisabeth Grimaldi; born 1 February 1965) is the youngest child of Rainier III, Prince of Monaco, and the American actress Grace Kelly.She is the younger sister of Albert II, Prince of Monaco, and Caroline, Princess of Hanover.Currently 14th in the line of succession to the Monegasque throne, she has been a singer, swimwear designer and fashion model.

Eduardo Nicanor Frei Montalva(January 16, 1911 – January 22, 1982) was a Chilean political leader.In his long political career, he was Minister of Public Works, president of his Christian Democratic Party, senator, President of the Senate, and the 28th president of Chile from 1964 to 1970.His eldest son, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, also became president of Chile (1994–2000).Frei's Christian Democratic Party supported the Armed Forces intervention to remove his successor Salvador Allende from office in 1973, after the Chamber of Deputies, on August 22, 1973, accused Allende of violating the Constitution and called for his overthrow.He was later a vocal opponent of the Augusto Pinochet regime.On January 22, 1982, Frei was assassinated in Santiago, Chile.

Eduardo Alfredo Juan Bernardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle (born June 24, 1942) is a Chilean politician and civil engineer who was President of Chile from 1994 to 2000.He was also a Senator, fulfilling the role of President of the Senate from 2006 to 2008.He attempted a comeback as the candidate of the ruling Concertación coalition for the 2009 presidential election, but was narrowly defeated.His father was Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970.

La Cage aux Folles 3:The Wedding is a 1985 comedy film and the third and final installment in the "La Cage aux Folles" series.Unlike the first two films, which were directed by Édouard Molinaro, this third installment is directed by Georges Lautner.

Georges Lautner(24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard.Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller Le Professionnel starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981.He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Abaqa Khan (1234–1282, , "paternal uncle", also transliterated Aba■a), was the second Mongol ruler ("Ilkhan") of the Ilkhanate.The son of Hulagu Khan and Lady Yesün■in.He was the grandson of Tolui and reigned from 1265 to 1282 and was succeeded by his brother Tekuder.Much of Abaqa's reign was consumed with civil wars in the Mongol Empire, such as those between the Ilkhanate and the northern khanate of the Golden Horde.Abaqa also engaged in unsuccessful attempts at military invasion of Syria, including the Second Battle of Homs.

Hulagu Khan, also known as Hülegü or Hulegu ("Hulâgu xân"; Arabic: ■■■■■■ ■■■■/ ■■■■■■■■; ; 8 February 1265), was a Mongol ruler who conquered much of Western Asia.Son of Tolui and the Keraite princess Sorghaghtani Beki, he was a grandson of Genghis Khan and brother of Ariq Böke, Möngke Khan, and Kublai Khan.Hulagu's army greatly expanded the southwestern portion of the Mongol Empire, founding the Ilkhanate of Persia, a precursor to the eventual Safavid dynasty, and then the modern state of Iran.Under Hulagu's leadership, the siege of Baghdad (1258) destroyed Baghdad's standing in the Islamic world and weakened Damascus, causing a shift of Islamic influence to the Mamluk Sultanate in Cairo and ended the Abbasid Dynasty.

Fannan (Panah) Khusraw, better known by his laqab of Adud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imdad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Abu Nasr Firuz Kharshadh (died December 22, 1012), better known by his "laqab" of Baha al-Dawla was the Buyid amir of Iraq (988–1012), along with Fars and Kerman (998–1012). His early reign was dominated by struggles with his rival relatives over control of the western Persian provinces, but by 998 he managed to establish his supremacy over the Buyid confederation. His reign nevertheless saw the increasing encroachment of neighbouring powers on Buyid territory, and marks the beginning of the decline of the Buyids' power. He was the third son of Adud al-Dawla.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander. Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666. Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska. He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654. He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz. He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander. He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza. He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694. He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów. Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702. Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against

Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673. He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666. As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681. He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and became famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna. He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary. In the King's election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne. He supported the Warsaw Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden. He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy "Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in

turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008. Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos. He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it. The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor. He is the son of Félix Leclerc. Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists. He has directed more than 20 short and medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert LePage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota". He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window (Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001. His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at

Dawn(Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017.The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.

Brenda Brave (original title: Kajsa Kavatt) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda BraveHelps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director.He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei.As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar.The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life.His mother Käbi is also seen.He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on Offret (The Sacrifice, 1986).Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård.Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay.The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

Humphrey Napier Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO (20 August 1859 – 30 July 1919) was a British peer, the son of Henry Sturt, 1st Baron Alington.He succeeded to the Barony on 17 February 1904.

Captain Napier George Henry Sturt, 3rd Baron Alington (1 November 1896 – 17 September 1940) was a British peer, the son of Humphrey Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington.He was born in November 1896 in St. Marylebone district of London.He succeeded to the Barony on 30 July 1919 on the death of his father.He owned the Crichton House estate in Dorset.He married Lady Mary Sibell Ashley-Cooper, daughter of Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 9th Earl of Shaftesbury, on 27 November 1928.They had one child: Hon.Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth Sturt (b. 1929, d. 2010) who later fought the Government and won, leading to the resignation of a Minister, in the Crichton Down Affair.Alington may well be most notable for having dated Tallulah Bankhead in the 1920s.Alington was described as "well cultivated, bisexual, with sensuous, meaty lips, a distant, antic charm, a history of mysterious disappearances, and a streak of cruelty."His bisexuality was well known.He was a friend of the Polish composer Karol Szymanowski who dedicated his highly sensuous "Songs of an infatuated Muezzin Op.42" to the handsome young Englishman, on their publication in 1922.He had no male heir upon his death, so the title became extinct.The Crichton estate passed to his 11-year-old daughter Mary, who later married Commander George (known as "Toby") Marten.

Juris Podnieks (December 5, 1950, Riga – June 23, 1992, Kuldīga District) was a Latvian film director and producer.He graduated from the Soviet VGIK film school in 1975 after which he started working at the Riga Film Studio.He became a director in 1979.Podnieks' first film "Cradle" won an award at the Dok Leipzig festival.In 1981, his film "The Brothers Kokar" took the first prize at the Kiev Youth Festival.In the same year, his film "Constellation of Riflemen" won honours in the 17thAll State Festival in Leningrad and the Latvian Komsomol prize.This film gave Podnieks wide recognition within the Soviet Union.Podnieks gained international recognition with his movie "Is It Easy to Be Young?".The film with dialogue in both Latvian and Russian was an exploration of Soviet youth, in which Podnieks talked to youngsters later convicted for criminal actions.The movie broke box-office records in the Soviet Union.As the Soviet Union collapsed, Podnieks cooperated with British television to give a first-hand insight on the events in the Soviet Union.Over three years, Podnieks filmed a five-part documentary titled "Hello, do you hear us?".It showed civil unrest in Uzbekistan, survivors of the 1988 Spitak earthquake in Armenia, striking workers in Yaroslavl and former residents returning to Chernobyl.The first film in the series, "Red Hot", was awarded the Prix Italia and the Peabody

Award. Later, Podnieks filmed movies that focused on the rise of national identity in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. His "Homeland" was an account of folk festivals in these countries when national songs which had been banned by the Soviet regime for 50 years, were sung by massed choirs. While filming a follow-up in January 1991, Podnieks and his crew came under sniper fire during the attempted coup by Soviet forces in Riga. Podnieks was beaten up, his cameraman and long-time friend Andris Slapiņš was killed and Gvido Zvaigzne, another collaborator and friend of Podnieks, died of injuries. This was captured on video and shown as an addition to "Homeland" and later as an introduction for the revised version of this film. Four of his films received the Lielais Kristaps prize as the best documentary of the year. Juris Podnieks drowned on 23 June 1992 while scuba-diving in a lake in Courland.

Vai viegli būt jaunam? (Is It Easy to Be Young?) is a Soviet-era Latvian documentary film directed by Juris Podnieks. It was filmed in 1986 with dialog in both Latvian and Russian, and is considered to be among the most controversial movies of its era. It was one of the five winners of the 1987 International Documentary Association awards. The movie speaks about young people who perished as a result of growing up in Soviet society—their conflicts with parents and society, the patronizing attitudes of their teachers and the authorities, the fear that there is no meaning to their lives. Among the young people portrayed are high-schoolers looking for their place in life, a young mother worried about the future of her daughter after the Chernobyl catastrophe, a young man follower of the Hare Krishna movement (an 'unusual' religion that was discouraged even more than 'usual' ones by the Soviet government), as well young adults returning from compulsory military service in the Soviet–Afghan War and having become ones of 'the lost generation'. The film's opening scene documents a concert by the banned Latvian rock band, Pērkonš. The movie had a major impact in the Soviet Union. It was seen by at least 28 million people during its first year. In all, 85 countries bought the rights to show the movie. For a Latvian film, this was an incredible number. In 1986 the film received Latvian Film Prize for the best documentary. Its international debut was at the 1987 Kraków Film Festival, where it received the FIPRESCI Award. It was also screened out of competition at the 1987 Cannes Film Festival. The film was re-released in 2007 by Jura Podnieka Studija; the new edition includes oral history interviews with Podnieks's colleagues. After Latvia regained independence, Antra Cilinska filmed two sequels ("Is It Easy to Be?" in 1998, and "Is it Easy?" in 2010), featuring interviews with people filmed by Podnieks.

George Augustus Frederick Cochrane (born 26 November 1762) was a Scottish soldier and politician, a member of a large and adventurous aristocratic family. He served in Parliament from 1807 to 7 March 1808, and again from 10 May 1808 to July 1812. Cochrane was the seventh surviving son of Thomas Cochrane, 8th Earl of Dundonald and his second wife Jane Stuart. As a younger son, he sought his fortune in the army; he was an ensign in 1783, a lieutenant in 1787, a captain in 1793, and a major and a lieutenant colonel in 1799. Cochrane resigned in 1805. In 1807 Cochrane and his brother Andrew Cochrane-Johnstone were elected to Parliament from the rotten borough of Grampound with the assistance of their brother Basil's fortune. He was unseated the next year for lack of due property qualification, but re-elected the same year and seated after a disputed election. He initially voted with the radical opposition, following the line of his nephew Admiral Thomas Cochrane, but after 1810 he supported the Tory ministry of Spencer Perceval. He resigned in 1812 in favor of his brother Andrew. His life after Parliament is unclear; he was still alive in 1832.

Thomas Cochrane, 8th Earl of Dundonald (1691 – 31 October 1778) was a Scottish nobleman, army officer and politician. He was Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, 1722–1727. He served as Commissioner of the Excise for Scotland from 1730 until 1764. He acceded to the title of Earl of Dundonald in 1758 on the death of his cousin, William Cochrane, 7th Earl of Dundonald.

Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford (3 July 1862 – 10 January 1929) was an English landowner and racehorse breeder. He was the son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 2nd Baronet and Lady Annette Mary Talbot. On the death of his father on 4 May 1886, Humphrey became the 3rd Baronet de Trafford. Later the same year, on 9 August, he married Violet Alice Maud Franklin, daughter of James Franklin. They had four children. In 1896, Sir Humphrey put the family estate of Trafford Park up for sale. The auction was held on 7 May 1896 in the Grand Hotel, Manchester. The estate was described in the sale catalogue as comprising a "distinguished family mansion of imposing elevation, built in the Italian style, seated in a beautifully timbered deer park". However it failed to reach its reported reserve price of £300,000. There was much public debate, before and after the abortive sale, as to whether Manchester Corporation ought to buy Trafford Park. But it could not agree terms quickly enough, and so, on 23 June 1896, Ernest Terah Hooley became the new owner of Trafford Park, for the sum of £360,000. Following the sale of Trafford Park, Sir Humphrey moved to Hill Crest, Market Harborough. Sir Humphrey served as an officer of the Lancashire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry, and was promoted Major 1 July 1901. In 1903 he served as president of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society and in 1905, he published "Foxhounds of Great Britain and Ireland and their Masters and Huntsmen". In July 1907, Sir Humphrey de Trafford caused scandal in European society circles when he was taken to court for bankruptcy despite claiming an annual income of \$240,000. Lady de Trafford died on 20 July 1925. Sir Humphrey died four years later on 10 January 1929, aged 66. Correspondence and government accounts related to death duties payable on Sir Humphrey's estate are held by The National Archives, but remained sealed under a Lord Chancellor's Instrument until 2006.

Sir Rudolph Edgar Francis de Trafford, 5th Baronet, OBE (31 August 1894 – 16 August 1983) was a British aristocrat and banker who succeeded his brother to the de Trafford baronetage at the age of 77. Rudolph was the second son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 3rd Baronet and Violet Alice Maud Franklin. He attended Downside (Sep 1907 to Jul 1911), and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was friends with Marshall Field III. After graduating with a BA in 1915, he fought in the First World War, being twice mentioned in despatches. In 1919, Rudolph joined Marshall Field in California for a vacation with Field's wife and children on Catalina Island.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German: *Hanneles Himmelfahrt*) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, *The Assumption of Hannele* by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "*Afgrunden* *The Abyss*") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad. His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "*The Assumption of Hannele*", which Gad directed in 1922.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

James Tuchet, 5th Earl of Castlehaven(died 12 August 1700) was the son of Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven and Mary Talbot.He succeeded his father as Earl of Castlehaven on 2 November 1686.He married Anne Pelson, daughter of Richard Pelson and his wife, née Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey.They had one son, James, who succeeded him as Earl of Castlehaven.He died of apoplexy.His gravestone is in the floor of the south aisle of the retrochoir at Winchester Cathedral.

Brenda Brave (original title: Kajsa Kavatt) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda BraveHelps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director.He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei.As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar.The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life.His mother Käbi is also seen.He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986).Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård.Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay.The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622).He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef.1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque.They had at least three children:He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684.He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely.On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

Mervyn Tuchet (sometimes Mervyn Touchet), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631), was an English nobleman who was convicted of rape and sodomy and subsequently executed.A son of George Tuchet, 1st Earl of Castlehaven and 11th Baron Audley, by his wife, Lucy Mervyn, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Audley during his father's lifetime, so is sometimes referred to as Mervyn Audley.He was knighted by James I in 1608, before he studied law at the Middle Temple.He served as Member of the Parliament of England for Dorset in the Addled Parliament of 1614 and was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire.He succeeded his father on 20 February 1616/7 as Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley.He left seven children upon his death.Sometime before 1612 (records of the marriage are lacking), Lord Audley married Elizabeth Barnham, a sister-in-law of the philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon, and with her he had six children.By all accounts the marriage was a loving and successful one, ending with her death in 1622.His second marriage, on 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Middlesex, was to the former Lady Anne Stanley (1580–1647), elder daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (by his wife, Alice Spencer), and widow of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos.They had a daughter, Anne Touchet, who died young.Lady Anne was significantly older than Castlehaven, and the marriage was not a success, but in 1628 Lord Castlehaven's son was married to her thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; a marriage of step-children.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German:Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin.The film is based on the play, The Assumption of Hannele by Gerhart Hauptmann.It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director.He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927.His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "AfgrundenThe Abyss") from 1910.They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922.His uncle was Paul Gauguin.His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad.His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

My 20th Century is a 1989 Hungarian comedy-drama film written and directed by Ildikó Enyedi.It premiered at the Toronto Festival of Festivals.Enyedi won the Golden Camera award at the 1989 Cannes Film Festival.The film was selected as the Hungarian entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 62nd Academy Awards, but was not accepted as a nominee.

Ildikó Enyedi(born 15 November 1955) is a Hungarian film director and screenwriter.She has directed eight films since 1989.Her father, György Enyedi, was a geographer and economist who played a major role in the long- term development of regional science.

Bratuku Teruvu (English: Livelihood) is a 1953 Telugu drama film, produced by Kovelamudi Bhaskar Rao under the Bhaskar Productions banner and directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao.It stars Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Savitri in the lead roles and music composed by Ghantasala.The film was also released dubbed in Tamil as "Bale Raman" (1956)and it was remade as the Hindi movie "Jeene Ki Raah" (1969), which was again remade as the Telugu movie "Bharya Biddalu" (1971), with ANR only, and later in Tamil as "Naan Yen Pirandhen" (1972).The film is the debut of famous lyricist "Samadrala Jr." in the film industry.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer.He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943.Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48).He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile.He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade.He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River.Alfonso's father died when he was two years oldand he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne, until he was five.He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue.Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence.In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it.Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123.When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies.Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona.Not until

September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia"). At this stage, Alfonso was master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the *"Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris"*, Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was

complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

Hugh Montgomerie, 7th Earl of Eglinton (1613–1669), was the son of Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton and Anne Livingstone. A student of Glasgow University, 1628; he opposed Charles I's

ecclesiastical policy. He was a colonel under Leslie at the Battle of Newburn. He failed to seize Tynemouth in 1640. He was engaged in northern campaign under Middleton in 1646. He was defeated by Huntly at the Battle of Aberdeen (1646). He was disqualified for public service until 1660 for being accessory to the Engagement. He was taken prisoner in 1651 by the English and excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654. Hugh married Anne Hamilton in 1631 but she died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Anna Montgomerie. In 1635 he married Mary Leslie. His daughter Lady Margaret married the second Earl of Loudoun and was the mother of Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun (c. 1675 – 1731).

Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton (1588–1661), originally known as Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, was the third son of Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton by his wife Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton. In 1612, after spending some time in Paris, and visiting the exiled minister John Welsh of Ayr, he succeeded his childless cousin Hugh Montgomerie, 5th Earl of Eglinton, as Earl of Eglinton. The 5th Earl had made a resigned and settled of the earldom and entail on Seton provided Seton took the name and arms of Montgomerie. This was confirmed by King James VI in 1615. Montgomerie's uncle Alexander Seton called the three year struggle for his nephew's earldom "this over langsome and fashious besines of Eglintoun". Montgomerie petitioned against the imposition of Common Prayer Book in Scotland and assisted in the preparations of the National Covenant. He was a Privy Councillor of Scotland in 1641. Montgomerie, who was commonly known as "Greysteel", commanded a Scottish regiment of horse (cavalry) for the English Parliament and distinguished himself at the Battle of Marston Moor (1644). On the execution of Charles I in 1649 he supported the recall of Charles II and the policy of the Marquess of Argyll. In 1651 he was betrayed to Oliver Cromwell and detained in Edinburgh Castle, but afterwards allowed the liberty of Berwick. His estates sequestered for two years, and he was included in Cromwell's Act of Grace. In 1612 Alexander married Anne Livingstone, daughter of Alexander Livingstone, 1st Earl of Linlithgow and Helenor Hay, she had been a lady in waiting to Princess Elizabeth and Anne of Denmark.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

Brenda Brave (original title: Kajsa Kavatt) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda Brave Helps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director. He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei. As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar. The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life. His mother Käbi is also seen. He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986). Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård. Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay. The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

James Tuchet, 5th Earl of Castlehaven (died 12 August 1700) was the son of Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven and Mary Talbot. He succeeded his father as Earl of Castlehaven on 2 November 1686. He married Anne Pelson, daughter of Richard Pelson and his wife, née Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey. They had one son, James, who succeeded him as Earl of Castlehaven. He died of apoplexy. His gravestone is in the floor of the south aisle of the retrochoir at Winchester Cathedral.

Abaqa Khan (1234–1282, , "paternal uncle", also transliterated Aba■a), was the second Mongol ruler ("Ilkhan") of the Ilkhanate. The son of Hulagu Khan and Lady Yesün■in. He was the grandson of Tolui and reigned from 1265 to 1282 and was succeeded by his brother Tekuder. Much of Abaqa's reign was consumed with civil wars in the Mongol Empire, such as those between the Ilkhanate and the northern khanate of the Golden Horde. Abaqa also engaged in unsuccessful attempts at military invasion of Syria, including the Second Battle of Homs.

Hulagu Khan, also known as Hülegü or Hulegu ("Hulâgu xân"; Arabic: ■■■■■■ ■■■■/ ■■■■■■■■; ; 8 February 1265), was a Mongol ruler who conquered much of Western Asia. Son of Tolui and the Keraite princess Sorghaghtani Beki, he was a grandson of Genghis Khan and brother of Ariq Böke, Möngke Khan, and Kublai Khan. Hulagu's army greatly expanded the southwestern portion of the Mongol Empire, founding the Ilkhanate of Persia, a precursor to the eventual Safavid dynasty, and then the modern state of Iran. Under Hulagu's leadership, the siege of Baghdad (1258) destroyed Baghdad's standing in the Islamic world and weakened Damascus, causing a shift of Islamic influence to the Mamluk Sultanate in Cairo and ended the Abbasid Dynasty.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father. He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990. In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor. He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas. He was survived by his wife and two children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China. The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China. He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988. Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance. He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains. There he met and married Faina Vakhreva. When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China. During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration. After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency. The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control. He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78. After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralya said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Hürriyet ("Liberty") is one of the major Turkish newspapers, founded in 1948., it had the highest circulation of any newspaper in Turkey at around 319,000. "Hürriyet" has a mainstream, liberal and

conservative outlook. "Hürriyet"s editorial line may be considered middle-market, combining entertainment value with comprehensive news coverage and a strong cadre of columnists. "Hürriyet" has regional offices in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Antalya and Trabzon, as well as a news network comprising 52 offices and 600 reporters in Turkey and abroad, all affiliated with Doğan News Agency, which primarily serves newspapers and television channels that are under the management of Doğan Media Group (Doğan Yayın Holding). "Hürriyet" is printed in six cities in Turkey and in Frankfurt, Germany. , according to Alexa, its website was the tenth most visited in Turkey, the second most visited of a newspaper and the fourth most visited news website. On 21 March 2018, Doğan Yayın Holding, the parent company of Hürriyet, was sold to Demirören Holding for \$1.2 billion. The Demirören Group is known for its pro-government stance.

Vassar College is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in Poughkeepsie, New York. Founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, it was the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States, closely following Elmira College. It became coeducational in 1969, and now has a gender ratio at the national average. The school is one of the historic Seven Sisters, the first elite women's colleges in the U.S., and has a historic relationship with Yale University, which suggested a merger before they both became coeducational institutions. The college offers B.A. degrees in more than 50 majors and features a flexible curriculum designed to promote a breadth of studies. Student groups at the college include theater and comedy organizations, acappella groups, club sports teams, volunteer and service groups, and a circus troupe. Vassar College's varsity sports teams, known as the Brewers, play in the NCAA's Division III as members of the Liberty League. Vassar tied for the 14th best liberal arts college in the nation in the 2020 annual ranking of "U.S. News & World Report", with admissions described as "most selective". The total number of students attending the college is around 2,450. The Vassar campus comprises over and more than 100 buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks and an additional National Historic Place. A designated arboretum, the campus features more than 200 species of trees, a native plant preserve, and a ecological preserve.

The Miscellany News (known colloquially as "The Misc") is the student newspaper of Vassar College. Established in 1866, it is one of the oldest student newspapers in the country. The paper is distributed every Thursday evening during Vassar's academic year to locations across the College's campus, including dormitories, dining and athletic facilities, communal areas, as well as off-campus locations in the Town of Poughkeepsie. The paper welcomes contributions from all members of the College community—students, administrators, faculty, staff, alumnae/i and trustees—and has a regular staff of roughly 40 to 50 student editors, reporters, photojournalists, multimedia correspondents and designers. In addition to its print publication, the staff also publishes articles, videos, and photo essays daily on its Web site and blogs.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

William Henry Hare Hedges- White, 3rd Earl of Bantry (10 November 1801 – 15 January 1884) was an Anglo- Irish Conservative peer. He was the second son of Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry and Lady Margaret Anne Hare. In 1840 he took the additional surname of Hedges after inheriting the estates of his great- uncle, Robert Hedges Eyre. He served as High Sheriff of County Cork in 1848. He succeeded his elder brother as Earl of Bantry following his death in 1868. On 6 July 1869 Lord Bantry was elected as an Irish representative peer and took his seat in the House of Lords. On 16 Apr 1845 he married Jane Herbert, and together they had six children. His daughter Olivia Charlotte married Arthur Guinness. He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his only son, William Hedges- White.

Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry (6 August 1767 – 2 May 1851) was an Anglo-Irish soldier and peer. White was born in a gentry family in Ireland. He was the son and heir of Simon White of Bantry by his wife Frances Jane Hedges, daughter of Richard Hedges of Macroom Castle. He was the grandson of Richard White, who had made an immense fortune through his work as a lawyer, and the family owned extensive estates in County Cork. In 1797, White led forces loyal to the Kingdom of Great Britain against a French invasion force, which had landed at Bantry Bay in order to support Irish rebels in the lead up to the Irish Rebellion of 1798. For his loyalty to The Crown, he was created Baron Bantry in the Peerage of Ireland on 24 March 1797. He was also awarded a gold medal as a token of thanks from the City of Cork. He was further honoured on 29 December 1800, when he was created Viscount Bantry. Lord Bantry was awarded an earldom on 22 January 1816 when he was made Earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven, both titles in the Peerage of Ireland. He lived at Bantry House, Cork. He married Lady Margaret Anne Hare, the daughter of William Hare, 1st Earl of Listowel, on 3 November 1799. They had four children:

The Belles of St Trinian's is a British comedy film set in the fictional St Trinian's school, released in 1954. It and its sequels were inspired by British cartoonist Ronald Searle. Directed by Frank Launder and written by Launder and Sidney Gilliat, it was the first of a series of four films. Alastair Sim stars in a dual role as the headmistress Miss Millicent Fritton and her twin brother Clarence Fritton.

Frank Launder (28 January 1906 – 23 February 1997) was a British writer, film director and producer, who made more than 40 films, many of them in collaboration with Sidney Gilliat. He was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England and worked briefly as a clerk before becoming an actor and then a playwright. He began working as a screenwriter on British films in the 1930s, contributing the original story for the classic Will Hay comedy "Oh, Mr Porter!" (1937). After writing a number of screenplays with

Gilliat, including "The Lady Vanishes" (1938) for Alfred Hitchcock, and "Night Train to Munich" for Carol Reed; the two men wrote and directed the wartime drama "Millions Like Us" (1943). After founding their own production company Individual Pictures, they produced a number of memorable dramas and thrillers including "I See a Dark Stranger" (1945) and "Green for Danger" (1946), but were best known for their comedies including "The Happiest Days of Your Life" (1950) and most famously, the St Trinians series, based on Ronald Searle's cartoons set in an anarchic girls school. He was married to actress Bernadette O'Farrell from 1950 until his death in Monaco. The couple had two children.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings

spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Philip of Ibelin (1180-1227) was a leading nobleman of the Kingdom of Cyprus. As a younger son of Balian of Ibelin and the dowager queen Maria Komnene, he came from the high Crusader nobility of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Maria Komnene or Comnena (Greek:Μαρία Κομνηνή, c. 1154 – 1208/1217) was the second wife of King Amalric I of Jerusalem and mother of Queen Isabella I of Jerusalem. She was the daughter of John Doukas Komnenos, sometime Byzantine "dux" in Cyprus, and Maria Taronitissa. Her sister Theodora married Prince Bohemund III of Antioch, and her brother Alexios was briefly, in 1185, a pretender to the throne of the Byzantine Empire.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

Kerry Dale Earnhardt (born December 8, 1969) is a former NASCAR driver and the elder son of seven-time Winston Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt. He is the half-brother of former Cup Series driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. He was employed by Dale Earnhardt, Inc. as a consultant, specializing in driver development, until 2011. His younger son, Jeffrey Earnhardt, began racing for DEI in 2007, and currently competes in the Monster Energy NASCAR Cup Series. Kerry is known for his physical similarity to his father.

Ralph Dale Earnhardt Sr. (April 29, 1951 – February 18, 2001) was an American professional auto racing driver and team owner, best known for his involvement in stock car racing for NASCAR. The third child of racing driver Ralph Earnhardt and Martha Earnhardt, he began his career in 1975 in the World 600 as part of the Winston Cup Series. Regarded as one of the most significant drivers in NASCAR history, Earnhardt won a total of 76 Winston Cup races over the course of his career, including the 1998 Daytona 500. He also earned seven NASCAR Winston Cup championships, tying for the most all-time with Richard Petty. This feat, accomplished in 1994, was not equaled again for 22 years until Jimmie Johnson in 2016. His aggressive driving style earned him the nicknames "Ironhead", "The Intimidator", and "The Man in Black". Also, his success at the restrictor plate tracks of Daytona and Talladega earned him the nickname, "Mr. Restrictor Plate". In February 2001, Earnhardt died due to injuries sustained in a collision during the final lap of the Daytona 500, an event that was widely lamented in the racing industry. Earnhardt has been inducted into numerous halls of fame, including the NASCAR Hall of Fame inaugural class in 2010.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the

US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Hürriyet ("Liberty") is one of the major Turkish newspapers, founded in 1948., it had the highest circulation of any newspaper in Turkey at around 319,000. "Hürriyet" has a mainstream, liberal and conservative outlook. "Hürriyet"s editorial line may be considered middle-market, combining entertainment value with comprehensive news coverage and a strong cadre of columnists. "Hürriyet" has regional offices in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Antalya and Trabzon, as well as a news network comprising 52 offices and 600 reporters in Turkey and abroad, all affiliated with Doğan News Agency, which primarily serves newspapers and television channels that are under the management of Doğan Media Group (Doğan Yayın Holding). "Hürriyet" is printed in six cities in Turkey and in Frankfurt, Germany. , according to Alexa, its website was the tenth most visited in Turkey, the second most visited of a newspaper and the fourth most visited news website. On 21 March 2018, Doğan Yayın Holding, the parent company of Hürriyet, was sold to Demirören Holding for \$1.2 billion. The Demirören Group is known for its pro-government stance.

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol. It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner(24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard.Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981.He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Sétina Innarraid ("of wages, stipend, reward"), son of Bres Rí, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.He is said to have been the first Irish king to pay his soldiers.He ruled for twenty years, before he was killed by Siomón Brecc, grandson of Nuadu Finn Fáil.The "*Lebor Gabála Éirenn*" synchronises his reign with those of Darius the Great (522–485 BC) and Xerxes I (485–465 BC) of Persia.The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "*Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*" dates his reign to 705–685 BC, that of the "*Annals of the Four Masters*" to 930–910 BC.

Dui Finn, son of Sétina Innarraid, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.He took power after killing his predecessor, and his father's killer, Siomón Brecc.He ruled for ten years, before he was killed by Siomón's son Muiredach Bolgrach.The "*Lebor Gabála Éirenn*" synchronises his reign with those of Xerxes I (485–465 BC) and Artaxerxes I (465–424 BC) of Persia.The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "*Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*" dates his reign to 679–674 BCBC, that of the "*Annals of the Four Masters*" to 904–894 BC.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer.He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943.Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

Manamagan Thevai is a 1957 Indian Tamil-language romantic comedy film directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao.He, along with his wife Bhanumathi, produced the film under their company Bharani Pictures.The film features Bhanumathi and Sivaji Ganesan in the lead roles.It was simultaneously produced in Telugu as *Varudu Kaavaali* with K. Jaggaiah replacing Sivaji Ganesan. "*Manamagan Thevai*" was a commercial success, running for over 100 days in theatres.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was an Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director.She is known for films such as "*Fjols til fjells*" (1957), "*Aldri annet enn bråk*" (1954), and "*Ung flukt*" (1959).Her 1949 film, "*Døden er et kjærtegn*Death is a Caress"), is considered to be Norway's first film noir.The last film she directed, "*Ung Flukt*", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen.Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo.However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15.In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later.From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres.Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema.In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films.They made ten feature films over a ten-year period.After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director.In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden(On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar.It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen.The

film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun (died 1062) was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from 1048 until his death. He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Abu Kalijar Marzuban(died October 1048) was the Buyid amir of Fars(1024 – 1048), Kerman(1028–1048) and Iraq(1044 – 1048).He was the eldest son of Sultan al- Dawla.

Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross(died 1402) was a Scottish nobleman.Born between 1367 and 1382, he was the son of Walter Leslie, Lord of Ross and Euphemia I, Countess of Ross.In around 1394 he became Earl of Ross and sometime before 1398 he married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany.They had one child, Euphemia.He died at Dingwall, Scotland on 8 May 1402.

Euphemia II, Countess of Ross(also Euphemia Leslie) was the daughter of Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross and his wife Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany.She was the only child and heir of Earl Alexander, and succeeded to the earldom" de jure" upon his death in 1402.She became a ward of her grandfather Albany, and never seems to have exercised much power in the province of Ross.There was a failed attempt to marry her to Thomas Dunbar, the son of Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray.Governor Albany persuaded her to resign the earldom to his own second son, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan.This action was challenged by Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, who claimed the earldom on behalf of his wife Mariota and who became an enemy of the Albany Stewarts.Euphemia thereafter disappears from the record, retiring to the nunnery of North Berwick.Some of the histories report that she was deformed, seemingly a hunchback.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer.He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943.Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

Manamagan Thevai" is a 1957 Indian Tamil-language romantic comedy film directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao.He, along with his wife Bhanumathi, produced the film under their company Bharani Pictures.The film features Bhanumathi and Sivaji Ganesan in the lead roles.It was simultaneously produced in Telugu as Varudu Kaavaali" with K. Jaggaiah replacing Sivaji Ganesan. "Manamagan Thevai" was a commercial success, running for over 100 days in theatres.

Captain John Hugo Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill, CBE (4 October 1896 – 3 June 1973) was a British peer who served in the Royal Navy in both the First and Second World Wars.He was the son of Oliver Russell, 2nd Baron Ampthill.He succeeded to the title of Baron Ampthill, of Ampthill in the County of Bedford on 7 July 1935.

Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell, 4th Baron Ampthill, (15 October 1921 – 23 April 2011) was a British hereditary peer and businessman, whose paternity and succession to the peerage were famously disputed in the "Ampthill baby case".His father, John Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill had petitioned to disclaim paternity whilst divorcing Russell's mother, Christabel Hulme Hart, in 1923, claiming non-consummation.The petition was rejected on appeal and Russell's mother was granted a declaration that he was legitimate.Educated at Stowe School, Russell served in the Irish Guards during the Second World War, being commissioned as a Captain in 1941.He served with the Guards Armoured Division in France in 1944, where he was wounded, and in Norway in 1945.Russell was general manager of Fortnum & Mason from 1947 until resigning in 1951, then chairman of the New Providence Hotel until 1965.He made a career in theatrical management as owner/managing director of Linnet & Dunfee (which produced the original production of the musical hit "Salad Days") from 1953

until 1981. He was afterwards a director of United Newspapers and Express Newspapers. He was also Chairman of London's Helicopter Emergency Service. Russell succeeded as Baron Amptill in 1973, upon the death of his father. His succession was unsuccessfully contested by his half-brother the Hon. John Hugo Trenchard Russell, eldest son of the 3rd Baron's third marriage. Committee for Privileges ruled in favour of Geoffrey in 1976. In the House of Lords, Amptill sat as a crossbencher. He was a deputy speaker from 1983 and Chairman of Committees from 1992 to 1994. He was appointed a CBE in 1986—following in the footsteps of his father who was also appointed a CBE—and made a Privy Counsellor in 1995. Following the passage of the House of Lords Act 1999 which removed the majority of hereditary peers from the House, Amptill was one of the ninety hereditaries elected to continue to sit. He was one of fifteen peers elected by the whole house to be available to serve as deputy speakers and office holders. In 1946, Amptill married Susan Winn, a granddaughter of the 2nd Baron St Oswald and the 1st Baron Queenborough, whom he divorced in 1971; they had three sons and a daughter. He then married Elisabeth Mallon in 1972, divorcing her in 1987. He was succeeded in the title by his first-born son David Russell.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was established in 1972, in order to represent the interests of the newly developed tribal colleges, which are controlled and operated by American Indian nations. One of the most significant achievements of AIHEC was to work with the United States Congress to authorize in 1994 land-grant status to 29 tribal colleges, achieved in October 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. As a result, AIHEC is eligible to have a representative participate in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' Council of Presidents. With administrative headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia near Washington, DC, this organization has member universities located from Michigan west to Alaska and Arizona. AIHEC's membership consists of 36 tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in the United States and one in Canada, whose first tribal college achieved independent status in 1995. AIHEC is jointly governed by the presidents from the member institutions. The organization offers technical assistance to its member colleges, as well as to developing institutions, and leads efforts to promote the Tribal College Movement. In 1989, AIHEC established the American Indian College Fund (AICF) to raise scholarship funds for American Indian students at qualified tribal colleges and universities.

The Tribal College Journal is a nonprofit media organization operating under the auspices of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). The quarterly magazine, website, and e-newsletters address American Indian and Alaska Native higher education. It is a forum for tribal college administrators, faculty, staff, and students, providing discussion for their needs, successes, and evolving missions. The magazine was established in 1989 in Sacramento, California. AIHEC tribal college presidents resolved on November 14, 1989 to support the magazine and gave it editorial independence as opposed to a typical in-house publication. In the summer of 1991, Founding editor Paul Boyer moved operations to Chestertown, Maryland. In 1995, the magazine moved to Mancos, Colorado, and is now located in a building where Paula Gunn Allen used to reside. Paul Boyer, author and education consultant, was the founding editor. Marjane Ambler, previously editor of "High Country News" in Lander, Wyoming, held the position for eleven years. Tina Deschenie, the first Native to hold the position, became the editor in June 2006.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In

addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

The United Nations (UN), is an intergovernmental organization responsible for maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a center for harmonizing the actions of nations. It is the largest, most familiar, most internationally represented and most powerful intergovernmental organization in the world. The UN is headquartered on international territory in New York City; other main offices are in Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna and The Hague. The UN was established after World War II with the aim of preventing future wars, succeeding the ineffective League of Nations. On 25 April 1945, 50 governments met in San Francisco for a conference and started drafting the UN Charter, which was adopted on 25 June 1945 and took effect on 24 October 1945, when the UN began operations. Pursuant to the Charter, the organization's objectives include maintaining international peace and security, protecting human rights, delivering humanitarian aid, promoting sustainable development, and upholding international law. At its founding, the UN had 51 member states; this number grew to 193 in 2011, representing the vast majority of the world's sovereign states. The organization's mission to preserve world peace was complicated in its early decades by the Cold War between the United States and Soviet Union and their respective allies. Its missions have consisted primarily of unarmed military observers and lightly armed troops with primarily monitoring, reporting and confidence-building roles. UN membership grew significantly following widespread decolonization beginning in the 1960s. Since then, 80 former colonies have gained independence, including 11 trust territories that had been monitored by the Trusteeship Council. By the 1970s, the UN's budget for economic and social development programmes far outstripped its spending on peacekeeping. After the end of the Cold War, the UN shifted and expanded its field operations, undertaking a wide variety of complex tasks. The UN has six principal organs: the General Assembly; the Security Council; the Economic and Social Council; the Trusteeship Council; the International Court of Justice; and the UN Secretariat. The UN System includes a multitude of specialized agencies, such as the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, the World Food Programme, UNESCO, and UNICEF. Additionally, non-governmental organizations may be granted consultative status with ECOSOC and other agencies to participate in the UN's work. The UN's chief

administrative officer is the Secretary-General, currently Portuguese politician and diplomat António Guterres since 1 January 2017. The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. The UN, its officers, and its agencies have won many Nobel Peace Prizes, though other evaluations of its effectiveness have been mixed. Some commentators believe the organization to be an important force for peace and human development, while others have called it ineffective, biased, or corrupt.

Africa Renewal is a magazine published by the United Nations. The magazine was established in 1987. It was formerly published as "Africa Recovery/Afrique Relance". The magazine is published on a quarterly basis. It focuses on the critical economic, political and social situation in Africa. "Africa Renewal" (print and online) highlights the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic recovery and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the new partnership for Africa's development (NEPAD) and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The magazine's stories are usually about climate change, food security, conflict resolution efforts, gender equality and women's empowerment, youth, etc. Its focus and writing style enables it to leverage the increasing reader interest in stories about Africa that are not in the mainstream media.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralya said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was established in 1972, in order to represent the interests of the newly developed tribal colleges, which are controlled and operated by American Indian nations. One of the most significant achievements of AIHEC was to work with the United States Congress to authorize in 1994 land-grant status to 29 tribal colleges, achieved in October 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. As a result, AIHEC is eligible to have a representative participate in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' Council of Presidents. With administrative headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia near Washington, DC, this organization has member universities located from Michigan west to Alaska and Arizona. AIHEC's membership consists of 36 tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in the United States and one in Canada, whose first tribal college achieved independent status in 1995. AIHEC is jointly governed by the presidents from the member institutions. The organization offers technical assistance to its member colleges, as well as to developing institutions, and leads efforts to promote the Tribal College Movement. In 1989, AIHEC established the American Indian College Fund (AICF) to raise scholarship funds for American Indian students at qualified tribal colleges and universities.

The Tribal College Journal is a nonprofit media organization operating under the auspices of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). The quarterly magazine, website, and e-newsletters address American Indian and Alaska Native higher education. It is a forum for tribal college administrators, faculty, staff, and students, providing discussion for their needs, successes, and evolving missions. The magazine was established in 1989 in Sacramento, California. AIHEC tribal college presidents resolved on November 14, 1989 to support the magazine and gave it editorial independence as opposed to a typical in-house publication. In the summer of 1991, Founding editor Paul Boyer moved operations to Chestertown, Maryland. In 1995, the magazine moved to Mancos, Colorado, and is now located in a building where Paula Gunn Allen used to reside. Paul Boyer, author and education consultant, was the founding editor. Marjane Ambler, previously editor of "High Country

News" in Lander, Wyoming, held the position for eleven years. Tina Deschenie, the first Native to hold the position, became the editor in June 2006.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Farıyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Hürriyet ("Liberty") is one of the major Turkish newspapers, founded in 1948., it had the highest circulation of any newspaper in Turkey at around 319,000. "Hürriyet" has a mainstream, liberal and conservative outlook. "Hürriyet"s editorial line may be considered middle-market, combining entertainment value with comprehensive news coverage and a strong cadre of columnists. "Hürriyet" has regional offices in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Antalya and Trabzon, as well as a news network comprising 52 offices and 600 reporters in Turkey and abroad, all affiliated with Doğan News Agency, which primarily serves newspapers and television channels that are under the management of Doğan Media Group (Doğan Yayın Holding). "Hürriyet" is printed in six cities in Turkey and in Frankfurt, Germany. , according to Alexa, its website was the tenth most visited in Turkey, the second most visited of a newspaper and the fourth most visited news website. On 21 March 2018, Doğan Yayın Holding, the parent company of Hürriyet, was sold to Demirören Holding for \$1.2 billion. The Demirören Group is known for its pro-government stance.

Vassar College is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in Poughkeepsie, New York. Founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, it was the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States, closely following Elmira College. It became coeducational in 1969, and now has a gender ratio at the national average. The school is one of the historic Seven Sisters, the first elite women's colleges in the U.S., and has a historic relationship with Yale University, which suggested a merger before they both became coeducational institutions. The college offers B.A. degrees in more than 50 majors and features a flexible curriculum designed to promote a breadth of studies. Student

groups at the college include theater and comedy organizations, acappella groups, club sports teams, volunteer and service groups, and a circus troupe. Vassar College's varsity sports teams, known as the Brewers, play in the NCAA's Division III as members of the Liberty League. Vassar tied for the 14th best liberal arts college in the nation in the 2020 annual ranking of "U.S. News & World Report", with admissions described as "most selective". The total number of students attending the college is around 2,450. The Vassar campus comprises over and more than 100 buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks and an additional National Historic Place. A designated arboretum, the campus features more than 200 species of trees, a native plant preserve, and a ecological preserve.

The Miscellany News (known colloquially as "The Misc") is the student newspaper of Vassar College. Established in 1866, it is one of the oldest student newspapers in the country. The paper is distributed every Thursday evening during Vassar's academic year to locations across the College's campus, including dormitories, dining and athletic facilities, communal areas, as well as off-campus locations in the Town of Poughkeepsie. The paper welcomes contributions from all members of the College community—students, administrators, faculty, staff, alumnae/i and trustees—and has a regular staff of roughly 40 to 50 student editors, reporters, photojournalists, multimedia correspondents and designers. In addition to its print publication, the staff also publishes articles, videos, and photo essays daily on its Web site and blogs.

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden- Baden," Hereditary Prince of Baden- Baden"(23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden- Baden. Born in Baden- Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden- Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden- Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy(1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden- Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden- Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen- Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the

ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy "Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

Abu Tahir Firuzshah, better known by his "laqab" of Diya' al-Dawla, was the Buyid ruler of Basra during the 980s. He was the son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Fannā (Panāh) Khusraw, better known by his laqab of Adud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Izz al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province.

and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was established in 1972, in order to represent the interests of the newly developed tribal colleges, which are controlled and operated by American Indian nations. One of the most significant achievements of AIHEC was to work with the United States Congress to authorize in 1994 land-grant status to 29 tribal colleges, achieved in October 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. As a result, AIHEC is eligible to have a representative participate in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' Council of Presidents. With administrative headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia near Washington, DC, this organization has member universities located from Michigan west to Alaska and Arizona. AIHEC's membership consists of 36 tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in the United States and one in Canada, whose first tribal college achieved independent status in 1995. AIHEC is jointly governed by the presidents from the member institutions. The organization offers technical assistance to its member colleges, as well as to developing institutions, and leads efforts to promote the Tribal College Movement. In 1989, AIHEC established the American Indian College Fund (AICF) to raise scholarship funds for American Indian students at qualified tribal colleges and universities.

The Tribal College Journal is a nonprofit media organization operating under the auspices of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). The quarterly magazine, website, and e-newsletters address American Indian and Alaska Native higher education. It is a forum for tribal college administrators, faculty, staff, and students, providing discussion for their needs, successes, and evolving missions. The magazine was established in 1989 in Sacramento, California. AIHEC tribal college presidents resolved on November 14, 1989 to support the magazine and gave it editorial independence as opposed to a typical in-house publication. In the summer of 1991, Founding editor Paul Boyer moved operations to Chestertown, Maryland. In 1995, the magazine moved to Mancos, Colorado, and is now located in a building where Paula Gunn Allen used to reside. Paul Boyer, author and education consultant, was the founding editor. Marjane Ambler, previously editor of "High Country News" in Lander, Wyoming, held the position for eleven years. Tina Deschenie, the first Native to hold the position, became the editor in June 2006.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the

television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

Hürriyet ("Liberty") is one of the major Turkish newspapers, founded in 1948., it had the highest circulation of any newspaper in Turkey at around 319,000. "Hürriyet" has a mainstream, liberal and conservative outlook. "Hürriyet"s editorial line may be considered middle-market, combining entertainment value with comprehensive news coverage and a strong cadre of columnists. "Hürriyet" has regional offices in Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana, Antalya and Trabzon, as well as a news network comprising 52 offices and 600 reporters in Turkey and abroad, all affiliated with Doğan News Agency, which primarily serves newspapers and television channels that are under the management of Doğan Media Group (Doğan Yayın Holding). "Hürriyet" is printed in six cities in Turkey and in Frankfurt, Germany. , according to Alexa, its website was the tenth most visited in Turkey, the second most visited of a newspaper and the fourth most visited news website. On 21 March 2018, Doğan Yayın Holding, the parent company of Hürriyet, was sold to Demirören Holding for \$1.2 billion. The Demirören Group is known for its pro-government stance.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Vassar College is a private, coeducational, liberal arts college in Poughkeepsie, New York. Founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, it was the second degree-granting institution of higher education for women in the United States, closely following Elmira College. It became coeducational in 1969, and now has a gender ratio at the national average. The school is one of the historic Seven Sisters, the first elite women's colleges in the U.S., and has a historic relationship with Yale University, which suggested a merger before they both became coeducational institutions. The college offers B.A. degrees in more than 50 majors and features a flexible curriculum designed to promote a breadth of studies. Student

groups at the college include theater and comedy organizations, acappella groups, club sports teams, volunteer and service groups, and a circus troupe. Vassar College's varsity sports teams, known as the Brewers, play in the NCAA's Division III as members of the Liberty League. Vassar tied for the 14th best liberal arts college in the nation in the 2020 annual ranking of "U.S. News & World Report", with admissions described as "most selective". The total number of students attending the college is around 2,450. The Vassar campus comprises over and more than 100 buildings, including two National Historic Landmarks and an additional National Historic Place. A designated arboretum, the campus features more than 200 species of trees, a native plant preserve, and a ecological preserve.

The Miscellany News (known colloquially as "The Misc") is the student newspaper of Vassar College. Established in 1866, it is one of the oldest student newspapers in the country. The paper is distributed every Thursday evening during Vassar's academic year to locations across the College's campus, including dormitories, dining and athletic facilities, communal areas, as well as off-campus locations in the Town of Poughkeepsie. The paper welcomes contributions from all members of the College community—students, administrators, faculty, staff, alumnae/i and trustees—and has a regular staff of roughly 40 to 50 student editors, reporters, photojournalists, multimedia correspondents and designers. In addition to its print publication, the staff also publishes articles, videos, and photo essays daily on its Web site and blogs.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington

University.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

Victoria Mary Sackville-West, Lady Nicolson, CH (9 March 1892 – 2 June 1962), usually known as Vita Sackville-West, was an English poet, novelist, and garden designer. She was a successful novelist, poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist. She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels. She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, "The Land", and in 1933 for her "Collected Poems". She was the inspiration for the androgynous protagonist of , by her famous friend and lover, Virginia Woolf. She had a longstanding column in "The Observer" (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Victoria Josefa Dolores Catalina Sackville- West, Baroness Sackville(23 September 1862 – 30 January 1936) married her first cousin Lionel Edward Sackville- West, 3rd Baron Sackville. Their daughter was the writer, poet and gardener Vita Sackville- West. The family lived mainly at Knole House, an estate that had been in the Sackville family for centuries. Victoria, having experienced a controversial life herself, has since been mostly displaced in the public's consciousness by the colourful life of her daughter Vita.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first

woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

The Wellcome Trust is a research charity based in London, United Kingdom. It was established in 1936 with legacies from the pharmaceutical magnate Sir Henry Wellcome to fund research to improve human and animal health. The aim of the Trust is to "achieve extraordinary improvements in health by supporting the brightest minds", and in addition to funding biomedical research it supports the public understanding of science. It had a financial endowment of £25.9 billion in 2018, making it the fourth wealthiest charitable foundation in the world, after the American Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Danish Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Dutch INGKA Foundation (related to the IKEA company). The Trust has been described by the "Financial Times" as the United Kingdom's largest provider of non-governmental funding for scientific research, and one of the largest providers in the world.

The Big Picture series provides teachers and post-16 students with up-to-date information on research findings in biology and medicine, and the social and ethical implications of this research. Published by the Wellcome Trust as a free educational resource, each issue is available for free electronically. The website provides free resources for teachers and online activities for students, including lesson ideas, animations, image galleries and short videos., the print subscription has been discontinued and replaced with online only.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage

to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyasavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Prince Harald of Denmark ("Harald Christian Frederik"; 8 October 1876 – 30 March 1949) was a member of the Danish Royal Family. He was the third son and fourth child of Frederick VIII of Denmark and his wife, Lovisa of Sweden, and thus brother to Christian X of Denmark. The prince served in the Royal Danish Army for most of his life, and reached the rank of Lieutenant General.

Princess Feodora of Denmark (Feodora Louise Caroline-Mathilde Viktoria Alexandra Frederikke Johanne)(3 July 1910 – 17 March 1975) was a Danish princess as a daughter of Prince Harald of Denmark and granddaughter of Frederick VIII of Denmark. As the wife of Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe she became a Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe by marriage.

Richard de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, 6th Earl of Gloucester, 2nd Lord of Glamorgan, 8th Lord of Clare (4 August 1222 – 14 July 1262) was son of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and Isabel Marshal. He was also a powerful Marcher Lord in Wales and inherited the Lordship of Glamorgan upon the death of his father. He played a prominent role in the constitutional crisis of 1258–1263.

Isabel Marshal (9 October 1200 – 17 January 1240) was a medieval English countess. She was the wife of both Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 5th Earl of Gloucester and Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall (son of King John of England). With the former, she was a great grandmother of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Mehreen Jabbar (Urdu: **■ ■ ■■■■ ■■■■**) (b. 29 December 1971, is a Pakistani film and television director and producer based in New York City. She is a daughter of the Pakistani media-person Javed Jabbar. She is also the niece of Beo Zafar.

Dino Ki Dulhaniya (English: "Dino's Bride") is a 2018 Pakistani tele-film directed by Mehreen Jabbar, written by Muhammad Younis Butt and produced by Abdullah Kadwani and Asad Qureshi under the 7th Sky Entertainment banner. The tele-film stars Feroze Khan and Sana Javed in the lead roles. The film was released in June 2018 as part of Geo Entertainment's Eid programming.

Robert I (1011 – 21 March 1076), known as Robert the Old and, was Duke of Burgundy from 1032 to his death. Robert was son of King Robert II of France and Constance of Arles. His brother was Henry I of France.

Constance of Burgundy (8 May 1046 – 1093) was the daughter of Duke Robert I of Burgundy and Helie de Semur-en-Brionnais. She was Queen consort of Castile and León by her marriage to Alfonso VI of León and Castile. She was the granddaughter of King Robert II of France, the second monarch of the French Capetian dynasty. She was the mother of Urraca of León, who succeeded her father in both Castile and León.

Florentine Sophie Rost van Tonningen (née Heubel; 14 November 1914 – 24 March 2007) was the wife of Meinoud Rost van Tonningen, the second leader of the National Socialist Movement in the Netherlands (NSB) and President of the National Bank during the German occupation (1941–1945). Because she continued to support and propagate the ideals of National Socialism after World War II and the death of her husband, she became known in the Netherlands as the "Black Widow".

Meinoud Marinus Rost van Tonningen (19 February 1894 – 6 June 1945) was a Dutch politician of the National Socialist Movement (NSB). During the German occupation of the Netherlands in World War II, he collaborated extensively with the German occupation forces. He was the husband of Florentine Rost van Tonningen.

Sidney Lanfield (April 20, 1898 – June 20, 1972) was an American film director known for directing romances and light comedy films and later television programs. The one-time jazz musician and vaudevillian star started his first directing job for the Fox Film Corporation in 1930; he went on to direct a number of films for 20th Century Fox. In 1941, he directed the Fred Astaire film "You'll Never Get Rich" for Columbia Pictures, then moved to Paramount Pictures. There Lanfield worked on a number of film comedies. He is probably best remembered for directing actor Bob Hope in a number of films including "My Favorite Blonde" (1942), "Let's Face It" (1943), "Where There's Life" (1947), and "The Lemon Drop Kid" (1951). Lanfield's most profitable film, however, was the first teaming of Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce as Holmes and Watson in 1939's "The Hound of the Baskervilles". In the early 1950s the reputedly strict taskmaster-director moved to television where his vaudeville and comic background in films were put to use in television comedies including "Where's Raymond? McHale's Navy" and "The Addams Family". Lanfield was married to film actress Shirley Mason from 1927 until his death in 1972. He is interred in the Westwood Village Memorial Park Cemetery in Los Angeles. Lanfield was also known as Sidney Landfield.

Skirts Ahoy! is a 1952 MGM musical film directed by Sidney Lanfield and starring Esther Williams, Vivian Blaine and Joan Evans. It was shot in Technicolor. The film follows the adventures of several women who join the WAVES with sequences filmed on location at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. It also features the film debut of Billy Eckstine.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester (1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester (bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of

Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Máel Ruanaid mac Donnchada Midi (died 843) was a King of Uisnech in Mide of the Clann Cholmáin. He was the son of the High King of Ireland, Donnchad Midi (died 797) and brother of the high king Conchobar mac Donnchada (died 833). He ruled in Uisnech from 833-843. He succeeded his brother as King of Uisnech in 833 but did not succeed to the high kingship which rotated amongst the Clann Cholmain and the Cenél nÉogain of the Northern Uí Néill at this time. Niall Caille became high king as representative of the northern branch. Niall Caille, to ensure his authority, raids Meath in the year 835. Meath was also caught up in the war between Niall Caille and Feidlimid mac Crimthainn, the King of Munster. Feidlimid raided Meath and Brega in an advance on Tara in 840 where he was halted by Niall. In 841 Máel Ruanaid was defeated by his nephew Diarmait mac Conchobair and was temporarily ousted from the throne but his son Máel Sechnaill mac Máil Ruanaid (died 862) killed Diarmait on the same day thereby saving his father and his throne. His sons included Flann mac Máele Ruanaid (died 845) who was King of Mide and Máel Sechnaill who became High King in 846.

Donnchad mac Domnaill (733 – 6 February 797), called Donnchad Midi, was High King of Ireland. His father, Domnall Midi, had been the first Uí Néill High King from the south-central Clann Cholmáin based in modern County Westmeath and western County Meath, Ireland. The reigns of Domnall and his successor, Niall Frossach of the Cenél nÉogain, had been relatively peaceful, but Donnchad's rule saw a return to a more expansionist policy directed against Leinster, traditional target of the Uí Néill, and also, for the first time, the great southern kingdom of Munster. Donnchad continued his father's support for the Columban churches, led by Iona. In his many wars he used the churches, particularly the Columban monastery of Durrow, as a source of support. He also ruthlessly attacked and plundered churches that supported his rivals among the Uí Néill and also those of Leinster and Munster. Donnchad was remembered, not always fondly, as a warrior king. He firmly established Clann Cholmáin's dominance among the Uí Néill kindreds of the midlands. His descendants shared in the High Kingship until the time of Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, the last traditional High King of Ireland.

La Cage aux Folles 3: The Wedding is a 1985 comedy film and the third and final installment in the "La Cage aux Folles" series. Unlike the first two films, which were directed by Édouard Molinaro, this third installment is directed by Georges Lautner.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

George Augustus Frederick Cochrane (born 26 November 1762) was a Scottish soldier and politician, a member of a large and adventurous aristocratic family. He served in Parliament from 1807 to 7 March 1808, and again from 10 May 1808 to July 1812. Cochrane was the seventh surviving son of Thomas Cochrane, 8th Earl of Dundonald and his second wife Jane Stuart. As a younger son, he sought his fortune in the army; he was an ensign in 1783, a lieutenant in 1787, a captain in 1793, and a major and a lieutenant colonel in 1799. Cochrane resigned in 1805. In 1807 Cochrane and his brother Andrew Cochrane-Johnstone were elected to Parliament from the rotten borough of Grampound with the assistance of their brother Basil's fortune. He was unseated the next year for lack of due property qualification, but re-elected the same year and seated after a disputed election. He initially voted with

the radical opposition, following the line of his nephew Admiral Thomas Cochrane, but after 1810 he supported the Tory ministry of Spencer Perceval. He resigned in 1812 in favor of his brother Andrew. His life after Parliament is unclear; he was still alive in 1832.

Thomas Cochrane, 8th Earl of Dundonald (1691 – 31 October 1778) was a Scottish nobleman, army officer and politician. He was Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire, 1722–1727. He served as Commissioner of the Excise for Scotland from 1730 until 1764. He acceded to the title of Earl of Dundonald in 1758 on the death of his cousin, William Cochrane, 7th Earl of Dundonald.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 1904–27 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

In the Bleak Midwinter (released in the US as A Midwinter's Tale) is a 1995 British romantic comedy written and directed by Kenneth Branagh. Many of the roles in the film were written for specific actors. This was the first film directed by Branagh in which he did not appear. The film begins with a monologue by out-of-work actor Joe Harper (Michael Maloney) about his slow decline into depression. In an attempt to beat his depression, Joe volunteers to help try to save his sister's local church from land developers for the community by putting on a Christmas production of "Hamlet", somewhat against the advice of his agent Margaretta (Joan Collins). As the cast he assembles are still available even at Christmas and are prepared to do it on a 'profit sharing' basis (that is, they may not get paid anything), he cannot expect – and does not get – the cream of the cream. But although they all bring their own problems and foibles along, something bigger starts to emerge in the perhaps aptly named village of Hope. This film encapsulates the hilarious and heartbreaking struggle of actor versus situation versus life, and often versus each other. It was shot in black and white for artistic effect.

Sir Kenneth Charles Branagh (born 10 December 1960) is a Northern Irish actor, director, film producer and screenwriter. Branagh trained at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London; in 2015 he succeeded Richard Attenborough as its president. He has both directed and starred in several film adaptations of William Shakespeare's plays, including "Henry V" (1989) (for which he was nominated for the Academy Awards for Best Actor and Best Director), "Much Ado About Nothing" (1993), "Othello" (1995), "Hamlet" (1996) (for which he was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Adapted Screenplay), "Love's Labour's Lost" (2000), and "As You Like It" (2006). Branagh has starred in numerous other films and television series including "Fortunes of War" (1987), Woody Allen's "Celebrity" (1998), "Wild Wild West" (1999), as the voice of Miguel in "The Road to El Dorado" (2000), as SS leader Reinhard Heydrich in "Conspiracy" (2001), "Shackleton" (2002), "Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets" (2002), "Warm Springs" (2005), as Major General Henning von Tresckow in "Valkyrie" (2008), "The Boat That Rocked" (2009), "Wallander" (2008–2016), "My Week with Marilyn" (2011) as Sir Laurence Olivier (Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actor), and as Royal Navy Commander Bolton in the action-thriller "Dunkirk" (2017). He has directed such films as "Dead Again" (1991), in which he also starred, "Swan Song" (1992) (Academy Award nominated for Best Live Action Short Film), "Mary Shelley's Frankenstein" (1994) in which he also starred, "The Magic Flute" (2006), "Sleuth" (2007), the Marvel superhero film "Thor" (2011), the action thriller (2014) in which he

also co-stars, the live-action adaptation of Disney's "Cinderella" (2015), and the mystery drama adaptation of Agatha Christie's "Murder on the Orient Express" (2017), in which he also starred as Hercule Poirot. He narrated the series "Cold War" (1998), the BBC documentary miniseries "Walking with Dinosaurs" (1999) (as well as "The Ballad of Big Al" and "Walking with Beasts" (2001) and "Walking with Monsters" (2005). Branagh has been nominated for five Academy Awards, five Golden Globe Awards, and has won three BAFTAs, and two Emmy Awards. He was appointed a Knight Bachelor in the 2012 Birthday Honours and was knighted on 9 November 2012. He was made a Freeman of his native city of Belfast in January 2018.

Juris Podnieks (December 5, 1950, Riga – June 23, 1992, Kuldīga District) was a Latvian film director and producer. He graduated from the Soviet VGIK film school in 1975 after which he started working at the Riga Film Studio. He became a director in 1979. Podnieks' first film "Cradle" won an award at the Dok Leipzig festival. In 1981, his film "The Brothers Kokar" took the first prize at the Kiev Youth Festival. In the same year, his film "Constellation of Riflemen" won honours in the 17th All State Festival in Leningrad and the Latvian Komsomol prize. This film gave Podnieks wide recognition within the Soviet Union. Podnieks gained international recognition with his movie "Is It Easy to Be Young?". The film with dialogue in both Latvian and Russian was an exploration of Soviet youth, in which Podnieks talked to youngsters later convicted for criminal actions. The movie broke box-office records in the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Union collapsed, Podnieks cooperated with British television to give a first-hand insight on the events in the Soviet Union. Over three years, Podnieks filmed a five-part documentary titled "Hello, do you hear us?". It showed civil unrest in Uzbekistan, survivors of the 1988 Spitak earthquake in Armenia, striking workers in Yaroslavl and former residents returning to Chernobyl. The first film in the series, "Red Hot", was awarded the Prix Italia and the Peabody Award. Later, Podnieks filmed movies that focused on the rise of national identity in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. His "Homeland" was an account of folk festivals in these countries when national songs which had been banned by the Soviet regime for 50 years, were sung by massed choirs. While filming a follow-up in January 1991, Podnieks and his crew came under sniper fire during the attempted coup by Soviet forces in Riga. Podnieks was beaten up, his cameraman and long-time friend Andris Slapiņš was killed and Gvido Zvaigzne, another collaborator and friend of Podnieks, died of injuries. This was captured on video and shown as an addition to "Homeland" and later as an introduction for the revised version of this film. Four of his films received the Lielais Kristaps prize as the best documentary of the year. Juris Podnieks drowned on 23 June 1992 while scuba-diving in a lake in Courland.

Vai viegli būt jaunam? (Is It Easy to Be Young?) is a Soviet-era Latvian documentary film directed by Juris Podnieks. It was filmed in 1986 with dialog in both Latvian and Russian, and is considered to be among the most controversial movies of its era. It was one of the five winners of the 1987 International Documentary Association awards. The movie speaks about young people who perished as a result of growing up in Soviet society—their conflicts with parents and society, the patronizing attitudes of their teachers and the authorities, the fear that there is no meaning to their lives. Among the young people portrayed are high-schoolers looking for their place in life, a young mother worried about the future of her daughter after the Chernobyl catastrophe, a young man follower of the Hare Krishna movement (an 'unusual' religion that was discouraged even more than 'usual' ones by the Soviet government), as well as young adults returning from compulsory military service in the Soviet–Afghan War and having become ones of 'the lost generation'. The film's opening scene documents a concert by the banned Latvian rock band, Pērkonis. The movie had a major impact in the Soviet Union. It was seen by at least 28 million people during its first year. In all, 85 countries bought the rights to show the movie. For a Latvian film, this was an incredible number. In 1986 the film received Latvian Film Prize for the best documentary. Its international debut was at the 1987 Kraków Film Festival, where it received the FIPRESCI Award. It was also screened out of competition at the 1987 Cannes Film Festival. The film was re-released in 2007 by Jura Podnieka Studija; the new edition includes oral history interviews with Podnieks's colleagues. After Latvia regained independence, Antra Cilinska filmed two sequels ("Is It Easy to Be?" in 1998, and "Is it

Easy?" in 2010), featuring interviews with people filmed by Podnieks.

Fann■ (Pan■h) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of ■A■ud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty")(September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imdad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Abu Nasr Firuz Kharshadh (died December 22, 1012), better known by his "laqab" of Baha al-Dawla was the Buyid amir of Iraq (988–1012), along with Fars and Kerman (998–1012). His early reign was dominated by struggles with his rival relatives over control of the western Persian provinces, but by 998 he managed to establish his supremacy over the Buyid confederation. His reign nevertheless saw the increasing encroachment of neighbouring powers on Buyid territory, and marks the beginning of the decline of the Buyids' power. He was the third son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Napoléon Alexandre Louis Joseph Berthier, 2nd Prince of Wagram (11 September 1810, Paris¹⁰ February 1887, Paris) was a French politician and nobleman. Son of Louis-Alexandre Berthier, 1st Prince of Wagram, and Duchess Maria Elisabeth in Bavaria (and by his mother, grandnephew of King Maximilian I of Bavaria).

Louis Philippe Marie "Alexandre" Berthier, 3rd Prince of Wagram (24 March 1836, Paris – 15 July 1911, Château de Grosbois) was a French nobleman and prince of Wagram. He was the son of Napoléon Alexandre Berthier and Zénaïde Françoise Clary and grandson of Louis Alexandre Berthier.

Dame Gracie Fields, (born Grace Stansfield; 9 January 1898²⁷ September 1979) was an English actress, singer and comedienne and star of both cinema and music hall. She spent the later part of her life on the isle of Capri, Italy. Fields was made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE) for Services to Entertainment in 1938, and in 1979, seven months before her death, she was invested as a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II.

Archie Pitt (1882 – November 12, 1940) was a British music hall performer, showman and talent agent. He is best known for his marriage to Gracie Fields whose career he managed.

Infanta Maria José of Portugal (Maria José Joana Eulália Leopoldina Adelaide Isabel Carolina Micaela Rafaela Gabriela Francisca de Assis e de Paula Inês Sofia Joaquina Teresa Benedita Bernardina; 19 March 1857 – 11 March 1943), sometimes known in English as "Maria Josepha", was a Portuguese infanta, later Duchess in Bavaria by marriage. She was the maternal grandmother of King Leopold III of Belgium.

Duchess Marie Gabrielle in Bavaria (9 October 1878 in Tegernsee, Bavaria – 24 October 1912 in Sorrento, Italy) was the youngest daughter of Duke Karl Theodor in Bavaria and his second wife, Infanta Maria Josepha of Portugal. She married Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in 1900 but died before he became Crown Prince. Through her second son Albrecht, Marie Gabrielle was the grandmother of the present Duke of Bavaria, Franz.

Anthony William Fairbank Edwards, FRS (born 1935) is a British statistician, geneticist and evolutionary biologist. He is the son of the surgeon Harold C. Edwards, and brother of medical geneticist John H. Edwards. He has sometimes been called "Fisher's Edwards" to distinguish him from his brother, because he was mentored by Ronald Fisher.

Harold Clifford Edwards (hon.) (15 August 1899 - 2 August 1989) was a British surgeon. His sons were the geneticists John H. Edwards (1928-2007) and A.W.F. Edwards (1935). He was awarded a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1945.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander. Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666. Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska. He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654. He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz. He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander. He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza. He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694. He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów. Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702. Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673. He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666. As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681. He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and became famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna. He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary. In the Kings election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne. He supported the Warsaw

Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden. He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period. He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri. The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son, Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology). With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth. Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt. She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probably Queen Ahhotep I. She was the sister of Ahmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Claude de La Trémoille, 2nd Duke of Thouars (1566 – 25 October 1604) was a sixteenth-century French nobleman of the La Trémoille family. He was the son of Louis III de La Trémoille and his wife, Jeanne de Montmorency. King Henry IV of France had been friendly with La Trémoille when he was King of Navarre, but kept him in a subordinate position once he became King of France, preferring La Trémoille's cousin, Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne, the Viscount of Turenne. In 1587, La Trémoille converted to Protestantism. He fought for Henry IV at the battle of Coutras and also at Ivry, and was rewarded by elevation to the peerage, as Duke of Thouars, in 1595. This new title, however, made La Trémoille lose more money than it earned him. In 1598, Turenne proposed to his sister-in-law Charlotte-Brabantine to marry La Trémoille. Thanks to her relations with the houses of Orange and Bouillon, Charlotte-Brabantine played an important part in the French Protestant diplomacy. They had four children: Henry; Charlotte, who married James Stanley, Earl of Derby; Élisabeth (1601–1604); and Frédéric (1602–1642) comte de Laval. In 1602, Charlotte-Brabantine dissuaded her husband from engaging in the conspiracy of Biron and encouraged him to lend allegiance to the king. He died in 1604.

Henri de La Trémoille (22 December 1598 – 21 January 1674) was the 3rd Duke of Thouars, 2nd Duke of La Trémoille, and Prince of Talmond and Taranto. He was the son of Claude de La Trémoille and his wife, Charlotte Brabantine of Nassau, and a descendant of the medieval general Louis de La Trémoille.

Humphrey Napier Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO (20 August 1859 – 30 July 1919) was a British peer, the son of Henry Sturt, 1st Baron Alington. He succeeded to the Barony on 17 February 1904.

Captain Napier George Henry Sturt, 3rd Baron Alington (1 November 1896 – 17 September 1940) was a British peer, the son of Humphrey Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington. He was born in November 1896 in St. Marylebone district of London. He succeeded to the Barony on 30 July 1919 on the death of his father. He owned the Crichel House estate in Dorset. He married Lady Mary Sibell Ashley-Cooper, daughter of Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 9th Earl of Shaftesbury, on 27 November 1928. They had one child: Hon. Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth Sturt (b. 1929, d. 2010) who later fought the Government and

won, leading to the resignation of a Minister, in the Crichton Down Affair. Alington may well be most notable for having dated Tallulah Bankhead in the 1920s. Alington was described as "well cultivated, bisexual, with sensuous, meaty lips, a distant, antic charm, a history of mysterious disappearances, and a streak of cruelty." His bisexuality was well known. He was a friend of the Polish composer Karol Szymanowski who dedicated his highly sensuous "Songs of an infatuated Muezzin Op.42" to the handsome young Englishman, on their publication in 1922. He had no male heir upon his death, so the title became extinct. The Crichton estate passed to his 11-year-old daughter Mary, who later married Commander George (known as "Toby") Marten.

Ting-Xing Ye (born 1952) is a Chinese- Canadian author of young adult novels, as well as "Leaf In A Bitter Wind", a best-selling autobiographical account of her life in Maoist China. Ye was born in Shanghai, China, in 1952, the fourth of five children. Her parents were a factory owner and his wife. Ye's parents died when she was a small child, leaving Ye and her four siblings in the care of her Great-Aunt. During the Cultural Revolution, Ye and her family were condemned as having "bad blood" and persecuted by the Communist regime, because their father had been a boss in a factory. At sixteen, like millions of other young Chinese men and women, Ye was exiled to a prison farm to "learn from the peasants" and be "reformed" by hard labor. On the farm, Ye was persecuted and suffered torture at the hands of her leaders. Ye spent six years laboring on the prison farm, before being admitted to Beijing University. She took a degree in English Literature, then began a seven-year career as English interpreter for the national government in Shanghai. During that time she met her future husband, Canadian writer and educator William E. Bell who taught English at the Foreign Affairs College in Beijing. Ye came to Canada in 1987. She published her autobiography, detailing her life in Mao's China, in 1997. She published her first picture book in 1998. Ye also writes Young Adult fiction and non-fiction.

William Edwin Bell (27 October 1945 – 30 July 2016) was a Canadian author of young adult fiction, born in Toronto, Ontario. He lived in Orillia, Ontario.

Yujiulü Doulan (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Dòulún)(?-492) was khagan of the Rouran (485-492) with the title of Fumingdun Khagan (冒冒可汗). He was the son of Yujiulü Yucheng.

Yujiulü Yucheng (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Yúchéng)(?-485) was ruler of the Rouran (464-485) with the title of Shouluobuzhen Khagan (柔然可汗). He was the first Rouran ruler to adopt Chinese style era name, which was Yongkang (永康 Yǒngkāng 464-484). He was the elder son of Yujiulü Tuhezhen.

Don Paolo Maria Giulio Camillo Emilio Adriano dei Principi Ruspoli (Montughi, Florence, 8 September 1899 – 1969) was an Italian and Spanish aristocrat, son of Camillo Ruspoli, 4th Marquis of Boadilla del Monte and his wife Emiliadei Conti Orlandini del Beccuto. He was 5th Marqués de Boadilla del Monte with a Coat of Arms of Ruspoli, and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. He died unmarried and without issue and was succeeded in the title by his second cousin Camilo Ruspoli, 4th Duke of Alcudia and Sueca.

Don Camillo Carlo Luigi dei Principi Ruspoli (16 January 1865 in Florence – 7 November 1944 in Florence) was an Italian and Spanish aristocrat, son of Luigi Ruspoli y Godoy, 3rd Marquis of Boadilla del Monte and second wife "Donna" Emilia, Nobile Landi. He was 4th Marqués de Boadilla del Monte with a Coat of Arms of Ruspoli (Letter of 28 March 1894) and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross(died 1402) was a Scottish nobleman.Born between 1367 and 1382, he was the son of Walter Leslie, Lord of Ross and Euphemia I, Countess of Ross.In around 1394 he became Earl of Ross and sometime before 1398 he married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany.They had one child, Euphemia.He died at Dingwall, Scotland on 8 May 1402.

Euphemia II, Countess of Ross(also Euphemia Leslie) was the daughter of Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross and his wife Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany.She was the only child and heir of Earl Alexander, and succeeded to the earldom" de jure" upon his death in 1402.She became a ward of her grandfather Albany, and never seems to have exercised much power in the province of Ross.There was a failed attempt to marry her to Thomas Dunbar, the son of Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray.Governor Albany persuaded her to resign the earldom to his own second son, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan.This action was challenged by Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, who claimed the earldom on behalf of his wife Mariota and who became an enemy of the Albany Stewarts.Euphemia thereafter disappears from the record, retiring to the nunnery of North Berwick.Some of the histories report that she was deformed, seemingly a hunchback.

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

Townsend Putnam Coleman III (born May 28, 1954) is an American voice actor who performed in many animated series and TV commercials beginning in the early 1980s. Among his most notable roles are Michaelangelo from "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles", Wayne Gretzky on "ProStars" and the title character in "Where's Waldo?" and the eponymous "The Tick" and he also did additional voices in

"Dexter's Laboratory", "The Powerpuff Girls", "Adventure Time", "Animaniacs", "The Buzz on Maggie", "Camp Lazlo", "CatDog", "Catscratch", "Danny Phantom", "Dave the Barbarian", "", "The Fairly OddParents", "Foster's Home for Imaginary Friends", "Gravity Falls", "Hi Hi Puffy AmiYumi", "", "The Loud House", "The Mighty B!", "My Life As A Teenage Robot" and "The Replacements" and he also did the voice of Knotty in "" (1992) and he also did additional voices in films "Fantasia 2000" (1999) and "Sing" (2016)

Sing is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated musical comedy film produced by Illumination Entertainment. It was directed and written by Garth Jennings, co-directed by Christophe Lourdelet, and starring the voices of Matthew McConaughey, Reese Witherspoon, Seth MacFarlane, Scarlett Johansson, John C. Reilly, Taron Egerton, and Tori Kelly. The film is about a group of anthropomorphic animals that enter a singing competition, hosted by a koala hoping to save his theater.

Cock and Bull is the title of a volume composed of two novellas by Will Self, which includes the stories "Cock" and "Bull". The two stories are characterized by empty, emotionless, phatic sex; rape; cruelty; and violence. The book was originally published in 1992 by Bloomsbury.

William Woodard Self (born 26 September 1961) is an English novelist, journalist, political commentator and television personality.

The Georgia International Convention Center or GICC, opened in April 2009, is the second largest convention center in the U.S. state of Georgia, second only to the Georgia World Congress Center. It is located at 2000 Convention Center Concourse, just off Camp Creek Parkway (S.R. 6) and Roosevelt Highway (U.S. 29) in College Park. The Convention Center is accessible from the Airport MARTA station (via a connection to the ATL Skytrain), Interstate 285, and Interstate 85.

The Georgia World Congress Center (GWCC) is a convention center in Atlanta, Georgia, USA. Enclosing some 3.9 million ft (360,000 m) in exhibition space and hosting more than a million visitors each year, the GWCC is the third-largest convention center in the United States. Opened in 1976, the GWCC was the first state-owned convention center established in the United States. The center is operated on behalf of the state by the Georgia World Congress Center Authority, which was chartered in 1971 by Georgia General Assembly to develop an international trade and exhibition center in Atlanta. The authority later developed the Georgia Dome, Centennial Olympic Park, and Mercedes-Benz Stadium, which replaced the Georgia Dome. The Georgia Dome was closed on March 5, 2017 and is scheduled for implosion on November 20, 2017 while Mercedes-Benz Stadium officially opened on August 26, 2017. While the GWCCA owns Mercedes-Benz Stadium, AMB Group, the parent organization for the National Football League's Atlanta Falcons and Major League Soccer's Atlanta United FC, is responsible for the stadium's operations.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court

in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

The CFL on TSN is TSN's presentation of the Canadian Football League. TSN has broadcast CFL games since the 1987 season and has been the exclusive broadcaster of all CFL games (including the playoffs and Grey Cup) since 2008. While the CFL on TSN shows all CFL games, the game of the week is aired on "Wendy's Friday Night Football". An additional, more entertainment-focused "Thursday Night Football" telecast (unrelated to the National Football League package of the same name, which aired on rival Sportsnet until 2016 but moved to TSN and sister network CTV Two in 2017) was added in 2015.

Wendy's is an American international fast food restaurant chain founded by Dave Thomas on November 15, 1969, in Columbus, Ohio, United States. The company moved its headquarters to Dublin, Ohio, on January 29, 2006. As of 2016, Wendy's was the world's third largest hamburger fast food chain with 6,500+ locations, following Burger King and McDonald's. On April 24, 2008, the company announced a merger with Triarc Companies Inc., a publicly traded company and the parent company of Arby's. Despite the new ownership, Wendy's headquarters remained in Dublin. Previously, Wendy's had rejected more than two buyout offers from Triarc. Following the merger, Triarc became known as Wendy's/Arby's Group, and later as The Wendy's Company.

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Dogwoman is a series of Australian television telemovies screened on the Nine Network in 2000. The telemovies were created by and starred Magda Szubanski as Margaret O'Halloran. Margaret, a professional dog trainer, is drawn into a world of mystery, intrigue, and murder, which lies beneath the surface of dog-owners. Tara Morice played her sister Pauline O'Halloran and Raj Ryan played her boyfriend Brian Jayasinghe.

Magdalene Mary "Magda" Szubanski (born 12 April 1961) is an Australian television and film actress, comedian and writer.

Jewel Belair Staite (born June 2, 1982) is a Canadian actress. She is known for her roles as Kaylee Frye in the Fox television series "Firefly" (2002–03) and its spin-off theatrical film "Serenity" (2005), and as Dr. Jennifer Keller on Sci-Fi Channel's science-fiction television series "Stargate Atlantis" (2007–09). Staite also starred in her youth as Catalina in "Space Cases" (1996) and as "Becca" Fisher in "Flash Forward" (1996–97), and more recently as Raquel Westbrook in the Canadian drama "The L.A. Complex" (2012) and Caroline Swift in AMC's crime drama "The Killing" (2013–14).

Doomsday Prophecy is a 2011 sci-fi disaster television film by Jason Bourque starring Jewel Staite, Alan Dale and A.J. Buckley.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson Jr. (born August 14, 1959) is an American retired professional basketball player and current president of basketball operations of the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He played point guard for the Lakers for 13 seasons. After winning championships in high school and college, Johnson was selected first overall in the 1979 NBA draft by the Lakers. He won a championship and an NBA Finals Most Valuable Player Award in his rookie season, and won four more championships with the Lakers during the 1980s. Johnson retired abruptly in 1991 after announcing that he had contracted HIV, but returned to play in the 1992 All-Star Game, winning the All-Star MVP Award. After protests from his fellow players, he retired again for four years, but returned in 1996, at age 36, to play 32 games for the Lakers before retiring for the third and final time.

The 1991–92 NBA season was the 76ers 43rd season in the National Basketball Association, and 29th season in Philadelphia. For the season, Charles Barkley changed his jersey number to #32 in honor of Magic Johnson, who retired due to HIV. However, the Sixers had retired that number in honor of Billy Cunningham, who un-retired it for Barkley to wear. After winning seven of their first ten games, the Sixers went on a 7-game losing streak. Plagued by injuries all season, they missed the playoffs by finishing fifth in the Atlantic Division with a 35–47 record. Barkley was selected for the 1992 NBA All-Star Game, where Magic returned and won the All-Star MVP award. Making matters worse for the Sixers, Barkley had a falling out with management when they did not re-sign Rick Mahorn, who went overseas to play in Italy. When the season was over, he demanded a trade which the Sixers obliged sending him to the Phoenix Suns. Mahorn would later on sign as a free agent with the New Jersey Nets during the following offseason.

Along the Navajo Trail is a 1945 American western film directed by Frank McDonald and starring Roy Rogers, George 'Gabby' Hayes and Dale Evans. The film's story was based on a William Colt MacDonald novel. The film marked the debut of the Cuban actress Estelita Rodriguez, who Republic

Pictures then began to build up into a star. Its title song is "Along the Navajo Trail", an instrumental version of which appears with the opening credits, with a brief vocal version during the last twenty seconds of the film. The first few bars of the song are used as background music in several chase scenes.

Dale Evans (born Lucille Wood Smith; October 31, 1912 – February 7, 2001) was an American actress, singer, and songwriter. She was the third wife of singing cowboy Roy Rogers.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

The Prince and Me is a 2004 romantic comedy film directed by Martha Coolidge, and starring Julia Stiles, Luke Mably, and Ben Miller, with Miranda Richardson, James Fox, and Alberta Watson. The film focuses on Paige Morgan, a pre-med college student in Wisconsin, who is pursued by a prince posing as a normal college student.

Kam Heskin (born Kam Erika Heskin on May 8, 1973) is an American actress. She began her career playing Caitlin Richards Deschanel on the NBC daytime soap opera "Sunset Beach" (1998–1999), before appearing in films "Planet of the Apes" (2001 and "Catch Me If You Can" (2002). Heskin went to play Elizabeth Bennet in the 2003 independent film "", and Paige Morgan in the "The Prince and Me" film franchise (2006–2010).

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous Disney animated films, beginning with "Bambi", which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included "The Rescuers" in 1977, "The Fox and the Hound" in 1981, "The Black Cauldron" in 1985, "The Great Mouse Detective" in 1986, "Beauty and the Beast" in 1991, and "The Lion King" in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. "The Lion King" was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's "Hamlet".

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and

"The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Field Marshal has been the highest rank in the British Army since 1736. A five-star rank with NATO code OF-10, it is equivalent to an Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy or a Marshal of the Royal Air Force in the Royal Air Force (RAF). A Field Marshal's insignia consists of two crossed batons surrounded by yellow leaves below St Edward's Crown. Like Marshals of the RAF and Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals traditionally remain officers for life, though on half-pay when not in an appointment. The rank has been used sporadically throughout its history and was vacant during parts of the 18th and 19th centuries (when all former holders of the rank were deceased). After the Second World War, it became standard practice to appoint the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (later renamed Chief of the General Staff) to the rank on his last day in the post. Army officers occupying the post of Chief of the Defence Staff, the professional head of all the British Armed Forces, were usually promoted to the rank upon their appointment.

Field Marshal Sir Charles Comyn Egerton (10 November 1848 – 20 February 1921) was a senior Indian Army officer from the Egerton family.

Hook and Ladder No. 4, originally Truck No. 4, is a firehouse located at Delaware Avenue (U.S. Route 9W and New York State Route 443) in Albany, New York, United States. It is an elaborate brick structure in the Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style, designed by Albany architect Marcus T. Reynolds, and completed in 1912. In 2001 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Marcus Tullius Reynolds (August 20, 1869 – March 18, 1937) was an American architect from the Albany, New York area. Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, he was raised by his aunt in Albany after the death of his mother. He attended Williams College and Columbia University and began his life as an architect in 1893. He is well known for his bank designs and specifically his design of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company Building in downtown Albany. Many of his buildings still stand today; some are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. He was the brother of the Albany historian and author Cuyler Reynolds.

Townsend Putnam Coleman III (born May 28, 1954) is an American voice actor who performed in many animated series and TV commercials beginning in the early 1980s. Among his most notable roles are

Michaelangelo from "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles", Wayne Gretzky on "ProStars" and the title character in "Where's Waldo?" and the eponymous "The Tick" and he also did additional voices in "Dexter's Laboratory", "The Powerpuff Girls", "Adventure Time", "Animaniacs", "The Buzz on Maggie", "Camp Lazlo", "CatDog", "Catscratch", "Danny Phantom", "Dave the Barbarian", "", "The Fairly OddParents", "Foster's Home for Imaginary Friends", "Gravity Falls", "Hi Hi Puffy AmiYumi", "", "The Loud House", "The Mighty B!", "My Life As A Teenage Robot" and "The Replacements" and he also did the voice of Knotty in "" (1992) and he also did additional voices in films "Fantasia 2000" (1999) and "Sing" (2016)

Sing is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated musical comedy film produced by Illumination Entertainment. It was directed and written by Garth Jennings, co-directed by Christophe Lourdelet, and starring the voices of Matthew McConaughey, Reese Witherspoon, Seth MacFarlane, Scarlett Johansson, John C. Reilly, Taron Egerton, and Tori Kelly. The film is about a group of anthropomorphic animals that enter a singing competition, hosted by a koala hoping to save his theater.

Yolanda Saldívar (born September 19, 1960) is an American woman who was convicted of the murder of Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla-Pérez on March 31, 1995, at the Days Inn motel in Corpus Christi, Texas. She will be eligible for parole on March 30, 2025.

Mirador de la Flor (English: Lookout of the Flower) is a monument in Corpus Christi, Texas that was unveiled in 1997 to honor Selena Quintanilla-Pérez, the Tejano singer who was murdered by her assistant and head of her fan club Yolanda Saldívar, two years earlier at the age of 23. People from around the world visit the site, which is located only a few miles north of Seaside Memorial Park where Selena is buried. It is located at the corner of Peoples Street T-Head and Shoreline Boulevard and consists of a 5'8" life-sized bronze statue of Selena wearing a leather jacket with microphone in hand, sculpted by H.W. "Buddy" Tatum, a Corpus Christi artist. She is leaning against a concrete pillar looking towards the Corpus Christi Bay.

Hans Knirsch (September 14, 1877, Triebendorf – December 6, 1933, Duchcov) was an Austro-German activist from Moravia for Austrian National Socialism. After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he led the original party in Bohemia, called the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. Together with Rudolf Jung and Hans Krebs, he was one of the original core of National Socialists that remained in the Nazi Party after 1933.

Austrian National Socialism was a Pan-German movement that was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The movement took a concrete form on November 15, 1903 when the German Worker's Party (DAP) was established in Austria with its secretariat stationed in the town of Aussig (now Usti nad Labem in the Czech Republic). It was suppressed under the rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (1932–34), with its political organization, the DNSAP ("German National Socialist Workers' Party") banned in early 1933, but revived and made part of the German Nazi Party after the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Along the Navajo Trail is a 1945 American western film directed by Frank McDonald and starring Roy Rogers, George 'Gabby' Hayes and Dale Evans. The film's story was based on a William Colt MacDonald novel. The film marked the debut of the Cuban actress Estelita Rodriguez, who Republic Pictures then began to build up into a star. Its title song is "Along the Navajo Trail", an instrumental version of which appears with the opening credits, with a brief vocal version during the last twenty

seconds of the film. The first few bars of the song are used as background music in several chase scenes.

Dale Evans (born Lucille Wood Smith; October 31, 1912 – February 7, 2001) was an American actress, singer, and songwriter. She was the third wife of singing cowboy Roy Rogers.

Prevention is an American healthy lifestyle magazine, started in 1950, and published by Rodale Press in Emmaus, Pennsylvania, in the United States. The range of subjects includes food, nutrition, workouts, beauty, and cooking. It was founded by J. I. Rodale and is currently led by Editorial Director Anne Alexander. It is one of the largest magazines in the world, with a circulation of 2 million editions around the world, and over 10,000,000 readers a month. The last edition of the Australian version of "Prevention" was published in December 2016.

Georgia Rickard is an Australian-born journalist, magazine editor, author and media commentator. Her work has appeared in magazines and newspapers across numerous publications both within Australia and globally, for titles such as "Cosmopolitan", "CLEO", "Women's Health", "GQ", "Prevention", and the "Sunday Telegraph".

Lawrence Turman (born November 28, 1926 in Los Angeles) is a film producer who currently serves as the director of The Peter Stark Producing Program at the University of Southern California. He was nominated for an Academy Award for "The Graduate" (1967). He has also produced such films such as "Pretty Poison" (1968), "The Great White Hope" (1970), "The Thing" (1982), "Mass Appeal" (1984), "Short Circuit" (1986), "The River Wild" (1994), and "American History X" (1998).

Short Circuit is a 1986 American comic science fiction film directed by John Badham and written by S. S. Wilson and Brent Maddock. The film's plot centers upon an experimental military robot that is struck by lightning and gains a more humanlike intelligence, with which it embarks to explore its new state. "Short Circuit" stars Ally Sheedy, Steve Guttenberg, Fisher Stevens, Austin Pendleton and G. W. Bailey, with Tim Blaney as the voice of the robot named "Johnny 5". A sequel, "Short Circuit 2", was released in 1988.

The Grudge 2 is a 2006 American supernatural horror film and a sequel to the 2004 film, "The Grudge". Produced by Sam Raimi, the film was directed by Takashi Shimizu (director of the "Ju-on" series), written by Stephen Susco and stars an ensemble cast that includes Amber Tamblyn, Sarah Michelle Gellar, Edison Chen, Arielle Kebbel, Jenna Dewan Tatum, Teresa Palmer, Misako Uno, Matthew Knight and Takako Fuji.

Samuel M "Sam" Raimi (; born October 23, 1959) is an American film director, producer, screenwriter and actor, famous for creating the cult horror "Evil Dead" series, as well as directing the original "Spider-Man" trilogy (2002–07), the 1990 superhero film "Darkman" and the "I Will Rip Your Soul Out" scene from the 2013 remake of "Evil Dead". His most recent film is the 2013 Disney fantasy film "Oz the Great and Powerful".

Townsend Putnam Coleman III (born May 28, 1954) is an American voice actor who performed in many animated series and TV commercials beginning in the early 1980s. Among his most notable roles are

Michaelangelo from "Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles", Wayne Gretzky on "ProStars" and the title character in "Where's Waldo?" and the eponymous "The Tick" and he also did additional voices in "Dexter's Laboratory", "The Powerpuff Girls", "Adventure Time", "Animaniacs", "The Buzz on Maggie", "Camp Lazlo", "CatDog", "Catscratch", "Danny Phantom", "Dave the Barbarian", "", "The Fairly OddParents", "Foster's Home for Imaginary Friends", "Gravity Falls", "Hi Hi Puffy AmiYumi", "", "The Loud House", "The Mighty B!", "My Life As A Teenage Robot" and "The Replacements" and he also did the voice of Knotty in "" (1992) and he also did additional voices in films "Fantasia 2000" (1999) and "Sing" (2016)

Sing is a 2016 American 3D computer-animated musical comedy film produced by Illumination Entertainment. It was directed and written by Garth Jennings, co-directed by Christophe Lourdelet, and starring the voices of Matthew McConaughey, Reese Witherspoon, Seth MacFarlane, Scarlett Johansson, John C. Reilly, Taron Egerton, and Tori Kelly. The film is about a group of anthropomorphic animals that enter a singing competition, hosted by a koala hoping to save his theater.

The Bay of Pigs Invasion (Spanish: *Invasión de Playa Girón* or *Invasión de Bahía de Cochinos* or *Batalla de Girón*) was a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)-sponsored paramilitary group Brigade 2506 on 17 April 1961. A counter-revolutionary military (made up of Cuban exiles who traveled to the United States after Castro's takeover), trained and funded by the CIA, Brigade 2506 fronted the armed wing of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (DRF) and intended to overthrow the increasingly communist government of Fidel Castro. Launched from Guatemala and Nicaragua, the invading force was defeated within three days by the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, under the direct command of Castro.

Francisco José Hernández, known as "Pepe", (Havana, 1 September 1936) is a Cuban exile of the 1960s, anti-Castro, and Bay of Pigs Invasion participant who is co-founder and president of the Cuban American National Foundation that claims to be taking a less overt position against the Cuban form of government.

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 June 1865 – 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 until his death in 1936.

The 1925 Birthday Honours were appointments by King George V to various orders and honours to reward and highlight good works by citizens of the British Empire. The appointments were made to celebrate the official birthday of The King, and were published in "The London Gazette" on 3 June 1925.

Herbert Akroyd-Stuart (28 January 1864, Halifax, Yorkshire, England – 19 February 1927, Halifax) was an English inventor who is noted for his invention of the hot bulb engine, or heavy oil engine.

Richard Hornsby & Sons was an engine and machinery manufacturer in Lincolnshire, England from 1828 until 1918. The company was a pioneer in the manufacture of the oil engine developed by Herbert Akroyd Stuart, which was marketed under the "Hornsby-Akroyd" name. The company developed an early track system for vehicles, selling the patent to Holt & Co. (predecessor to Caterpillar Inc.) in America. In 1918, Richard Hornsby & Sons became a subsidiary of the neighbouring engineering firm Rustons of Lincoln, to create "Ruston & Hornsby".

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

Blood on the Dance Floor is an American electronic music duo from Orlando, Florida, formed in 2006. The group's former line-up consisted of Dahvie Vanity and Jayy Von Monroe. As of 2017, the current members of the group are Dahvie Vanity and Fallon Vendetta. The group released eight studio albums: "Let's Start A Riot" in 2008, "It's Hard to Be A Diamond In A Rhinestone World" in 2008, "Epic" in 2010, "All the Rage in 2011", "Evolution" in 2012, "Bad Blood" in 2013, "Bitchcraft" in 2014, and "Scissors" in 2016. The group released several EPs and a remix album as well before announcing they will be disbanding in 2016.

Angelspit is an electronic music band originally from Sydney, Australia and currently based in the United States. The band was formed in 2004 by vocalists/synthesists Destroyx (Amelia Tan) and ZooG (Karl Learmont). The band's music combines stylistic elements of horror, punk, pop and electronic music. Their work contains imagery revolving around medical experiments and grotesque societies. The band is currently based in Chicago. Angelspit has toured with Angel Theory, Ayria, Ikon, KMFDM, Tankt and The Crüxshadows, and have also shared the stage with bands such as The Sisters of Mercy, Nitzer Ebb, Skinny Puppy and Front Line Assembly. They performed with Lords of Acid during a 22-date U.S. tour in March 2011 and toured the United States with Blood on the Dance Floor in October 2011.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court

in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Chelsea Vanessa Peretti (born February 20, 1978) is an American comedian, actress, and writer. She is best known for portraying Gina Linetti on the Fox comedy series "Brooklyn Nine-Nine". "Paste" ranked her Twitter account #75 on "The 75 Best Twitter Accounts of 2014".

Brooklyn Nine-Nine is an American police sitcom that premiered on Fox on September 17, 2013, garnering 6.17 million viewers. Created by Dan Goor and Michael Schur, the series revolves around Jake Peralta (Andy Samberg), an immature but talented NYPD detective in Brooklyn's 99th Precinct, who comes into immediate conflict with his new commanding officer, the serious and stern Captain Raymond Holt (Andre Braugher). The ensemble and supporting cast feature Stephanie Beatriz as Rosa Diaz, Terry Crews as Terrence "Terry" Jeffords, Melissa Fumero as Amy Santiago, Joe Lo Truglio as Charles Boyle, Chelsea Peretti as Regina "Gina" Linetti, Dirk Blocker as Michael Hitchcock and Joel McKinnon Miller as Norman "Norm" Scully.

Yolanda Saldívar (born September 19, 1960) is an American woman who was convicted of the murder of Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla-Pérez on March 31, 1995, at the Days Inn motel in Corpus Christi, Texas. She will be eligible for parole on March 30, 2025.

Mirador de la Flor (English: Lookout of the Flower) is a monument in Corpus Christi, Texas that was unveiled in 1997 to honor Selena Quintanilla-Pérez, the Tejano singer who was murdered by her assistant and head of her fan club Yolanda Saldívar, two years earlier at the age of 23. People from around the world visit the site, which is located only a few miles north of Seaside Memorial Park where Selena is buried. It is located at the corner of Peoples Street T-Head and Shoreline Boulevard and consists of a 5'8" life-sized bronze statue of Selena wearing a leather jacket with microphone in hand, sculpted by H.W. "Buddy" Tatum, a Corpus Christi artist. She is leaning against a concrete pillar looking towards the Corpus Christi Bay.

Masakazu Katsura (■ ■ ■ , Katsura Masakazu , born December 10, 1962) is a Japanese manga artist, known for several works of manga, including "Wing-man", "Shadow Lady", "DNA²", "Video Girl Ai", "I"s", and "Zetman". He has also worked as character designer for "", "Tiger & Bunny" and "".

I"s (■ ■ ■ , Aizu) is a Japanese manga series written and illustrated by Masakazu Katsura. The story's main character is 16-year-old high school student Ichitaka Seto who is in love with his classmate Iori Yoshizuki, but too shy to tell her. Again and again he plans to tell her his true feelings, but each time something (usually a misunderstanding of some kind) gets in the way. Things become even more complicated when Itsuki Akiba returns to Japan; she is a girl Ichitaka was friends with in their childhood before she moved to the United States, and who had a huge crush on him.

Three Men on a Horse is a play by George Abbott and John Cecil Holm. The comedy focuses on a man who discovers he has a talent for choosing the winning horse in a race as long as he never places a bet himself.

George Francis Abbott (June 25, 1887 – January 31, 1995) was an American theater producer and director, playwright, screenwriter, and film director and producer whose career spanned nine decades.

The Grudge 2 is a 2006 American supernatural horror film and a sequel to the 2004 film, "The Grudge". Produced by Sam Raimi, the film was directed by Takashi Shimizu (director of the "Ju-on" series), written by Stephen Susco and stars an ensemble cast that includes Amber Tamblyn, Sarah Michelle Gellar, Edison Chen, Arielle Kebbel, Jenna Dewan Tatum, Teresa Palmer, Misako Uno, Matthew Knight and Takako Fuji.

Samuel M "Sam" Raimi (; born October 23, 1959) is an American film director, producer, screenwriter and actor, famous for creating the cult horror "Evil Dead" series, as well as directing the original "Spider-Man" trilogy (2002–07), the 1990 superhero film "Darkman" and the "I Will Rip Your Soul Out" scene from the 2013 remake of "Evil Dead". His most recent film is the 2013 Disney fantasy film "Oz the Great and Powerful".

Hans Knirsch (September 14, 1877, Triebendorf – December 6, 1933, Duchcov) was an Austro-German activist from Moravia for Austrian National Socialism. After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he led the original party in Bohemia, called the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. Together with Rudolf Jung and Hans Krebs, he was one of the original core of National Socialists that remained in the Nazi Party after 1933.

Austrian National Socialism was a Pan-German movement that was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The movement took a concrete form on November 15, 1903 when the German Worker's Party (DAP) was established in Austria with its secretariat stationed in the town of Aussig (now Usti nad Labem in the Czech Republic). It was suppressed under the rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (1932–34), with its political organization, the DNSAP ("German National Socialist Workers' Party") banned in early 1933, but revived and made part of the German Nazi Party after the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul

Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

Richard Ford (born February 16, 1944) is an American novelist and short story writer. His best-known works are the novel "The Sportswriter" and its sequels, "Independence Day", "The Lay of the Land" and "Let Me Be Frank With You", and the short story collection "Rock Springs", which contains several widely anthologized stories.

Rock Springs is a collection of short stories by author Richard Ford, published in 1987 and largely dealing with dysfunctional mothers and fathers and their effects on young male narrators.

Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song "Sexual" by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor Rådström, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

Kentucky Jones is a half-hour comedy/drama starring Dennis Weaver as Kenneth Yarborough "K.Y. or Kentucky" Jones, D.V.M., a recently widowed former horse trainer and active horse farm owner, who becomes the guardian of Dwight Eisenhower "Ike" Wong, a 10-year-old Chinese orphan, played by

Ricky Der. Harry Morgan, previously of the CBS sitcoms "December Bride" and "Pete and Gladys", was featured in the series as Seldom Jackson, a former jockey who assists Dr. Jones. Cherylene Lee appears as Annie Ng, Ike's friend. Arthur Wong portrays Mr. Ng, Annie's father. Keye Luke (1904-1991) stars as Mr. Wong, a friend of Dr. Jones. Nancy Rennick (1932-2006) appears as Miss Throncroft, a social worker. "Kentucky Jones", which ran on NBC from September 19, 1964, to September 11, 1965, was the first of four television series starring Weaver after he left the role of the marshall's helper Chester Goode on CBS's western classic "Gunsmoke".

Harry Morgan (born Harry Bratsberg, April 10, 1915 – December 7, 2011) was an American actor and director whose television and film career spanned six decades. Morgan's major roles included Pete Porter in both "December Bride" (1954–1959) and "Pete and Gladys" (1960–1962); Officer Bill Gannon on "Dragnet" (1967–1970); Amos Coogan on "Hec Ramsey" (1972–1974); and his starring role as Colonel Sherman T. Potter in "M*A*S*H" (1975–1983) and "AfterMASH" (1983–1984). Morgan appeared in more than 100 films.

Three Men on a Horse is a play by George Abbott and John Cecil Holm. The comedy focuses on a man who discovers he has a talent for choosing the winning horse in a race as long as he never places a bet himself.

George Francis Abbott (June 25, 1887 – January 31, 1995) was an American theater producer and director, playwright, screenwriter, and film director and producer whose career spanned nine decades.

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 June 1865 – 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 until his death in 1936.

The 1925 Birthday Honours were appointments by King George V to various orders and honours to reward and highlight good works by citizens of the British Empire. The appointments were made to celebrate the official birthday of The King, and were published in "The London Gazette" on 3 June 1925.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

The Guild of Music Supervisors Awards recognize music supervisors in 14 categories, representing movies, television, games and trailers. "Compton", "Carol" and "Furious 7" were among the winners of the 2016 ceremony, while "La la land" of the 2017 ceremony. The seventh annual ceremony took place

at The Theatre at the Ace Hotel Los Angeles.

Carol is a 2015 British-American romantic drama film directed by Todd Haynes. The screenplay, written by Phyllis Nagy, is based on the 1952 romance novel *"The Price of Salt"* (also known as *"Carol"*) by Patricia Highsmith. The film stars Cate Blanchett, Rooney Mara, Sarah Paulson, Jake Lacy, and Kyle Chandler. Set in New York City during the early 1950s, *"Carol"* tells the story of a forbidden affair between an aspiring female photographer and an older woman going through a difficult divorce.

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous Disney animated films, beginning with *"Bambi"*, which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included *"The Rescuers"* in 1977, *"The Fox and the Hound"* in 1981, *"The Black Cauldron"* in 1985, *"The Great Mouse Detective"* in 1986, *"Beauty and the Beast"* in 1991, and *"The Lion King"* in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. *"The Lion King"* was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's *"Hamlet"*.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include *"The Family Man"* (2000), *"Evolution"* (2001), and *"When in Rome"* (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Maroon 5 is an American pop rock band that originated in Los Angeles, California. It currently consists of lead vocalist Adam Levine, keyboardist and rhythm guitarist Jesse Carmichael, bassist Mickey Madden, lead guitarist James Valentine, drummer Matt Flynn and keyboardist PJ Morton.

"What Lovers Do" is a song by American pop rock band Maroon 5 featuring American R&B singer Sza. It was released on August 30, 2017, as the third single from the band's upcoming sixth studio album (2017). The song contains an interpolation of the 2016 song *"Sexual"* by Neiked featuring Dyo, therefore Victor Rådström, Dyo and Elina Stridh are credited as songwriters.

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

The Duke Steps Out is a 1929 silent film starring William Haines and Joan Crawford. The film is lost, but the Vitaphone sound discs track survive at UCLA Film and TV Archives.

Joan Crawford (born Lucille Fay LeSueur; (March 23, 190? – May 10, 1977) was an American film and television actress who began her career as a dancer and stage showgirl. In 1999, the American Film Institute ranked Crawford tenth on its list of the greatest female stars of Classic Hollywood Cinema.

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 June 1865 – 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 until his death in 1936.

The 1925 Birthday Honours were appointments by King George V to various orders and honours to reward and highlight good works by citizens of the British Empire. The appointments were made to celebrate the official birthday of The King, and were published in "The London Gazette" on 3 June 1925.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the

band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Goodbye Girl is the third solo album by David Gates of Bread. The song "Goodbye Girl" was also used in the movie of the same name.

The Goodbye Girl is a 1977 American romantic comedy-drama film. Produced by Ray Stark and directed by Herbert Ross, the film stars Richard Dreyfuss, Marsha Mason, Quinn Cummings, and Paul Benedict. The original screenplay by Neil Simon centers on an odd trio: a struggling actor who has sublet a Manhattan apartment from a friend, the current occupant (his friend's ex-girlfriend, who has just been abandoned), and her precocious young daughter.

The Grudge 2 is a 2006 American supernatural horror film and a sequel to the 2004 film, "The Grudge". Produced by Sam Raimi, the film was directed by Takashi Shimizu (director of the "Ju-on" series), written by Stephen Susco and stars an ensemble cast that includes Amber Tamblyn, Sarah Michelle Gellar, Edison Chen, Arielle Kebbel, Jenna Dewan Tatum, Teresa Palmer, Misako Uno, Matthew Knight and Takako Fuji.

Samuel M "Sam" Raimi (; born October 23, 1959) is an American film director, producer, screenwriter and actor, famous for creating the cult horror "Evil Dead" series, as well as directing the original "Spider-Man" trilogy (2002–07), the 1990 superhero film "Darkman" and the "I Will Rip Your Soul Out" scene from the 2013 remake of "Evil Dead". His most recent film is the 2013 Disney fantasy film "Oz the Great and Powerful".

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

The Black Belly of the Tarantula is a 1971 Italian giallo film directed by Paolo Cavara. It is one of many Italian giallo films to be inspired by Dario Argento's successful debut thriller "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage". The film was shot on location in Rome, Italy in 1970. It starred Giancarlo Giannini, Barbara Bouchet and Barbara Bach. Ennio Morricone did the music score for the film. Though fairly obscure for many years the film has recently made a comeback thanks to the rising fan base for the giallo genre. The film has gained much praise from the horror community, one writer at Horrorview.com cited it as the best giallo ever made. Blue Underground Entertainment released the film on DVD in 2006.

Barbara Bach (born Barbara Goldbach; August 27, 1947) is an American actress and model who played the Bond girl Anya Amasova in the James Bond film "The Spy Who Loved Me" (1977) as well as the spy Maritza Petrovi█ in "Force 10 from Navarone" (1978). She married Ringo Starr, former member

of the Beatles, in 1981.

Dogwoman is a series of Australian television telemovies screened on the Nine Network in 2000. The telemovies were created by and starred Magda Szubanski as Margaret O'Halloran. Margaret, a professional dog trainer, is drawn into a world of mystery, intrigue, and murder, which lies beneath the surface of dog-owners. Tara Morice played her sister Pauline O'Halloran and Raj Ryan played her boyfriend Brian Jayasinghe.

Magdalene Mary "Magda" Szubanski (born 12 April 1961) is an Australian television and film actress, comedian and writer.

Operation Lighthouse was the name given to the failed experimental launch of four Aggregate 3 liquid-fuel rockets by Wernher von Braun and Walter Dornberger on the German island of Greifswalder Oie in December 1937.

Major-General Dr. Walter Robert Dornberger (6 September 1895 – 27 June 1980) was a German Army artillery officer whose career spanned World War I and World War II. He was a leader of Nazi Germany's V-2 rocket program and other projects at the Peenemünde Army Research Center.

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

Anneli Cahn Lax (23 February 1922, Katowice – 24 September 1999, New York City) was an American mathematician, who was known for being an editor of the Mathematics Association of America's New Mathematical Library Series, and for her work in reforming mathematics education with the inclusion of language skills. Anneli Lax received a bachelor's degree in 1942 from Adelphi University and her doctorate in 1956. She taught at New York University as a mathematics professor. She was married to the mathematician, Peter Lax.

Peter David Lax (born 1 May 1926) is a Hungarian-born American mathematician working in the areas of pure and applied mathematics. He has made important contributions to integrable systems, fluid dynamics and shock waves, solitonic physics, hyperbolic conservation laws, and mathematical and scientific computing, among other fields. Lax is listed as an ISI highly cited researcher.

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fifth with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

The Prince and Me is a 2004 romantic comedy film directed by Martha Coolidge, and starring Julia Stiles, Luke Mably, and Ben Miller, with Miranda Richardson, James Fox, and Alberta Watson. The film focuses on Paige Morgan, a pre-med college student in Wisconsin, who is pursued by a prince posing as a normal college student.

Kam Heskin (born Kam Erika Heskin on May 8, 1973) is an American actress. She began her career playing Caitlin Richards Deschanel on the NBC daytime soap opera "Sunset Beach" (1998–1999), before appearing in films "Planet of the Apes" (2001) and "Catch Me If You Can" (2002). Heskin went to play Elizabeth Bennet in the 2003 independent film "", and Paige Morgan in the "The Prince and Me" film franchise (2006–2010).

Suite from Henry V is a 1963 orchestral arrangement of William Walton's musical score from the 1944 film "Henry V". The suite, arranged by Muir Mathieson, is in five movements, although the second and fourth movements had already appeared in string arrangement form in Walton's own Two Pieces for Strings from Henry V.

Henry V is a 1944 British Technicolor film adaptation of William Shakespeare's play of the same name. The on-screen title is The Chronicle History of King Henry the Fift with His Battell Fought at Agin Court in France (the title of the 1600 quarto edition of the play). It stars Laurence Olivier, who also directed. The play was adapted for the screen by Olivier, Dallas Bower, and Alan Dent. The score is by William Walton.

WWE 2K18 is an upcoming professional wrestling video game being developed in a collaboration between Yuke's and Visual Concepts, and to be published by 2K Sports. It is scheduled to be released worldwide on October 17, 2017 for PlayStation 4, Xbox One and Microsoft Windows. The Nintendo Switch version is scheduled to be released in Fall 2017. It is the nineteenth game in the "WWE" game series (fifth under the "WWE 2K" banner), and is the sequel to "WWE 2K17". It will be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to be released on a Nintendo platform. This will also be the first video game under the WWE 2K banner to not be released on PlayStation 3 or Xbox 360.

Mark Henry made his video game debut in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2007. Ever since, he had appeared in WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2008, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2009, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2010, WWE SmackDown vs. Raw 2011, WWE '12, WWE '13, WWE 2K14, WWE 2K15, WWE 2K16 (with 2 playable versions), WWE 2K17, and will appear as a "legend" in WWE 2K18

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

Shia Saide LaBeouf (; born June 11, 1986) is an American actor, performance artist, and filmmaker. He became known among younger audiences as Louis Stevens in the Disney Channel series "Even Stevens", a role for which LaBeouf received a Young Artist Award nomination in 2001 and won a Daytime Emmy Award in 2003. He made his film debut in "The Christmas Path" (1998). In 2004, he made his directorial debut with the short film "Let's Love Hate" and later directed a short film titled "Maniac" (2011), starring American rappers Cage and Kid Cudi.

Maniac (stylized as MANIAC) is an American short slasher film, directed by Shia LaBeouf. It was released on October 31, 2011. The short film stars American rappers Scott "Kid Cudi" Mescudi and Chris "Cage" Palko, as French-speaking serial killers. Mescudi and Palko also co-wrote the film with LaBeouf.

Victor Emmanuel III (Italian: "Vittorio Emanuele III" , Albanian: "Viktor Emanueli III" ; 11 November 1869 – 28 December 1947) was the King of Italy from 29 July 1900 until his abdication on 9 May 1946. In addition, he claimed the thrones of Ethiopia and Albania as Emperor of Ethiopia (1936–41) and King of the Albanians (1939–43), claims not recognised by the other great powers. During his long reign (nearly 46 years), which began after the assassination of his father Umberto I, the Kingdom of Italy became involved in two World Wars. His reign also encompassed the birth, rise, and fall of Italian Fascism.

Princess Mafalda of Savoy (2 November 1902 – 27 August 1944) was the second daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy and his wife Elena of Montenegro. The future King Umberto II of Italy was her younger brother.

Shia Saide LaBeouf (; born June 11, 1986) is an American actor, performance artist, and filmmaker. He became known among younger audiences as Louis Stevens in the Disney Channel series "Even Stevens", a role for which LaBeouf received a Young Artist Award nomination in 2001 and won a Daytime Emmy Award in 2003. He made his film debut in "The Christmas Path" (1998). In 2004, he made his directorial debut with the short film "Let's Love Hate" and later directed a short film titled "Maniac" (2011), starring American rappers Cage and Kid Cudi.

Maniac (stylized as MANIAC) is an American short slasher film, directed by Shia LaBeouf. It was released on October 31, 2011. The short film stars American rappers Scott "Kid Cudi" Mescudi and Chris "Cage" Palko, as French-speaking serial killers. Mescudi and Palko also co-wrote the film with LaBeouf.

Genevieve Knight "G" Hannelius (born December 22, 1998) is an American actress and singer. She starred as Avery Jennings in the Disney Channel sitcom "Dog with a Blog". Prior to this, she had recurring roles in the Disney Channel series "Sonny with a Chance" and "Good Luck Charlie". She has also starred in "Leo Little's Big Show" and has done voice work as Rosebud in the "Air Buddies" films. She also guest starred in Disney Channel's series "Jessie".

Jessie is an American sitcom that originally aired on Disney Channel from September 30, 2011 to October 16, 2015. The series was created and executive produced by Pamela Eells O'Connell and stars Debby Ryan as Jessie Prescott, a small town Texas girl who moves to New York City to try to become an actress, but instead she becomes a nanny to a high-profile couple's four children: Emma Ross (Peyton List), Luke Ross (Cameron Boyce), Ravi Ross (Karan Brar), and Zuri Ross (Skai Jackson).

Yolanda Saldívar (born September 19, 1960) is an American woman who was convicted of the murder of Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla-Pérez on March 31, 1995, at the Days Inn motel in Corpus Christi, Texas. She will be eligible for parole on March 30, 2025.

Mirador de la Flor (English: Lookout of the Flower) is a monument in Corpus Christi, Texas that was unveiled in 1997 to honor Selena Quintanilla-Pérez, the Tejano singer who was murdered by her assistant and head of her fan club Yolanda Saldívar, two years earlier at the age of 23. People from around the world visit the site, which is located only a few miles north of Seaside Memorial Park where Selena is buried. It is located at the corner of Peoples Street T-Head and Shoreline Boulevard and consists of a 5'8" life-sized bronze statue of Selena wearing a leather jacket with microphone in hand, sculpted by H.W. "Buddy" Tatum, a Corpus Christi artist. She is leaning against a concrete pillar looking towards the Corpus Christi Bay.

Chelsea Vanessa Peretti (born February 20, 1978) is an American comedian, actress, and writer. She is best known for portraying Gina Linetti on the Fox comedy series "Brooklyn Nine-Nine". "Paste" ranked her Twitter account #75 on "The 75 Best Twitter Accounts of 2014".

Brooklyn Nine-Nine is an American police sitcom that premiered on Fox on September 17, 2013, garnering 6.17 million viewers. Created by Dan Goor and Michael Schur, the series revolves around Jake Peralta (Andy Samberg), an immature but talented NYPD detective in Brooklyn's 99th Precinct, who comes into immediate conflict with his new commanding officer, the serious and stern Captain Raymond Holt (Andre Braugher). The ensemble and supporting cast feature Stephanie Beatriz as Rosa Diaz, Terry Crews as Terrence "Terry" Jeffords, Melissa Fumero as Amy Santiago, Joe Lo Truglio as Charles Boyle, Chelsea Peretti as Regina "Gina" Linetti, Dirk Blocker as Michael Hitchcock and Joel McKinnon Miller as Norman "Norm" Scully.

Joseph Glidden (January 18, 1813 – October 9, 1906) was an American businessman. He was the inventor of the barbed wire.

The Barbed Wire Patent Case, 143 U.S. 275 was a significant patent dispute in 1892 between plaintiff Joseph Glidden and the USPTO regarding the right of barbed wire. Lucian Smith was the original inventor in 1867 and held patent rights for it, with Glidden making changes to it in 1874 that he believed were novelty enough to merit a new invention and thus new patent.

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

Hans Knirsch (September 14, 1877, Triebendorf – December 6, 1933, Duchcov) was an Austro-German activist from Moravia for Austrian National Socialism. After the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, he led the original party in Bohemia, called the Sudeten German National Socialist Party. Together with Rudolf Jung and Hans Krebs, he was one of the original core of National Socialists that remained in the Nazi Party after 1933.

Austrian National Socialism was a Pan-German movement that was formed at the beginning of the 20th century. The movement took a concrete form on November 15, 1903 when the German Worker's Party (DAP) was established in Austria with its secretariat stationed in the town of Aussig (now Usti nad Labem in the Czech Republic). It was suppressed under the rule of Engelbert Dollfuss (1932–34), with its political organization, the DNSAP ("German National Socialist Workers' Party") banned in early 1933, but revived and made part of the German Nazi Party after the German annexation of Austria in 1938.

Joseph Glidden (January 18, 1813 – October 9, 1906) was an American businessman. He was the inventor of the barbed wire.

The Barbed Wire Patent Case, 143 U.S. 275 was a significant patent dispute in 1892 between plaintiff Joseph Glidden and the USPTO regarding the right of barbed wire. Lucian Smith was the original inventor in 1867 and held patent rights for it, with Glidden making changes to it in 1874 that he believed were novelty enough to merit a new invention and thus new patent.

Nina Dobrev (; born Nikolina Konstantinova Dobрева; Bulgarian: Николина Константинова Добрева ; January 9, 1989) is a Bulgarian-Canadian actress. She is known for portraying the role of Mia Jones in the drama series "" and then Elena Gilbert on The CW's supernatural drama series "The Vampire Diaries".

Crash Pad is an upcoming American comedy film directed by Kevin Tent, from a screenplay by Jeremy Catalino. It stars Domhnall Gleeson, Christina Applegate, Thomas Haden Church, and Nina Dobrev. It will be released on video on demand services on September 25, 2017 and will then be released by Vertical Entertainment in select theaters on October 27, 2017. A hopeless romantic who thinks he's found true love with an older woman, only to learn that she's married and that his fling is merely an instrument of revenge against her neglectful husband.

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

Yolanda Saldívar (born September 19, 1960) is an American woman who was convicted of the murder of Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla-Pérez on March 31, 1995, at the Days Inn motel in Corpus Christi, Texas. She will be eligible for parole on March 30, 2025.

Mirador de la Flor (English: Lookout of the Flower) is a monument in Corpus Christi, Texas that was unveiled in 1997 to honor Selena Quintanilla-Pérez, the Tejano singer who was murdered by her

assistant and head of her fan club Yolanda Saldivar, two years earlier at the age of 23. People from around the world visit the site, which is located only a few miles north of Seaside Memorial Park where Selena is buried. It is located at the corner of Peoples Street T-Head and Shoreline Boulevard and consists of a 5'8" life-sized bronze statue of Selena wearing a leather jacket with microphone in hand, sculpted by H.W. "Buddy" Tatum, a Corpus Christi artist. She is leaning against a concrete pillar looking towards the Corpus Christi Bay.

Chelsea Vanessa Peretti (born February 20, 1978) is an American comedian, actress, and writer. She is best known for portraying Gina Linetti on the Fox comedy series "Brooklyn Nine-Nine". "Paste" ranked her Twitter account #75 on "The 75 Best Twitter Accounts of 2014".

Brooklyn Nine-Nine is an American police sitcom that premiered on Fox on September 17, 2013, garnering 6.17 million viewers. Created by Dan Goor and Michael Schur, the series revolves around Jake Peralta (Andy Samberg), an immature but talented NYPD detective in Brooklyn's 99th Precinct, who comes into immediate conflict with his new commanding officer, the serious and stern Captain Raymond Holt (Andre Braugher). The ensemble and supporting cast feature Stephanie Beatriz as Rosa Diaz, Terry Crews as Terrence "Terry" Jeffords, Melissa Fumero as Amy Santiago, Joe Lo Truglio as Charles Boyle, Chelsea Peretti as Regina "Gina" Linetti, Dirk Blocker as Michael Hitchcock and Joel McKinnon Miller as Norman "Norm" Scully.

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Chelsea Vanessa Peretti (born February 20, 1978) is an American comedian, actress, and writer. She is best known for portraying Gina Linetti on the Fox comedy series "Brooklyn Nine-Nine". "Paste" ranked her Twitter account #75 on "The 75 Best Twitter Accounts of 2014".

Brooklyn Nine-Nine is an American police sitcom that premiered on Fox on September 17, 2013, garnering 6.17 million viewers. Created by Dan Goor and Michael Schur, the series revolves around

Jake Peralta (Andy Samberg), an immature but talented NYPD detective in Brooklyn's 99th Precinct, who comes into immediate conflict with his new commanding officer, the serious and stern Captain Raymond Holt (Andre Braugher). The ensemble and supporting cast feature Stephanie Beatriz as Rosa Diaz, Terry Crews as Terrence "Terry" Jeffords, Melissa Fumero as Amy Santiago, Joe Lo Truglio as Charles Boyle, Chelsea Peretti as Regina "Gina" Linetti, Dirk Blocker as Michael Hitchcock and Joel McKinnon Miller as Norman "Norm" Scully.

Yolanda Saldívar (born September 19, 1960) is an American woman who was convicted of the murder of Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla-Pérez on March 31, 1995, at the Days Inn motel in Corpus Christi, Texas. She will be eligible for parole on March 30, 2025.

Mirador de la Flor (English: Lookout of the Flower) is a monument in Corpus Christi, Texas that was unveiled in 1997 to honor Selena Quintanilla-Pérez, the Tejano singer who was murdered by her assistant and head of her fan club Yolanda Saldívar, two years earlier at the age of 23. People from around the world visit the site, which is located only a few miles north of Seaside Memorial Park where Selena is buried. It is located at the corner of Peoples Street T-Head and Shoreline Boulevard and consists of a 5'8" life-sized bronze statue of Selena wearing a leather jacket with microphone in hand, sculpted by H.W. "Buddy" Tatum, a Corpus Christi artist. She is leaning against a concrete pillar looking towards the Corpus Christi Bay.

"An Cat Dubh / Into the Heart" is a song by U2, composed of two tracks, "An Cat Dubh" (English: "The Black Cat") and "Into the Heart", from the band's debut album, "Boy". The two tracks are played together as one song, both on the album and during live performances.

Boy is the debut studio album by Irish rock band U2. It was produced by Steve Lillywhite, and was released on 20 October 1980 on Island Records. It contains many songs from the band's 40-song catalogue at the time, including two tracks that were re-recorded from their original versions on the band's debut release, the EP "Three".

Charles Joseph "Charlie" McDermott Jr. (born April 6, 1990) is an American television and film actor, currently best known for his role as Axl Heck on ABC's "The Middle".

The Middle is an American sitcom about a middle-class family living in Indiana facing the day-to-day struggles of home life, work, and raising children. The show premiered September 30, 2009, on the ABC network and features "Everybody Loves Raymond" actress Patricia Heaton and "Scrubs" actor Neil Flynn. "The Middle" was created by former "Roseanne" and "Murphy Brown" writers Eileen Heisler and DeAnn Heline of Blackie and Blondie Productions. The show is produced by Warner Bros. Television and Blackie and Blondie Productions. "The Middle" has been praised by television critics and earned numerous award nominations.

Luke Null (born July 7, 1990 in Cincinnati, Ohio) is an American actor, comedian, and singer, who currently works as a cast member on "Saturday Night Live", having joined the show at the start of its forty-third season. Prior to joining the show, Null was known for performing at the iO Theater in Chicago specializing in musical comedy. Luke Null is now the second "SNL" cast member born in the 1990s after Pete Davidson (though Null is older than Davidson by three years).

The forty-third season of the NBC comedy series "Saturday Night Live" premiered on September 30, 2017 with host Ryan Gosling and musical guest Jay-Z during the 2017–2018 television season. Like the final four episodes of season 42, season 43 will be broadcast live in all four time zones within the contiguous United States.

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous Disney animated films, beginning with "Bambi", which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included "The Rescuers" in 1977, "The Fox and the Hound" in 1981, "The Black Cauldron" in 1985, "The Great Mouse Detective" in 1986, "Beauty and the Beast" in 1991, and "The Lion King" in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. "The Lion King" was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's "Hamlet".

Lawrence Turman (born November 28, 1926 in Los Angeles) is a film producer who currently serves as the director of The Peter Stark Producing Program at the University of Southern California. He was nominated for an Academy Award for "The Graduate" (1967). He has also produced such films such as "Pretty Poison" (1968), "The Great White Hope" (1970), "The Thing" (1982), "Mass Appeal" (1984), "Short Circuit" (1986), "The River Wild" (1994), and "American History X" (1998).

Short Circuit is a 1986 American comic science fiction film directed by John Badham and written by S. S. Wilson and Brent Maddock. The film's plot centers upon an experimental military robot that is struck by lightning and gains a more humanlike intelligence, with which it embarks to explore its new state. "Short Circuit" stars Ally Sheedy, Steve Guttenberg, Fisher Stevens, Austin Pendleton and G. W. Bailey, with Tim Blaney as the voice of the robot named "Johnny 5". A sequel, "Short Circuit 2", was released in 1988.

Søren Peder Lauritz Sørensen (9 January 1868 – 12 February 1939) was a Danish chemist, famous for the introduction of the concept of pH, a scale for measuring acidity and alkalinity. He was born in Havrebjerg, Denmark.

Carsten Erik Olsen (March 1, 1891 – August 19, 1974) was a Danish plant ecologist and plant physiologist, who pioneered the study of plant nutrition in soils of different pH. He was born in Copenhagen and began studies of botany at the University of Copenhagen in 1910, at first with professor Eugenius Warming, then with professor Christen Raunkiær. His doctoral dissertation (1921)

was on the influence of soil pH on the natural distribution of plants. He was then employed by the Carlsberg Laboratory as an assistant to the chemist S. P. L. Sørensen, later in his own lab. There, he worked on plant uptake of ions, especially iron, nitrogen fixation and calcicolous plants.

Charlotte's Shorts is a 90 minute live performance of Charlotte Dean's short stories. The show has traditionally been cast with current and past Groundlings, such as Tim Bagley, Jim Rash, Jillian Bell, Jordan Black, Gary Anthony Williams, Jonathan Stark, Michael Hitchcock, Andrew Friedman, Daniele Gaither, Mindy Sterling, and Laraine Newman. In 2014, "Charlotte's Shorts" was performed at various theaters in Los Angeles, including two shows at The Groundlings Theater. "Charlotte's Shorts" is prominently featured in SF Sketchfest and The Hollywood Fringe Festival.

Gary Anthony Williams (born March 14, 1966) is an American actor and comedian who provided the voice of Uncle Ruckus on "The Boondocks", Yancy Westridge in the video game "Alpha Protocol", and Horace Warfield in "". He appeared on the television series "Weeds", "Boston Legal", "Blue Collar TV", and as "Abe" Kenarban in "Malcolm in the Middle". Williams co-founded and is Artistic Director of the L.A. Comedy Shorts film festival in Hollywood, California. He also starred alongside Cedric the Entertainer on the hit TV Land sitcom "The Soul Man". Williams is currently a regular on "Whose Line is it Anyway?".

Stanley Park is a public park in the town of Blackpool on the Fylde coast in Lancashire, England. It is the town's primary park and covers an area of approximately 104 ha . The park was designed to include significant sporting provisions, along with formal gardens, a boating lake and woodland area. It was designed and built in the 1920s, under the eye of Thomas Mawson.

Salisbury Woodland Gardens is an open space located in the east of Blackpool, flanked by East Park Drive and Woodside Drive and linking Blackpool Zoo with Stanley Park. Known simply as the 'Woodland Gardens' to local people, the site was acquired in 1924 by Blackpool Corporation and was originally developed as a shelter belt for the adjacent Stanley Park Golf Course. The gardens were later developed in the 1940s as an arboretum and public open space for all to enjoy. It was renovated in 1967 by Peter Perry and his 'Flying Squad' (see below). Popular once as a wedding photograph location, the site went into decline during the 1990s. The Council's Ranger Service manage and protect the gardens which they took over in September 2006 and have been funding and undertaking the restoration of the woodland.

The Informant! is a 2009 American biographical-comedy-crime film directed by Steven Soderbergh. Written by Scott Z. Burns, the film stars Matt Damon as the titular informant named Mark Whitacre, as well as Scott Bakula, Joel McHale and Melanie Lynskey. It depicts Whitacre's involvement as a whistleblower in the lysine price-fixing conspiracy of the mid-1990s as described in the 2000 nonfiction book "The Informant", by journalist Kurt Eichenwald.

Mark Edward Whitacre (born May 1, 1957) came to public attention in 1995 when, as president of the BioProducts Division at Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) based in Decatur, Illinois, he was the highest-level corporate executive in U.S. history to become a Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) whistleblower. For three years (1992–95), Whitacre acted as an informant for the FBI, which was investigating ADM for price fixing.

Richard Ford (born February 16, 1944) is an American novelist and short story writer. His best-known works are the novel "The Sportswriter" and its sequels, "Independence Day", "The Lay of the Land" and "Let Me Be Frank With You", and the short story collection "Rock Springs", which contains several widely anthologized stories.

Rock Springs is a collection of short stories by author Richard Ford, published in 1987 and largely dealing with dysfunctional mothers and fathers and their effects on young male narrators.

On Chesil Beach is an upcoming British drama film directed by Dominic Cooke in his motion picture directorial debut. Ian McEwan self-adapted his own 2007 Booker Prize-nominated novella of the same name. It stars Saoirse Ronan and Billy Howle. The film had its world premiere in the Special Presentations section at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 7, 2017.

Billy Howle (born November 9, 1989) is an actor, known for his work as James Warwick on the E4 television series, "Glue". He has since co-starred in the film, "The Sense of an Ending" (as the younger version of Jim Broadbent's lead character) and the miniseries "The Witness for the Prosecution" in the pivotal role of defendant, Leonard Vole. He also appeared in "Dunkirk". Howle will next be seen opposite Saoirse Ronan in the drama, "On Chesil Beach", in the adaptation of Anton Chekhov's iconic play, "The Seagull", and in Netflix film "Outlaw King".

Edward Hunter Davies, OBE (born 7 January 1936) is a British author, journalist and broadcaster. He is the author of a number of books, including the only authorised biography of the Beatles.

Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush is a 1967 British film made based on the novel of the same name by Hunter Davies. It was listed to compete at the 1968 Cannes Film Festival, but the festival was cancelled due to the events of May 1968 in France.

Spy Hunter is an overhead view, vehicular combat game developed by Bally Midway and released in arcades in 1983.

Highway Pursuit is a computer game remake of Spy Hunter created by Adam Dawes in association with Retrospec, initially released in 2003.

Adèle King (born Adèle Condrón-King, 4 April 1951) is an Irish entertainer better known as Twink from her time as a member of a group called Maxi, Dick and Twink which was a girl band in Ireland in the late 1960s and 1970s. She is the mother of singer Chloë Agnew from the group Celtic Woman.

Chloë Alexandra Adele Emily Agnew (born 9 June 1989 in Dublin, Ireland) is an Irish singer and songwriter who is an original former member of the Celtic music group Celtic Woman, as well as its youngest member. She comes from Knocklyon, County Dublin where she lived with her mother Adele "Twink" King and younger sister, Naomi. She sings in English, Irish, Latin, Italian, and German. Agnew has a soprano vocal range.

"Take a Bow" is a song recorded by Barbadian singer Rihanna for "" (2008), the re-release of her third studio album "Good Girl Gone Bad" (2007). The song was written and produced by Tor Erik Hermansen, Mikkel Eriksen, and Shaffer Smith under their stage names StarGate and Ne-Yo. "Take a Bow" was released as the first single from the re-release and the fifth single overall from the two releases. It is an R&B; song that contains elements of dance-pop. Critical reception of "Take a Bow" was mixed, with some critics praising the song's lyrics and powerful balladry, while others criticized StarGate's production as unoriginal.

"Fading" is a song by Barbadian recording artist Rihanna from her fifth studio album, "Loud" (2010). The song was written by Jamal Jones and Ester Dean, whilst production of the song was completed by Jones under his production name, Polow da Don. Musically, the song samples Irish instrumentalist and singer-songwriter Enya's "One by One", whilst lyrically, the song is about leaving a man in a relationship. After "Loud" had strong digital download sales in the United Kingdom, "Fading" charted at number 187 on that country's singles chart in November 2010. The song received generally positive reviews from music critics, who praised da Don's production, but one critic criticized Rihanna for copying herself and failing to create something different. Some critics also compared it to one of Rihanna's previous singles, "Take A Bow". The song has also been performed on select dates of the Loud Tour (2011).

Prevention is an American healthy lifestyle magazine, started in 1950, and published by Rodale Press in Emmaus, Pennsylvania, in the United States. The range of subjects includes food, nutrition, workouts, beauty, and cooking. It was founded by J. I. Rodale and is currently led by Editorial Director Anne Alexander. It is one of the largest magazines in the world, with a circulation of 2 million editions around the world, and over 10,000,000 readers a month. The last edition of the Australian version of "Prevention" was published in December 2016.

Georgia Rickard is an Australian-born journalist, magazine editor, author and media commentator. Her work has appeared in magazines and newspapers across numerous publications both within Australia and globally, for titles such as "Cosmopolitan", "CLEO", "Women's Health", "GQ", "Prevention", and the "Sunday Telegraph".

Roland "Champ" Bailey Jr. (born June 22, 1978) is a former American football cornerback in the National Football League (NFL). He played college football for Georgia, where he earned consensus All-American honors, and was drafted by the Washington Redskins in the first round of the 1999 NFL Draft. He is the brother of former NFL linebacker Boss Bailey.

Rodney "Boss" Bailey (born October 14, 1979) is a former American football linebacker who played in the National Football League. He was originally drafted by the Detroit Lions in the second round of the 2003 NFL Draft. He played college football at the University of Georgia. He is the brother of former NFL cornerback Champ Bailey.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production

company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Earvin "Magic" Johnson Jr. (born August 14, 1959) is an American retired professional basketball player and current president of basketball operations of the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association (NBA). He played point guard for the Lakers for 13 seasons. After winning championships in high school and college, Johnson was selected first overall in the 1979 NBA draft by the Lakers. He won a championship and an NBA Finals Most Valuable Player Award in his rookie season, and won four more championships with the Lakers during the 1980s. Johnson retired abruptly in 1991 after announcing that he had contracted HIV, but returned to play in the 1992 All-Star Game, winning the All-Star MVP Award. After protests from his fellow players, he retired again for four years, but returned in 1996, at age 36, to play 32 games for the Lakers before retiring for the third and final time.

The 1991–92 NBA season was the 76ers 43rd season in the National Basketball Association, and 29th season in Philadelphia. For the season, Charles Barkley changed his jersey number to #32 in honor of Magic Johnson, who retired due to HIV. However, the Sixers had retired that number in honor of Billy Cunningham, who un-retired it for Barkley to wear. After winning seven of their first ten games, the Sixers went on a 7-game losing streak. Plagued by injuries all season, they missed the playoffs by finishing fifth in the Atlantic Division with a 35–47 record. Barkley was selected for the 1992 NBA All-Star Game, where Magic returned and won the All-Star MVP award. Making matters worse for the Sixers, Barkley had a falling out with management when they did not re-sign Rick Mahorn, who went overseas to play in Italy. When the season was over, he demanded a trade which the Sixers obliged sending him to the Phoenix Suns. Mahorn would later on sign as a free agent with the New Jersey Nets during the following offseason.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Zaheer Khan (born 7 October 1978) is a former Indian cricketer who played all forms of the game for Indian national cricket team from 2000 till 2014. He was the second-most successful Indian pace bowler in Test cricket, behind Kapil Dev.

The 2000 ICC KnockOut Trophy was a One Day International cricket tournament held in Kenya (which helped to booster cricket in Kenya). New Zealand were crowned champions and cashed the winner's cheque of US\$250 000. It was their first win in a major ICC tournament. Zaheer Khan, Yuvraj Singh and Marlon Samuels made their ODI debuts during the competition.

Pitch Perfect 2 is a 2015 American musical comedy film directed and co-produced by Elizabeth Banks and written by Kay Cannon. It is a sequel to the 2012 film "Pitch Perfect" and the second installment in the "Pitch Perfect" series. The film centers on the fictional Barden University and The Bellas, an

all-female a cappella singing group. The film features an ensemble cast, including Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Hailee Steinfeld, Brittany Snow, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Chrissie Fit, Kelley Jakle and Shelley Regner as The Bellas. It was released on May 15, 2015 by Universal Pictures.

Anna Ragsdale Camp (born September 27, 1982) is an American actress and singer. She is known for her role as Sarah Newlin in "True Blood", and her recurring roles in "Mad Men", "The Good Wife", and "The Mindy Project". She is also known for her role as Aubrey Posen in "Pitch Perfect" (2012), "Pitch Perfect 2" (2015), and the upcoming "Pitch Perfect 3" (2017). She made her Broadway debut in the 2008 production of "A Country House" and played Jill Mason in the 2008 Broadway revival of "Equus". In 2012, she was nominated for a Drama Desk Award for her performance in the Off-Broadway play "All New People". Camp played Jane Hollander, a researcher for the fictitious "News of the Week" magazine in the Amazon series "Good Girls Revolt." She also had a role in the 2011 film "The Help".

Dogwoman is a series of Australian television telemovies screened on the Nine Network in 2000. The telemovies were created by and starred Magda Szubanski as Margaret O'Halloran. Margaret, a professional dog trainer, is drawn into a world of mystery, intrigue, and murder, which lies beneath the surface of dog-owners. Tara Morice played her sister Pauline O'Halloran and Raj Ryan played her boyfriend Brian Jayasinghe.

Magdalene Mary "Magda" Szubanski (born 12 April 1961) is an Australian television and film actress, comedian and writer.

Paul John Manafort Jr. (born April 1, 1949) is an American lawyer, lobbyist and political consultant. He joined Donald Trump's presidential campaign team in March 2016 and served as campaign manager from June to August 2016. He was previously an adviser to the U.S. presidential campaigns of Republicans Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H. W. Bush, and Bob Dole. In 1980 Manafort co-founded the Washington, D.C.-based lobbying firm Black, Manafort & Stone, along with principals Charles R. Black Jr., and Roger J. Stone. In 1984 it was renamed Black, Manafort, Stone and Kelly (BMSK) & associates, after Peter G. Kelly was recruited.

On June 9, 2016, a meeting was held in Trump Tower in New York City between three senior members of the presidential campaign of Donald Trump Donald Trump Jr., Jared Kushner, and Paul Manafort and at least five other people, including Russian lawyer Natalia Veselnitskaya. The meeting was arranged by publicist and long-time Trump acquaintance, Rob Goldstone on behalf of his client, singer-songwriter Emin Agalarov. It was disclosed to U.S. government officials when Kushner filed a revised version of his security clearance form.

Hugh Michael Jackman (born 12 October 1968) is an Australian actor, singer, and producer. Jackman has won international recognition for his roles in a variety of film genres. He is known for his long-running role as Wolverine in the "X-Men" film series, as well as for his lead roles in films such as the romantic-comedy fantasy "Kate & Leopold" (2001), the action-horror film "Van Helsing" (2004), the magic-themed drama "The Prestige" (2006), the epic fantasy drama "The Fountain" (2006), the epic historical romantic drama "Australia" (2008), the film version of "Les Misérables" (2012), and the thriller "Prisoners" (2013). His work in "Les Misérables" earned him his first Academy Award nomination for Best Actor and his first Golden Globe Award for Best Actor – Motion Picture Musical or Comedy in 2013.

The Prestige is a 2006 British-American mystery thriller film directed by Christopher Nolan, from a screenplay adapted by Nolan and his brother Jonathan from Christopher Priest's 1995 novel of the same name. Its story follows Robert Angier and Alfred Borden, rival stage magicians in London at the end of the 19th century. Obsessed with creating the best stage illusion, they engage in competitive one-upmanship with tragic results. The film stars Hugh Jackman as Robert Angier, Christian Bale as Alfred Borden, and David Bowie as Nikola Tesla. It also stars Scarlett Johansson, Michael Caine, Piper Perabo, Andy Serkis, and Rebecca Hall. The film reunites Nolan with actors Bale and Caine from "Batman Begins" and returning cinematographer Wally Pfister, production designer Nathan Crowley, film score composer David Julyan, and editor Lee Smith.

Field Marshal has been the highest rank in the British Army since 1736. A five-star rank with NATO code OF-10, it is equivalent to an Admiral of the Fleet in the Royal Navy or a Marshal of the Royal Air Force in the Royal Air Force (RAF). A Field Marshal's insignia consists of two crossed batons surrounded by yellow leaves below St Edward's Crown. Like Marshals of the RAF and Admirals of the Fleet, Field Marshals traditionally remain officers for life, though on half-pay when not in an appointment. The rank has been used sporadically throughout its history and was vacant during parts of the 18th and 19th centuries (when all former holders of the rank were deceased). After the Second World War, it became standard practice to appoint the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (later renamed Chief of the General Staff) to the rank on his last day in the post. Army officers occupying the post of Chief of the Defence Staff, the professional head of all the British Armed Forces, were usually promoted to the rank upon their appointment.

Field Marshal Sir Charles Comyn Egerton (10 November 1848 – 20 February 1921) was a senior Indian Army officer from the Egerton family.

Richard Ford (born February 16, 1944) is an American novelist and short story writer. His best-known works are the novel "The Sportswriter" and its sequels, "Independence Day", "The Lay of the Land" and "Let Me Be Frank With You", and the short story collection "Rock Springs", which contains several widely anthologized stories.

Rock Springs is a collection of short stories by author Richard Ford, published in 1987 and largely dealing with dysfunctional mothers and fathers and their effects on young male narrators.

Hook and Ladder No. 4, originally Truck No. 4, is a firehouse located at Delaware Avenue (U.S. Route 9W and New York State Route 443) in Albany, New York, United States. It is an elaborate brick structure in the Dutch Colonial Revival architectural style, designed by Albany architect Marcus T. Reynolds, and completed in 1912. In 2001 it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Marcus Tullius Reynolds (August 20, 1869 – March 18, 1937) was an American architect from the Albany, New York area. Born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, he was raised by his aunt in Albany after the death of his mother. He attended Williams College and Columbia University and began his life as an architect in 1893. He is well known for his bank designs and specifically his design of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company Building in downtown Albany. Many of his buildings still stand today; some are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. He was the brother of the Albany historian and author Cuyler Reynolds.

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 June 1865 – 20 January 1936) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 until his death in 1936.

The 1925 Birthday Honours were appointments by King George V to various orders and honours to reward and highlight good works by citizens of the British Empire. The appointments were made to celebrate the official birthday of The King, and were published in "The London Gazette" on 3 June 1925.

David Weissman is a screenwriter and director. His film credits include "The Family Man" (2000), "Evolution" (2001), and ""When in Rome"" (2010).

The Family Man is a 2000 American romantic comedy-drama film directed by Brett Ratner, written by David Diamond and David Weissman, and starring Nicolas Cage and Téa Leoni. Cage's production company, Saturn Films, helped produce the film. The film centers on a man who sees what could have been had he made a different decision 13 years prior.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop (December 19, 1831 – October 16, 1884), born Bernice Pauahi Pūkaʻa, was an "aliʻi" (noble) of the Royal Family of the Kingdom of Hawaii and a well known philanthropist. At her death, her estate was the largest private landownership in the Hawaiian Islands, comprising approximately 9% of Hawaii's total area. The revenues from these lands are used to operate the Kamehameha Schools, which were established in 1887 according to Pauahi's will. Pauahi was married to businessman and philanthropist Charles Reed Bishop.

Pauahi (c.1804–1826) was a member of the royal family of the Kingdom of Hawaii in the House of Kamehameha. Referred as Pauahi in her lifetime, she is often referred to as Kalanipauahi or Kalani Pauahi to differentiate her from her niece and namesake Bernice Pauahi Bishop.

The Albanian Fascist Party (Albanian: "Partia Fashiste e Shqipërisë" , or PFSH) was a Fascist organization active during World War II which held nominal power in Albania from 1939, when the country was conquered by Italy, until 1943, when Italy capitulated to the Allies. Afterwards, Albania fell under German occupation, and the PFSH was replaced by the Guard of Greater Albania.

Tefik Selim Mborja (1888-1954) was an Albanian politician and lawyer. He served as the general secretary of the Albanian Fascist Party during the Second World War.

Charlotte's Shorts is a 90 minute live performance of Charlotte Dean's short stories. The show has traditionally been cast with current and past Groundlings, such as Tim Bagley, Jim Rash, Jillian Bell, Jordan Black, Gary Anthony Williams, Jonathan Stark, Michael Hitchcock, Andrew Friedman, Daniele Gaither, Mindy Sterling, and Laraine Newman. In 2014, "Charlotte's Shorts" was performed at various theaters in Los Angeles, including two shows at The Groundlings Theater. "Charlotte's Shorts" is prominently featured in SF Sketchfest and The Hollywood Fringe Festival.

Gary Anthony Williams (born March 14, 1966) is an American actor and comedian who provided the voice of Uncle Ruckus on "The Boondocks", Yancy Westridge in the video game "Alpha Protocol", and Horace Warfield in "". He appeared on the television series "Weeds", "Boston Legal", "Blue Collar TV", and as "Abe" Kenarban in "Malcolm in the Middle". Williams co-founded and is Artistic Director of the L.A. Comedy Shorts film festival in Hollywood, California. He also starred alongside Cedric the Entertainer on the hit TV Land sitcom "The Soul Man". Williams is currently a regular on "Whose Line is it Anyway?".

Blood on the Dance Floor is an American electronic music duo from Orlando, Florida, formed in 2006. The group's former line-up consisted of Dahvie Vanity and Jayy Von Monroe. As of 2017, the current members of the group are Dahvie Vanity and Fallon Vendetta. The group released eight studio albums: "Let's Start A Riot" in 2008, "It's Hard to Be A Diamond In A Rhinestone World" in 2008, "Epic" in 2010, "All the Rage in 2011", "Evolution" in 2012, "Bad Blood" in 2013, "Bitchcraft" in 2014, and "Scissors" in 2016. The group released several EPs and a remix album as well before announcing they will be disbanding in 2016.

Angelspit is an electronic music band originally from Sydney, Australia and currently based in the United States. The band was formed in 2004 by vocalists/synthesists Destroyx (Amelia Tan) and ZooG (Karl Learmont). The band's music combines stylistic elements of horror, punk, pop and electronic music. Their work contains imagery revolving around medical experiments and grotesque societies. The band is currently based in Chicago. Angelspit has toured with Angel Theory, Ayria, Ikon, KMFDM, Tankt and The Crüxshadows, and have also shared the stage with bands such as The Sisters of Mercy, Nitzer Ebb, Skinny Puppy and Front Line Assembly. They performed with Lords of Acid during a 22-date U.S. tour in March 2011 and toured the United States with Blood on the Dance Floor in October 2011.

Yolanda Saldívar (born September 19, 1960) is an American woman who was convicted of the murder of Tejano singer, Selena Quintanilla-Pérez on March 31, 1995, at the Days Inn motel in Corpus Christi, Texas. She will be eligible for parole on March 30, 2025.

Mirador de la Flor (English: Lookout of the Flower) is a monument in Corpus Christi, Texas that was unveiled in 1997 to honor Selena Quintanilla-Pérez, the Tejano singer who was murdered by her assistant and head of her fan club Yolanda Saldívar, two years earlier at the age of 23. People from around the world visit the site, which is located only a few miles north of Seaside Memorial Park where Selena is buried. It is located at the corner of Peoples Street T-Head and Shoreline Boulevard and consists of a 5'8" life-sized bronze statue of Selena wearing a leather jacket with microphone in hand, sculpted by H.W. "Buddy" Tatum, a Corpus Christi artist. She is leaning against a concrete pillar looking towards the Corpus Christi Bay.

Carlo Rovelli (born 3 May 1956) is an Italian theoretical physicist and writer who has worked in Italy, the United States and since 2000, in France. His work is mainly in the field of quantum gravity, where he is among the founders of the loop quantum gravity theory. He has also worked in the history and philosophy of science. He collaborates regularly with several Italian newspapers, in particular the cultural supplements of "Il Corriere della Sera", "Il Sole 24 Ore" and "La Repubblica".

Seven Brief Lessons on Physics (Italian: "") is a short book by the Italian physicist Carlo Rovelli. Originally published in Italian in 2014, the book has been translated into 41 languages. It is an Italian

bestseller, with more than 300,000 copies sold in Rovelli's home country.

Mel Shaw (December 19, 1914 – November 22, 2012) was an American animator, design artist, writer, and artist. Shaw was involved in the animation, story design, and visual development of numerous Disney animated films, beginning with "Bambi", which was released in 1942. His other animated film credits, usually involving animation design or the story, included "The Rescuers" in 1977, "The Fox and the Hound" in 1981, "The Black Cauldron" in 1985, "The Great Mouse Detective" in 1986, "Beauty and the Beast" in 1991, and "The Lion King" in 1994. He was named a Disney Legend in 2004 for his contributions to the Walt Disney Company.

The Lion King is a 1994 American animated epic musical film produced by Walt Disney Feature Animation and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 32nd Disney animated feature film, and the fifth animated film produced during a period known as the Disney Renaissance. "The Lion King" was directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, produced by Don Hahn, and has a screenplay credited to Irene Mecchi, Jonathan Roberts, and Linda Woolverton. Its original songs were written by composer Elton John and lyricist Tim Rice, and original scores were written by Hans Zimmer. The film features an ensemble voice cast that includes Matthew Broderick, James Earl Jones, Jeremy Irons, Jonathan Taylor Thomas, Moira Kelly, Nathan Lane, Ernie Sabella, Rowan Atkinson, Robert Guillaume, Madge Sinclair, Whoopi Goldberg, Cheech Marin, and Jim Cummings. The story takes place in a kingdom of lions in Africa and was influenced by William Shakespeare's "Hamlet".

Francesco, Principe Ruspoli (23 February 1899 – 27 October 1989) was the 8th Principe di Cerveteri, 8th Marchese di Riano, 13th Conte di Vignanello and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, son of Alessandro Ruspoli, 7th Prince of Cerveteri and wife Marianita dei Duchi Lante Montefeltro della Rovere. His maternal grandmother was an American heiress from New York City, New York. His great-great-great-great-uncle was Bartolomeo Ruspoli and his great-great-great-great grandfather was ppolito Lante Montefeltro della Rovere. He later became a poet and fought in both world wars.

Alessandro "Dado", Principe Ruspoli (9 December 1924 – 11 January 2005) was an occasional actor and a playboy and eccentric aristocrat, the 9th Principe di Cerveteri, 9th Marchese di Riano, 14th Conte di Vignanello and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire. Dado descends from a brother of Cardinal Bartolomeo Ruspoli. Dado was born in Rome in 1924. His mother and father's first wife Claudia dei Conti Matarazzo, who died when he was 9, was heiress to one of the largest fortunes in Brazil. His father Francesco Ruspoli, 8th Prince of Cerveteri, later a poet, fought in both world wars. Dado became known for his extravagant lifestyle in the 1950s and 60s. He was friends with Brigitte Bardot, Salvador Dalí, Truman Capote, Roger Vadim, Roman Polanski, Emmanuelle Arsan and many others.

Hans Schweikart (1 October 1895 – 1 December 1975) was a German film director, actor and screenwriter. He directed 28 films between 1938 and 1968. He wrote for the film "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi", which was entered into the 11th Berlin International Film Festival.

Night of the Twelve is a 1949 German crime film directed by Hans Schweikart and starring Rudolf Fernau, Ferdinand Marian and Mady Rahl. It was made at the Bavaria Studios in Munich in 1945. It wasn't released before the end of the Second World War, and its eventual premiere took place in 1949. It was one of several crossover films from the Nazi era to debut during the Allied Occupation of Germany.

Joachim I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (Dessau, 7 August 1509 – Dessau, 6 December 1561), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau. After 1544 he served as the first ruler of the re-created Anhalt-Dessau. He was the fourth (but third surviving) son of Ernest I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, by his wife Margarete, daughter of Henry I, Duke of Münsterberg-Oels and granddaughter of George of Podiebrad, King of Bohemia.

Ernest I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau (died Dessau, 12 June 1516), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Dessau. He was the second son of George I, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, yet the first born by his fourth wife Anna, daughter of Albert VIII, Count of Lindow-Ruppin.

Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde JP DL (2 October 1901 – 21 March 1983). The son of Thomas Gair Ashton, 1st Baron Ashton of Hyde and Eva Margaret James. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 1 May 1933. On his death in 1983 he was succeeded in the barony by his son.

Thomas John Ashton, 3rd Baron Ashton of Hyde, (19 November 1926 – 2 August 2008) was the eldest son of Thomas Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde and Marjorie Nell Brookes. He succeeded his father as Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 21 March 1983.

Catherine of Guelders (ca. 1440 – Guelders, January 25, 1497), was regent of the Duchy of Guelders between 1477 and 1492. Catherine of Guelders was the fourth and youngest child of Arnold, Duke of Guelders (1410-1473) and Catherine of Cleves (1417-1479). Until 1477, she led an inconspicuous life, in the shadow of her brother Adolf, at war with his father, and her sisters Mary, married to King James II of Scotland and Margaret, married to Frederick I, Count Palatine of Simmern. Despite efforts by her father, no suitable husband was found for Catherine. 17th century theories that she was secretly married with Louis de Bourbon, Bishop of Liège, are now believed to be false. Everything changed for Catherine in 1477, when Charles the Bold was killed in the Battle of Nancy. Guelders had been under control of Charles the Bold since 1473, and now saw the chance to regain its independence. As her brother Adolf was in Flanders, the States of Guelders convinced him to appoint his sister Catherine as regent, pending his return. Catherine reluctantly agreed. But the regency lasted much longer than expected because Adolf was killed in battle on June 27, 1477. She then continued to rule as regent for his son Charles II, who was held with his sister Philippa by the Burgundians. Catherine became involved in the Guelderian War of Independence with Maximilian of Austria. In 1482, she was forced to conclude peace with Maximilian and to retire from politics. In 1492, she witnessed the regained independence of Guelders under her nephew Charles II, Duke of Guelders. Catherine died in 1497 and was buried in the church of Geldern, where her grave can still be seen.

Arnold of Egmond (14 July 1410 – 23 February 1473) was Duke of Guelders, Count of Zutphen. Arnold was born in Egmond-Binnen, North Holland, the son of John II of Egmond and Maria van Arkel. On 11 July 1423, Arnold, still a boy, succeeded Duke Reinald IV. Arnold was the grandson of Reinald's sister, Johanna. Although the Emperor Sigismund had invested the Duke of Berg with the duchy of Gelders, Arnold retained the confidence of the Estates by enlarging their privileges, and enjoyed the support of Duke Philip of Burgundy. Arnold was betrothed, and afterwards united in marriage to Catherine of Cleves, a niece of Philip of Burgundy. Subsequently, however, Duke Arnold fell out with his ally as to the succession to the see of Utrecht, whereupon Philip joined with the four chief towns of Guelders in the

successful attempt of Arnold's son Adolf to substitute his own for his father's authority. Arnold gave up his claim on Jülich only after his defeat in 1444 by Gerhard VII, Duke of Jülich-Berg. When Charles the Bold became Duke of Burgundy in 1467, after rejecting a compromise, Adolph was thrown into prison. Arnold, against the will of the towns and the law of the land, pledged his duchy to Charles for 300,000 Rhenish florins (1471). Upon Arnold's death two years later at Grave, Charles took possession of the duchy, starting a series of wars that would last more than 70 years.

Colonel Richard Francis Abel Smith (11 October 1933 – 23 December 2004) was a British Army officer. He was the son of Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith (1900–1993) and his wife Lady May Cambridge (1906–1994), née Princess May of Teck, a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria and a niece of Queen Mary. He was born at Kensington Palace in London, England. Richard was the second of three children and the only boy. He was 312th in the line of succession to the British Throne as a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria.

Sir Henry Abel Smith, (8 March 1900 – 24 January 1993) was a British Army officer who served as Governor of Queensland, Australia. He married Lady May Cambridge, a niece of King George V and Queen Mary.

Il ratto delle sabine is an Italian adventure comedy film from 1961, directed by Richard Pottier, written by Edoardo Anton, starring Roger Moore and Jean Marais. The scenario was based on a novel of André Castelot. The film was also known under the title "*L'Enlèvement des Sabines*" (France), "*Il ratto delle sabine*" (Italy), "*Les femmes de Sabine*" (Canada, French title), "*Der Raub der Sabinerinnen*" (West Germany), "*El rapto de las sabinas*" (Spain), "*Romulus and the Sabines*" (USA), "*O Rapto das Sabinas*" (Portugal).

Richard Pottier (6 June 1906, Graz – 2 November 1994, Le Plessis-Bouchard) was an Austrian-born French film director. He was born in the Austro-Hungarian Empire as Ernst Deutsch.

Abdullah I bin Al- Hussein (" Abd Allāh Al- Awal ibn Al- Husayn", February 1882 – 20 July 1951) was the ruler of Jordan and its predecessor state, Transjordan, from 1921 until his assassination in 1951. He was Emir of Transjordan from 11 April 1921 to 25 May 1946 under a British mandate, and was king of an independent nation from 25 May 1946 until his assassination. According to Abdullah, he was a 38th-generation direct descendant of Muhammad as he belongs to the Hashemite family. Born in Mecca, Hejaz, Ottoman Empire, Abdullah was the second of three sons of Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca and his first wife Abdiyya bint Abdullah. He was educated in Istanbul and Hejaz. From 1909 to 1914, Abdullah sat in the Ottoman legislature, as deputy for Mecca, but allied with Britain during World War I. Between 1916 and 1918, he played a key role as architect and planner of the Great Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule that was led by his father Sharif Hussein. Abdullah personally led guerrilla raids on garrisons. Abdullah became emir to the Emirate of Transjordan in April 1921, which he established by his own initiative, and became king to its successor state, Jordan, after it gained its independence in 1948. Abdullah ruled until 1951 when he was assassinated in Jerusalem while attending Friday prayers at the entrance of the Al- Aqsa mosque by a Palestinian who feared that the King was going to make peace with Israel. He was succeeded by his eldest son Talal.

Musbah bint Nasser (1884 – 15 March 1961) was the first queen consort of Jordan. She was born in 1884 in Mecca, Ottoman Empire. She was the elder twin daughter of Amir Nasser Pasha and his wife Dilber Khanum, the younger being Huzaima. In 1904, Musbah married Sayyid Abdullah bin al-Husayn

later King Abdullah I of Jordan at Stinia Palace, ■stinye, Istanbul, Ottoman Empire. She bore him a son and two daughters: Abdullah went on to take two more wives. He married Princess Suzdil Khanum in 1913 and Nahda bint Uman in 1949, making Musbah his senior wife. On 25 May 1946, Abdullah was proclaimed King of Jordan and Musbah, as his first wife, became Queen of Jordan. Queen Musbah died on 15 March 1961 in Irbid, Jordan.

Philip Pendleton Barbour (May 25, 1783 – February 25, 1841) was the tenth Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is the only individual to serve in both positions. Born in Gordonsville, Virginia, Barbour established a legal career in Gordonsville after studying at the College of William & Mary. Several members of Barbour's family, including Governor James Barbour of Virginia, went on to hold prominent political office. Barbour won election to the House of Representatives in 1814 as a member of the Democratic-Republican Party. He served a single term as Speaker from 1821 to 1823 and declined to seek re-election to Congress in 1824. Barbour returned to Congress in 1827 as an ally of Andrew Jackson. Barbour served in Congress until 1830, when he accepted appointment as a judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. President Jackson appointed Barbour to the Supreme Court in 1835 to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation in 1835 of Gabriel Duvall (December 6, 1752 – March 6, 1844). Barbour served on the Court until his death in 1841. On the Court, Barbour generally supported Jacksonian principles and states' rights.

Dr. Sextus Barbour (July 26, 1813 – December 20, 1848) was a prominent American physician and planter. As the son of Philip Pendleton Barbour (May 25, 1783 – February 25, 1841), U.S. Congressman from Virginia and Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Barbour was a scion of the Barbour political family.

Prince Valdemar of Denmark, (27 October 1858 – 14 January 1939) was the third son and youngest child of Christian IX and Louise of Hesse-Kassel. He had a lifelong naval career.

Prince Aage, Count of Rosenborg, (Aage Christian Alexander Robert; 10 June 1887 – 19 February 1940) was a Danish prince and officer of the French Foreign Legion. He was born in Copenhagen the eldest child and son of Prince Valdemar of Denmark and Princess Marie d'Orléans.

Prince Ferdinand of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, The Duke of Castro (Ferdinando Maria Andrea Alfonso Marcus; 28 May 1926 – 20 March 2008) was a claimant to the headship of the former Royal House of the Two Sicilies.

Princess Béatrice Marie Caroline Louise Françoise of Bourbon-Two Sicilies (born 16 June 1950 in Saint-Raphaël, Var, France) is the eldest daughter of Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Castro, Castro-line claimant to the headship of the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies, and his wife, Chantal de Chevron-Villette. Her younger brother, Prince Carlo, Duke of Castro, is the current Castro-line claimant to the headship of the House of Bourbon-Two Sicilies. Since 2014, Béatrice has served as Grand Chancellor of the Sacred Military Constantinian Order of Saint George.

Christian I of Saxe-Merseburg (Dresden, 27 October 1615 – Merseburg, 18 October 1691), was the first duke of Saxe-Merseburg and a member of the House of Wettin. He was the sixth (third surviving) son of Johann Georg I, Elector of Saxony, and his second wife Magdalene Sibylle of Prussia.

Philipp, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg-Lauchstädt (26 October 1657 – 1 July 1690) was a German prince. He was a member of the House of Wettin. He was born in Merseburg, the fifth but third surviving son of Christian I, Duke of Saxe-Merseburg and Christiana of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

Oomana Thinkal is a 1983 Indian Malayalam-language film, directed by Yatheendra Das and produced by Kora George. The film stars Kaviyoor Ponnammamma, Venu Nagavally, Baby Anju and Babu Namboothiri in the lead roles. The film has musical score by M. B. Sreenivasan.

Manamadurai Balakrishnan Sreenivasan (19 September 1925 – 9 March 1988), or MBS, as he was called, was a South Indian music director who worked mainly in the Malayalam and Tamil film industries. He was born to an orthodox Tamil Brahmin family on 19 September 1925 in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. He had his schooling at P.S. High School, Chennai. During his college days at Madras Presidency College, he was attracted to communist ideals and joined the Madras Students Organisation. His acquaintance with Nemai Ghosh, a Bengali director, paved his entry into films. His first film song was written to the words of noted Tamil lyricist, Jayakanthan, for the Tamil film "Paadhai Theriyudhu Paar". He played a major part in the formation of Indian Peoples Theatre Association (IPTA). He formed the Madras Youth Choir in 1971, which sings Indian choral music, based at Chennai. You can contact the choir at "www.madrasyouthchoir.org". MYC sings choral compositions of MBS. They have released a twin cd "Pallupaduvome by Charsur" and propose to release a children's CD "Poo Vaenuma" that was composed by MBS. He had also acted in a Tamil movie, "Agraharathil Kazhuthai". He was married to Zahida Kitchlew, a Kashmiri Muslim, who was the daughter of the freedom fighter Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. They had a son named Kabir. None of them are still alive. M. B. Sreenivasan died suddenly of a heart attack while conducting a choir in the Lakshadweep islands on 9 March 1988. His body was later taken to his homeland, and was cremated there. Zahida, his wife, outlived him for 14 years, dying on 23 October 2002. Kabir died on 4 April 2009.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was

treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Brenda Brave (original title: *Kajsa Kavatt*) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda Brave Helps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director. He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei. As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar. The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life. His mother Käbi is also seen. He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986). Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård. Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay. The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

Hugh Montgomerie, 7th Earl of Eglinton (1613–1669), was the son of Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton and Anne Livingstone. A student of Glasgow University, 1628; he opposed Charles I's ecclesiastical policy. He was a colonel under Leslie at the Battle of Newburn. He failed to seize Tynemouth in 1640. He was engaged in northern campaign under Middleton in 1646. He was defeated by Huntly at the Battle of Aberdeen (1646). He was disqualified for public service until 1660 for being accessory to the Engagement. He was taken prisoner in 1651 by the English and excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654. Hugh married Anne Hamilton in 1631 but she died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Anna Montgomerie. In 1635 he married Mary Leslie. His daughter Lady Margaret married the second Earl of Loudoun and was the mother of Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun (c. 1675 – 1731).

Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton (1588–1661), originally known as Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, was the third son of Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton by his wife Lady Margaret

Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton. In 1612, after spending some time in Paris, and visiting the exiled minister John Welsh of Ayr, he succeeded his childless cousin Hugh Montgomerie, 5th Earl of Eglinton, as Earl of Eglinton. The 5th Earl had made a resigned and settled of the earldom and entail on Seton provided Seton took the name and arms of Montgomerie. This was confirmed by King James VI in 1615. Montgomerie's uncle Alexander Seton called the three year struggle for his nephew's earldom "this over langsome and fashious besines of Eglintoun". Montgomerie petitioned against the imposition of Common Prayer Book in Scotland and assisted in the preparations of the National Covenant. He was a Privy Councillor of Scotland in 1641. Montgomerie, who was commonly known as "Greysteel", commanded a Scottish regiment of horse (cavalry) for the English Parliament and distinguished himself at the Battle of Marston Moor (1644). On the execution of Charles I in 1649 he supported the recall of Charles II and the policy of the Marquess of Argyll. In 1651 he was betrayed to Oliver Cromwell and detained in Edinburgh Castle, but afterwards allowed the liberty of Berwick. His estates sequestered for two years, and he was included in Cromwell's Act of Grace. In 1612 Alexander married Anne Livingstone, daughter of Alexander Livingstone, 1st Earl of Linlithgow and Helenor Hay, she had been a lady in waiting to Princess Elizabeth and Anne of Denmark.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was established in 1972, in order to represent the interests of the newly developed tribal colleges, which are controlled and operated by American Indian nations. One of the most significant achievements of AIHEC was to work with the United States Congress to authorize in 1994 land-grant status to 29 tribal colleges, achieved in October 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. As a result, AIHEC is eligible to have a representative participate in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' Council of Presidents. With administrative headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia near Washington, DC, this organization has member universities located from Michigan west to Alaska and Arizona. AIHEC's membership consists of 36 tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in the United States and one in Canada, whose first tribal college achieved independent status in 1995. AIHEC is jointly governed by the presidents from the member institutions. The organization offers technical assistance to its member colleges, as well as to developing institutions, and leads efforts to promote the Tribal College Movement. In 1989, AIHEC established the American Indian College Fund (AICF) to raise scholarship funds for American Indian students at qualified tribal colleges and universities.

The Tribal College Journal is a nonprofit media organization operating under the auspices of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). The quarterly magazine, website, and e-newsletters address American Indian and Alaska Native higher education. It is a forum for tribal college administrators, faculty, staff, and students, providing discussion for their needs, successes, and evolving missions. The magazine was established in 1989 in Sacramento, California. AIHEC tribal college presidents resolved on November 14, 1989 to support the magazine and gave it editorial independence as opposed to a typical in-house publication. In the summer of 1991, Founding editor Paul Boyer moved operations to Chestertown, Maryland. In 1995, the magazine moved to Mancos, Colorado, and is now located in a building where Paula Gunn Allen used to reside. Paul Boyer, author and education consultant, was the founding editor. Marjane Ambler, previously editor of "High Country News" in Lander, Wyoming, held the position for eleven years. Tina Deschenie, the first Native to hold the position, became the editor in June 2006.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.


The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Bratuku Teruvu (English: Livelihood) is a 1953 Telugu drama film, produced by Kovelamudi Bhaskar Rao under the Bhaskar Productions banner and directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao. It stars Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Savitri in the lead roles and music composed by Ghantasala. The film was also released dubbed in Tamil as "Bale Raman" (1956) and it was remade as the Hindi movie "Jeene Ki Raah" (1969), which was again remade as the Telugu movie "Bharya Biddalu" (1971), with ANR only, and later in Tamil as "Naan Yen Pirandhen" (1972). The film is the debut of famous lyricist "Samadrala Jr." in the film industry.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer. He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943. Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

(, born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddharthas Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale) - "Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac

Fiachnai (died 819).The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810.Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick.The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha.Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154).He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex.On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev.He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev.His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester(1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby.His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke.He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester(bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard.He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598.He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John.On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester.Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Seqenenre Tao (also Seqenera Djehuty-aa or Sekenenra Taa), called 'the Brave', ruled over the last of the local kingdoms of the Theban region of Egypt in the Seventeenth Dynasty during the Second Intermediate Period.He probably was the son and successor to Senakhtenre Ahmose and Queen Tetisheri.The dates of his reign are uncertain, but he may have risen to power in the decade ending in 1560 BC or in 1558 BC (based on the probable accession date of his son,Ahmose I, the first ruler of the eighteenth dynasty, see Egyptian chronology).With his queen, Ahhotep I, Seqenenre Tao fathered two pharaohs, Kamose, his immediate successor who was the last pharaoh of the seventeenth dynasty, and Ahmose I who, following a regency by his mother, was the first pharaoh of the eighteenth.Seqenenre Tao is credited with starting the opening moves in a war of revanchism against Hyksos incursions into Egypt, which saw the country completely liberated during the reign of his son Ahmose I.

Ahmose-Henutemipet was a princess of the late seventeenth dynasty of Egypt.She was a daughter of Pharaoh Seqenenre Tao and probablyQueen Ahhotep I. She was the sister ofAhmose I. She bore the titles "King's Daughter" and "King's Sister."

Archduchess Margarethe Klementine Maria of Austria (in German: "Margarethe Klementine Maria, Erzherzogin von Österreich"; in Hungarian: "Habsburg–Toscanai Margit Klementina Mária fűhercegnő"; 6 July 1870, Alcsút, Austria-Hungary– 2 May 1955, Regensburg) was a member of the Hungarian line of the House of Habsburg and an Archduchess of Austria by birth. Through her marriage to Albert, 8th Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Margarethe Klementine was also a member of the House of Thurn and Taxis.

"Raphael Rainer" Karl Maria Joseph Antonius Ignatius Hubertus Lamoral Prince of Thurn and Taxis (30 May 1906 at Regensburg, Germany - 8 June 1993 at Schwangau, Germany) was the sixth son of Albert, 8th Prince of Thurn and Taxis and his wife Archduchess Margarethe Klementine of Austria. He is the father of Prince Max Emanuel of Thurn and Taxis, the heir presumptive to Albert, 12th Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

Queen Mathilde of Belgium (born "Jonkvrouw" Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz on 20 January 1973) is the wife of King Philippe, who ascended the throne following the abdication of his father, King Albert II, on 21 July 2013. She is the first Belgian-born Queen of the Belgians.

Princess Eléonore of Belgium(Eléonore Fabiola Victoria Anne Marie; born 16 April 2008) is the younger daughter and the youngest of four children of King Philippe and Queen Mathilde of Belgium. She is currently fourth in line to the throne of Belgium after her older siblings Princess Elisabeth, Duchess of Brabant, Prince Gabriel, and Prince Emmanuel.

Break the News is a 1938 British musical comedy film directed by René Clair and starring Jack Buchanan, Maurice Chevalier and June Knight. Two struggling performers decide to create a fake murder scandal in order to drum up publicity for their act. It was based on the novel "Le mort en fuite" by Loïc Le Gouriadec which had previously been made into a 1936 French film "Death on the Run". Songs featured include "It All Belongs to You" (Cole Porter, sung by Chevalier) and "We're Old Buddies" (Van Phillips, Jack Buchanan, sung by Chevalier and Buchanan).

René Clair(11 November 1898 – 15 March 1981) born René- Lucien Chomette, was a French filmmaker and writer. He first established his reputation in the 1920s as a director of silent films in which comedy was often mingled with fantasy. He went on to make some of the most innovative early sound films in France, before going abroad to work in the UK and USA for more than a decade. Returning to France after World War II, he continued to make films that were characterised by their elegance and wit, often presenting a nostalgic view of French life in earlier years. He was elected to the Académie française in 1960. Clair's best known films include "The Italian Straw Hat" (1928), "Under the Roofs of Paris" (1930), "Le Million" (1931), "À nous la liberté" (1931), "I Married a Witch" (1942), and "And Then There Were None" (1945).

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined

by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

The Invisible Menace is a 1938 American mystery film directed by John Farrow and starring Boris Karloff. It was also known as Without Warning.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Yujiulü Doulan (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Dòulún)(?-492) was khagan of the Rouran (485-492) with the title of Fumingdun Khagan (柔然可汗). He was the son of Yujiulü Yucheng.

Yujiulü Yucheng (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Yúchéng)(?-485) was ruler of the Rouran (464-485) with the title of Shouluobuzhen Khagan (柔然可汗). He was the first Rouran ruler to adopt Chinese style era name, which was Yongkang (永康 Yǒngkāng 464-484). He was the elder son of Yujiulü Tuhezhen.

Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre (3 June 1713 – 2 July 1742) was a renowned horticulturist and a British peer. Lord Petre was the son of Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre (1689–1713) and his wife Catherine Walmesley (1697 – 31 January 1785), heiress of the Walmesley family of Lancashire. Petre was born three months after his father's death and spent his childhood at Ingatestone Hall, instead of at Thorndon Hall, the family seat, as his grandmother was still in residence there.

Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre(1689 – 22 March 1713) was a British peer, the son of Thomas Petre, 6th Baron Petre(1633 – 1706) and his wife Mary Clifton, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton. He succeeded to

his title, at the age of 17, upon the death of his father. Robert is said to have spurned wearing a wig in the conventional way, spending instead six hours every day dressing his own hair. He caused an uproar of indignation and outrage in the family when, in 1711, being then only 21, in a freak of gallantry cut off a lock of hair from the head of a celebrated beauty, his distant cousin, Arabella Fermor, daughter of Henry Fermor of Tusmore, Oxfordshire.

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol. It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Adolph I, Prince of Anhalt- Köthen (died Zerbst, 28 August 1473), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt- Köthen. He was the eldest son of Albert IV, Prince of Anhalt- Köthen, by his first wife Elisabeth, daughter of Gebhard III, Count of Mansfeld.

Magnus, Prince of Anhalt- Köthen (1455 – 29 October 1524) was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt- Köthen. He was the third (but eldest surviving) son of Adolph I, Prince of Anhalt- Köthen, by his wife Cordula, daughter of Albert III, Count of Lindau- Ruppin.

Philibert I (17 August 1465, Chambéry – 22 September 1482), surnamed the Hunter, was the son of Amadeus IX, Duke of Savoy and Yolande of Valois. Philibert was Duke of Savoy from 1472 to 1482. After his father's death in 1472, his mother became regent. He married in 1476 to his cousin Bianca Maria Sforza and had no children. Therefore, his duchy was inherited by his younger brother Charles after he died from tuberculosis at the age of just 17.

Yolande of France (23 September 1434 – 23 August 1478) was a Duchess consort of Savoy by marriage to Duke Amadeus IX of Savoy, and regent of Savoy during the minority of her son Philibert I of Savoy from 1472 until 1478. She was named after her grandmother, Yolande of Aragon. She is sometimes known as "Yolande of France".

Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde JP DL (2 October 1901 – 21 March 1983). The son of Thomas Gair Ashton, 1st Baron Ashton of Hyde and Eva Margaret James. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 1 May 1933. On his death in 1983 he was succeeded in the barony by his son.

Thomas John Ashton, 3rd Baron Ashton of Hyde, (19 November 1926 – 2 August 2008) was the eldest son of Thomas Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde and Marjorie Nell Brookes. He succeeded his father as Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 21 March 1983.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (13 November 1780 – 27 June 1839) was the leader of the Sikh Empire, which ruled the northwest Indian subcontinent in the early half of the 19th century. He survived smallpox in infancy but lost sight in his left eye. He fought his first battle alongside his father at age 10. After his father died, he fought several wars to expel the Afghans in his teenage years and was proclaimed as the "Maharaja of Punjab" at age 21. His empire grew in the Punjab region under his leadership through 1839. Prior to his rise, the Punjab region had numerous warring misls (confederacies), twelve of which were under Sikh rulers and one Muslim. Ranjit Singh successfully absorbed and united the Sikh misls and took over other local kingdoms to create the Sikh Empire. He repeatedly defeated invasions by outside armies, particularly those arriving from Afghanistan, and established friendly relations with the British. Ranjit Singh's reign introduced reforms, modernisation, investment into infrastructure and general prosperity. His Khalsa army and government included Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and Europeans. His legacy includes a period of Sikh cultural and artistic renaissance, including the rebuilding of the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar as well as other major gurdwaras, including Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Bihar and Hazur Sahib Nanded, Maharashtra under his sponsorship. He was popularly known as "Sher-e-Punjab", or "Lion of Punjab". Maharaja Ranjit Singh was succeeded by his son Maharaja Kharak Singh.

Sir Duleep Singh (4 September 1838 – 22 October 1893), also known as His Highness Maharaja Sir Duleep Singh, or Sir Dalip Singh and later in life nicknamed the "Black Prince of Perthshire", was the last "Maharaja" of the Sikh Empire. He was Maharaja Ranjit Singh's youngest son, the only child of Maharani Jind Kaur. He was placed in power in September 1843, at the age of five, with his mother ruling on his behalf, and after their defeat in the Sikh Anglo War, under a British Resident. He was subsequently kidnapped by the British Crown, and thereafter exiled to Britain at age 15 where he was befriended by Queen Victoria, who is reported to have written of the Punjabi Maharaja: "Those eyes and those teeth are too beautiful". The Queen was godmother to several of his children. He died young, living most of his final years in the United Kingdom. His mother had effectively ruled when he was very young and he managed to meet her again on 16 January 1861 in Calcutta and return with her to the United Kingdom. During the last two years of her life, his mother told the Maharaja about his Sikh heritage and the Empire which once had been his to rule. In June 1861, he was first appointed as a Knight in the Order of the Star of India.

Colonel Richard Francis Abel Smith (11 October 1933 – 23 December 2004) was a British Army officer. He was the son of Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith (1900–1993) and his wife Lady May Cambridge (1906–1994), née Princess May of Teck, a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria and a niece of Queen Mary. He was born at Kensington Palace in London, England. Richard was the second of three children and the only boy. He was 312th in the line of succession to the British Throne as a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria.

Sir Henry Abel Smith, (8 March 1900 – 24 January 1993) was a British Army officer who served as Governor of Queensland, Australia. He married Lady May Cambridge, a niece of King George V and Queen Mary.

Louis I, Prince of Monaco (25 July 1642, in Prince's Palace of Monaco – 3 January 1701, in Rome) was Prince of Monaco from 1662 until 1701. "Louis Grimaldi" was the elder son of Prince Hercule of Monaco and Maria Aurelia Spinola. Louis married Catherine Charlotte de Gramont, daughter of Marshal Antoine III de Gramont, on 30 March 1660 in Pau. They had six children: In 1662 Louis succeeded his grandfather Honoré II as Prince of Monaco. In 1666 he distinguished himself at the Four Days' Battle between the English and Dutch fleets. On 5 July 1668 he took the oath to King Louis XIV of France in the Parlement on account of being Duke of Valentinois and a Peer of France. He was made a knight of

the French royal orders on 31 December 1688. In 1699 Louis XIV sent Louis to Rome as ambassador extraordinary. There on 19 December he presented the insignia of the Order of the Holy Spirit to James Louis and Alexander Benedict Sobieski, the two sons of King John III of Poland. Louis remained in Rome, where he died 3 January 1701. His remains were transported back to Monaco.

Catherine Charlotte de Gramont (1639 – 4 June 1678) was the Princess of Monaco by marriage to Louis I of Monaco. She is known to have been a mistress of Louis XIV of France in 1666.

Camilo Ponce Enríquez (January 31, 1912 in Quito – September 13, 1976) was an Ecuadorian political figure. He served as the 30th President of Ecuador between 1956 and 1960. He was married to Dolores Marta Graciade Gangotena y Jijón. Ponce initially ran in the presidential election of 1948, but only came in third place. In 1951 Ponce, along with Sixto Durán Ballén founded the Movimiento Social Cristiano (MSC), which later became the Partido Social Cristiano (PSC). In 1956 he won the presidential election and named Durán Ballén minister of public works. He ran a final time in the election of 1968, once again coming in third place.

Dolores Marta Graciade Gangotena y Jijón was an Ecuadorian art collector, conservationist. She was First Lady of Ecuador to Camilo Ponce Enríquez from 16 September 1956 to 31 August 1960.

Abel Valdemarsen (1218 – 29 June 1252) was Duke of Schleswig from 1232 to 1252 and King of Denmark from 1250 until his death in 1252. He was the son of Valdemar II by his second wife, Berengaria of Portugal, and brother to Eric IV and Christopher I. As Duke of Schleswig, Abel came into conflict with his brother, King Eric IV, whose murder in 1250 he was suspected of orchestrating. Upon taking an oath to clear himself of the allegations, he was elected king. After a short reign, he was killed during a military expedition in Frisia. Abel's reign was the shortest of any Danish monarch since the 9th century. He founded a line of Dukes of Schleswig - the "Abel family" - which ruled the Duchy of Schleswig until 1375.

Eric I Abelsøn (died 27 May 1272) was a Danish nobleman. He was the ruling Duke of Schleswig from 1260 until his death in 1272. He was the second son of King Abel of Denmark, Duke of Schleswig and Mechtilde of Holstein.

Humphrey Napier Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington, KCVO (20 August 1859 – 30 July 1919) was a British peer, the son of Henry Sturt, 1st Baron Alington. He succeeded to the Barony on 17 February 1904.

Captain Napier George Henry Sturt, 3rd Baron Alington (1 November 1896 – 17 September 1940) was a British peer, the son of Humphrey Sturt, 2nd Baron Alington. He was born in November 1896 in St. Marylebone district of London. He succeeded to the Barony on 30 July 1919 on the death of his father. He owned the Crichel House estate in Dorset. He married Lady Mary Sibell Ashley-Cooper, daughter of Anthony Ashley-Cooper, 9th Earl of Shaftesbury, on 27 November 1928. They had one child: Hon. Mary Anna Sibell Elizabeth Sturt (b. 1929, d. 2010) who later fought the Government and won, leading to the resignation of a Minister, in the Crichel Down Affair. Alington may well be most notable for having dated Tallulah Bankhead in the 1920s. Alington was described as "well cultivated, bisexual, with sensuous, meaty lips, a distant, antic charm, a history of mysterious disappearances, and a streak of cruelty." His bisexuality was well known. He was a friend of the Polish composer Karol Szymanowski who dedicated his highly sensuous "Songs of an infatuated Muezzin Op.42" to the

handsome young Englishman, on their publication in 1922. He had no male heir upon his death, so the title became extinct. The Crichton estate passed to his 11-year-old daughter Mary, who later married Commander George (known as "Toby") Marten.

Margarete Weißkirchner (1460-1500), was the common-law-spouse of Philip I, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg from 1477 until their death in 1500. They openly lived together after the death of Philip's spouse in 1477. They could not marry, because she was a commoner. Margaret was not considered Philip's royal mistress, but was treated as if though they were married. He appeared with her in public. The most representative testimony is probably the first large-scale double-portrait in art history, the so-called "Gotha Lovers". Their relationship is exceptionally well documented. The couple had three children: These children could not inherit the county, because they did not belong to the high nobility. Nevertheless, Philip and Margareta included them in their will.

Count Philipp I of Hanau-Münzenberg, nicknamed "Philipp the Younger", (20 September 1449, at Windecken Castle – 26 August 1500) was a son of Count Reinhard III of Hanau and Countess Palatine Margaret of Mosbach. He was the Count of Hanau from 1452 to 1458. The county was then divided between him and his uncle Philipp the Elder. Philipp the Younger received Hanau-Münzenberg and ruled there from 1458 until his death.

Charles Henry Mills, 1st Baron Hillingdon (26 April 1830 – 3 April 1898), known as Sir Charles Mills, 2nd Baronet, from 1872 to 1886, was an Anglo-Jewish banker and Conservative politician. Hillingdon was the only son of Sir Charles Mills, 1st Baronet, and his wife Emily, daughter of Richard Henry Cox. He was a partner in the banking firm of Glyn, Mills & Co.; In 1865 he entered Parliament for Northallerton, a seat he held until 1866 when he was unseated due to bribery by his agents. Later, he represented Kent West from 1868 to 1885. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1872, inheriting Hillingdon Court. On 15 February 1886 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hillingdon, of Hillingdon in the County of Middlesex. Lord Hillingdon had married Lady Louisa Isabella, daughter of Henry Lascelles, 3rd Earl of Harewood, in 1853. He died in April 1898, aged 67, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son Charles. Lady Hillingdon died in November 1918, aged 88.

Sir Charles Mills, 1st Baronet (23 January 1792 – 4 October 1872) was a British banker and member of the Council of India. Born at Popes, Hatfield, he was the third son of William Mills, a director of the Honourable East India Company, and the younger brother of John Mills. Like his father, he was connected with the banking firm of Glyn, Mills and Company, in conjunction with Sir Richard Glyn, 1st Baronet and later his son Lord Wolverton and grandson George Grenfell Glyn. On 28 August 1822, he was appointed a director of the East India Company, retaining the post until 1858. Upon the liquidation of the Company by the Government of India Act 1858, he was appointed to the Council of India, acting as a financial adviser to the Secretary of State for India until resigning in 1868. He was created a baronet, of Hillingdon Court, Middlesex, on 17 November 1868, for his services on the council. In 1825, he married Emily Cox, daughter of the banker Richard Henry Cox, of Hillingdon House, Middlesex. Sir Charles had Hillingdon Court built nearby to serve as the Mills family home. Their son Charles Henry followed his father into banking and was later raised to the Peerage as Baron Hillingdon. He died in 1872 at Hillingdon Court, having acquired a large estate there.

Henry James Tufton, 1st Baron Hothfield (4 June 1844 – 29 October 1926), known as Sir Henry James Tufton, 2nd Baronet, from 1871 to 1881, was a British peer, Liberal politician and owner and breeder of racehorses. Hothfield was the son of Sir Richard Tufton, 1st Baronet, and his wife Adelaide Amelie Lacour. His father was the reputed natural son of Henry Tufton, 11th and last Earl of Thanet, and had

succeeded to the Tufton estates on the death of the Earl in 1849. Hothfield succeeded his father as second Baronet in 1871 and in 1881 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Hothfield, of Hothfield in the County of Kent. The same year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland, a post he held until 1926. In 1886, he also served briefly as a Lord-in-waiting (government whip in the House of Lords) in the Liberal administration of William Ewart Gladstone. He was also a prominent breeder and owner of racehorses. Lord Hothfield married Alice Harriet, daughter of Reverend William James Stracy-Clitherow, in 1872. He died in October 1926, aged 82, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son John. Lady Hothfield died in 1914.

John Sackville Richard Tufton, 2nd Baron Hothfield, (8 November 1873 – 21 December 1952) was a British Army officer, farmer and land owner, and an English first-class cricketer active 1897–99 who played for Kent. He was born in Ashford, and died in Bayswater. He succeeded to his title as the 2nd Lord Hothfield in 1926. Tufton was born on 8 November 1873 the eldest son of Henry Tufton, 1st Baron Hothfield, and was educated at Eton College. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards, but resigned from active duty and took a Militia position in the 3rd Battalion of The Royal Sussex Regiment. Promoted to captain on 18 August 1900, he again saw active service with the regiment in the Second Boer War in South Africa. Following the end of that war, he returned with most of his battalion on the "SS Dominion", arriving in Southampton in September 1902. He again served during the First World War, and was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Order (DSO). He inherited his father's estates in Yorkshire and Westmorland and his father's love of farming. He was twice Mayor of Appleby before the Second World War. In 1947 he had to sell most of land and property mainly to his tenants.

Frederick of Anhalt-Harzgerode (16 November 1613, Ensding, Bavaria – 30 June 1670, Plötzkau), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and the first ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Harzgerode. He was the fourth (but third surviving son) of Christian I, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, by his wife Anna of Bentheim-Tecklenburg, daughter of Arnold III, Count of Bentheim-Steinfurt-Tecklenburg-Limburg. In fact, he was the youngest son of his parents who survived into adulthood: his younger brother, Frederick Louis, born in 1619, died in infancy.

William Louis of Anhalt-Harzgerode (Harzgerode, 18 August 1643 – Harzgerode, 14 October 1709), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and the last ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Harzgerode. He was the eldest child and only son of Frederick, Prince of Anhalt-Harzgerode, by his first wife Johanna Elisabeth, daughter of John Louis, Prince of Nassau-Hadamar.

Margarete Weißkirchner (1460-1500), was the common-law-spouse of Philip I, Count of Hanau-Münzenberg from 1477 until their death in 1500. They openly lived together after the death of Philip's spouse in 1477. They could not marry, because she was a commoner. Margaret was not considered Philip's royal mistress, but was treated as if though they were married. He appeared with her in public. The most representative testimony is probably the first large-scale double-portrait in art history, the so-called "Gotha Lovers". Their relationship is exceptionally well documented. The couple had three children: These children could not inherit the county, because they did not belong to the high nobility. Nevertheless, Philip and Margareta included them in their will.

Count Philipp I of Hanau-Münzenberg, nicknamed "Philipp the Younger", (20 September 1449, at Windecken Castle – 26 August 1500) was a son of Count Reinhard III of Hanau and Countess Palatine Margaret of Mosbach. He was the Count of Hanau from 1452 to 1458. The county was then divided between him and his uncle Philipp the Elder. Philipp the Younger received Hanau-Münzenberg and ruled

there from 1458 until his death.

John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley(17 July 1797 – 13 November 1861), born John Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood House(then in Kingswinford, and now in Kinver) in Staffordshire was a British MP.He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Foley of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire and his wife Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts.He inherited the Prestwood estate from his mother, whose mother Eliza Foley was a descendant of Philip Foley.He represented the borough of Droitwich in Parliament from 1822 to 1835 as a Whig and East Worcestershire from 1847 to 1861(initially as a Whig and from 1859 as a Liberal).He married Charlotte Margaret Gage, daughter of John Gage and Mary Milbanke and granddaughter of General Thomas Gage and Margaret Kemble, on 20 October 1825.Their son was Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts- Foley

Edward Foley(16 March 1747 – 22 June 1803) was the second son of Thomas, 1st Lord Foley.Like his brother, he was profligate with the great family wealth.His father's will settled the paternal estate at Stoke Edith, Herefordshire together with the manor of Malvern and property bought from Lord Montfort, but limited him to an annuity from the estate, the balance of the income being applied to pay his debts.He married firstly Lady Anne Coventry(daughter of George Coventry, 6th Earl of Coventry) without having children before the marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1786.In 1790, he married his distant cousin Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts, by whom he had two sons, Edward Thomas Foley and John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley.She was the heiress of the Prestwood estate, formerly owned by Philip Foley.On their marriage, the Stoke Edith estate was settled to go to their eldest son and the Prestwood estate to their second.Edward Foley sat as Member of Parliament for Droitwich from April 1768 to May 1774; then for Worcestershire until his death.

William Henry Hare Hedges- White, 3rd Earl of Bantry(10 November 1801 – 15 January 1884) was an Anglo- Irish Conservative peer.He was the second son of Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry and Lady Margaret Anne Hare.In 1840 he took the additional surname of Hedges after inheriting the estates of his great- uncle, Robert Hedges Eyre.He served as High Sheriff of County Cork in 1848.He succeeded his elder brother as Earl of Bantry following his death in 1868.On 6 July 1869 Lord Bantry was elected as an Irish representative peer and took his seat in the House of Lords.On 16 Apr 1845 he married Jane Herbert, and together they had six children.His daughter Olivia Charlotte married Arthur Guinness.He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his only son, William Hedges- White.

Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry (6 August 1767 – 2 May 1851) was an Anglo-Irish soldier and peer.White was born in a gentry family in Ireland.He was the son and heir of Simon White of Bantry by his wife Frances Jane Hedges, daughter of Richard Hedges of Macroom Castle.He was the grandson of Richard White, who had made an immense fortune through his work as a lawyer, and the family owned extensive estates in County Cork.In 1797, White led forces loyal to the Kingdom of Great Britain against a French invasion force, which had landed at Bantry Bay in order to support Irish rebels in the lead up to the Irish Rebellion of 1798.For his loyalty to The Crown, he was created Baron Bantry in the Peerage of Ireland on 24 March 1797.He was also awarded a gold medal as a token of thanks from the City of Cork.He was further honoured on 29 December 1800, when he was created Viscount Bantry.Lord Bantry was awarded an earldom on 22 January 1816 when he was made Earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven, both titles in the Peerage of Ireland.He lived at Bantry House, Cork.He married Lady Margaret Anne Hare, the daughter of William Hare, 1st Earl of Listowel, on 3 November 1799.They had four children:

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden-Baden, "Hereditary Prince of Baden-Baden" (23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden-Baden. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden-Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern – Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden-Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy (1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden-Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden-Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen-Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008. Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos. He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it. The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor. He is the son of Félix Leclerc. Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists. He has directed more than 20 short and medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert LePage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota". He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window (Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001. His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at Dawn (Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017. The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.

Domitila (or Domitília) deCastro Canto e Melo (December 27, 1797 —November 3, 1867), 1st Viscountess with designation as a Grandee, then 1st Marchioness of Santos, was a Brazilian noblewoman and the long-term mistress and favorite of Emperor Pedro I.

Maria Isabel de Alcântara Bourbon (São Paulo, 28 February 1830 – 5 September 1896) was the third daughter (fifth child) of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil and his mistress, Domitila de Castro, Marchioness of Santos. Maria Isabel received the same name as her second sister, the Duchess of Ceara, who died in 1828. She was never given any titles by her father due to his marriage to Amélie of Leuchtenberg. Still, Pedro I acknowledged her as his daughter in his will but gave her no share of his state, except asking for his widow to aid in her education and upbringing. He had wished that she be given a good European education like her oldest sister, the Duchess of Goiás. However, the Marchioness declined to send the girl to Europe. On 2 September 1848, at the age of eighteen, Maria Isabel married Pedro Caldeira Brant, the Count of Iguaçu, son of Felisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of Barbacena. At their wedding, Maria Isabel became the second Countess of Iguaçu. The couple had seven children. She died on 5 September 1896, at sixty-six years of age, in São Paulo.

Eduardo Nicanor Frei Montalva (January 16, 1911 – January 22, 1982) was a Chilean political leader. In his long political career, he was Minister of Public Works, president of his Christian Democratic Party, senator, President of the Senate, and the 28th president of Chile from 1964 to 1970. His eldest son, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, also became president of Chile (1994–2000). Frei's Christian Democratic Party supported the Armed Forces intervention to remove his successor Salvador Allende from office in 1973, after the Chamber of Deputies, on August 22, 1973, accused Allende of violating the Constitution and called for his overthrow. He was later a vocal opponent of the Augusto Pinochet regime. On January 22, 1982, Frei was assassinated in Santiago, Chile.

Eduardo Alfredo Juan Bernardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle (born June 24, 1942) is a Chilean politician and civil engineer who was President of Chile from 1994 to 2000. He was also a Senator, fulfilling the role of President of the Senate from 2006 to 2008. He attempted a comeback as the candidate of the ruling Concertación coalition for the 2009 presidential election, but was narrowly defeated. His father was Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970.

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford (1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo-Norman nobleman. He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey (IV) de Bohun (1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England. He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Joan of Navarre, also known as Joanna (– 10 June 1437) was Duchess of Brittany by marriage to Duke John IV, and later Queen of England by marriage to King Henry IV. She served as regent of Brittany from 1399 until 1403 during the minority of her son. She also served as regent of England during the absence of her stepson, Henry V, in 1415. Four years later he imprisoned her and confiscated her money and land. Joan was released in 1422, shortly before Henry V's death. Joan was a daughter of King Charles II of Navarre and Joan of France.

Joan of France, also known as "Joan" or "Joanna of Valois" (24 June 1343, Châteauneuf-sur-Loire – 3 November 1373, Évreux), was the daughter of John II of France (called "The Good"), and his first wife, Bonne of Luxembourg. She married Charles II of Navarre (called "The Bad"), and became Queen-consort of Navarre.

James V. Kern (September 22, 1909, New York City, New York – November 9, 1966, Encino, California) was an American singer, songwriter, screenwriter, actor, and director. Educated at the Fordham Law School, Kern worked for a while as an attorney. He sang with the George Olsen Trio, and appeared with the Olsen orchestra in the musical "Good News". From 1927 to 1939, he sang with and wrote for the Yacht Club Boys quartet, with whom he appeared in several motion pictures. He became a screenwriter and later a director. In film, he directed mainly "B" pictures, but after he moved to television, he directed hundreds of series episodes. He was one of the house directors on "I Love Lucy" in the 1950s. He directed "My Three Sons" for most of two seasons in the 1960s. When he died suddenly of a heart attack at age 57, several episodes of the show remained only partially completed for the 1966/67 season, so director James Sheldon was brought in by series producers to round out the season. He joined ASCAP in 1955. His popular-song compositions include "Easy Street, Lover, Lover, Little Red Fox," and "Shut the Door."

April Showers is a 1948 American musical film directed by James V. Kern and written by Peter Milne. The film stars Jack Carson, Ann Sothorn, Robert Alda, S. Z. Sakall, Robert Ellis and Richard Rober. The film was released by Warner Bros. on March 27, 1948. "April Showers" was based in great part on the vaudeville career of Buster Keaton, who sued Warner Bros. and received only \$3500.

Abdullah I bin Al- Hussein (" Abd All■h Al- Awal ibn Al- Husayn", February 1882 – 20 July 1951) was the ruler of Jordan and its predecessor state, Transjordan, from 1921 until his assassination in 1951. He was Emir of Transjordan from 11 April 1921 to 25 May 1946 under a British mandate, and was king of an independent nation from 25 May 1946 until his assassination. According to Abdullah, he was a 38th-generation direct descendant of Muhammad as he belongs to the Hashemite family. Born in Mecca, Hejaz, Ottoman Empire, Abdullah was the second of three sons of Hussein bin Ali, Sharif of Mecca and his first wife Abdiyya bint Abdullah. He was educated in Istanbul and Hejaz. From 1909 to 1914, Abdullah sat in the Ottoman legislature, as deputy for Mecca, but allied with Britain during World War I. Between 1916 and 1918, he played a key role as architect and planner of the Great Arab Revolt against Ottoman rule that was led by his father Sharif Hussein. Abdullah personally led guerrilla raids on garrisons. Abdullah became emir to the Emirate of Transjordan in April 1921, which he established by his own initiative, and became king to its successor state, Jordan, after it gained its independence in 1948. Abdullah ruled until 1951 when he was assassinated in Jerusalem while attending Friday prayers at the entrance of the Al- Aqsa mosque by a Palestinian who feared that the King was going to make peace with Israel. He was succeeded by his eldest son Talal.

Musbah bint Nasser (1884 – 15 March 1961) was the first queen consort of Jordan. She was born in 1884 in Mecca, Ottoman Empire. She was the elder twin daughter of Amir Nasser Pasha and his wife Dilber Khanum, the younger being Huzaima. In 1904, Musbah married Sayyid Abdullah bin al-Husayn later King Abdullah I of Jordan at Stinia Palace, ■stinye, Istanbul, Ottoman Empire. She bore him a son and two daughters: Abdullah went on to take two more wives. He married Princess Suzdil Khanum in 1913 and Nahda bint Uman in 1949, making Musbah his senior wife. On 25 May 1946, Abdullah was proclaimed King of Jordan and Musbah, as his first wife, became Queen of Jordan. Queen Musbah died on 15 March 1961 in Irbid, Jordan.

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer. She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s. Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from

the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen. In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves". She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress. Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe. The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception: she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota Mayi Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

The Monocle Laughs or The Monocle (French: *Le monocle rit jaune*, Italian: *L'ispettore spara a vista*) is a 1964 French-Italian comedy thriller film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Paul Meurisse, Marcel Dalio and Olivier Despax. It is the third in a trilogy of films directed by Lautner and starring Meurisse. It is preceded by "The Black Monocle" (1961) and "The Eye of the Monocle" (1962).

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean-Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint-Cyr.

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the

Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Due marine e un generale (translated: "Two Marines and a General", internationally released as *War Italian Style*) is a 1965 Italian comedy film directed by Luigi Scattini. The film puts together the famous Italian comedian duo of Franco Franchi and Ciccio Ingrassia and the silent cinema icon Buster Keaton. The Keaton role is a mute role, except for the words Thank you that he pronounces in the final scene of the film.

Luigi Scattini (17 May 1927 – 12 July 2010) was an Italian film director and screenwriter. Scattini graduated in law, then he began his career as a journalist and a film critic for several weekly magazines such as "Gente" and "Oggi". In the 1960s he entered the cinema industry as a director of ephemeral films and mondo documentaries. He also directed several feature films, including the comedy "War Italian Style" with Buster Keaton. He was also active as a producer, a film editor and a dubbing director. He was the father of the actress Monica Scattini.

Motherland Hotel is a 1986 Turkish film directed by Ömer Kavur. It is an adaptation of the novel of the same name by Yusuf Atılgan.

Ömer Kavur (18 June 1944 – 12 May 2005) was a Turkish film director, producer and screenwriter. He directed 14 films between 1974 and 2003. His film "Gece Yolculuğu" was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 1988 Cannes Film Festival. Nine years later, his film "Akrebin Yolculuğu" was screened in the same section at the 1997 Festival. He died on May 12, 2005, of lymphoma at his home in Teşvikiye, Istanbul, and was buried at the Zincirlikuyu Cemetery following the religious funeral service held at the Teşvikiye Mosque.

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford(1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo- Norman nobleman.He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey(IV) de Bohun(1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England.He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander.Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI.He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666.Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska.He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654.He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz.He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander.He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI.Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza.He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694.He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów.Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702.Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673.He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666.As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681.He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and become famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna.He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary.In the Kings election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne.He supported the Warsaw Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden.He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun (died 1062) was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from 1048 until his death.He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Abu Kalijar Marzuban(died October 1048) was the Buyid amir of Fars(1024 – 1048), Kerman(1028–1048) and Iraq(1044 – 1048).He was the eldest son of Sultan al- Dawla.

Fannā (Panāh) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of Aḥud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty")(September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East.The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncleImad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids.In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion.After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his

cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Abu Nasr Firuz Kharshadh (died December 22, 1012), better known by his "laqab" of Baha al-Dawla was the Buyid amir of Iraq (988–1012), along with Fars and Kerman (998–1012). His early reign was dominated by struggles with his rival relatives over control of the western Persian provinces, but by 998 he managed to establish his supremacy over the Buyid confederation. His reign nevertheless saw the increasing encroachment of neighbouring powers on Buyid territory, and marks the beginning of the decline of the Buyids' power. He was the third son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was a Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Bratuku Teruvu (English: Livelihood) is a 1953 Telugu drama film, produced by Kovelamudi Bhaskar Rao under the Bhaskar Productions banner and directed by P. S. Ramakrishna Rao. It stars Akkineni Nageswara Rao, Savitri in the lead roles and music composed by Ghantasala. The film was also released dubbed in Tamil as "Bale Raman" (1956) and it was remade as the Hindi movie "Jeene Ki Raah" (1969), which was again remade as the Telugu movie "Bharya Biddalu" (1971), with ANR only, and later in Tamil as "Naan Yen Pirandhen" (1972). The film is the debut of famous lyricist "Samadrala Jr." in the film industry.

P. S. Ramakrishna Rao (b: 12 October 1918 - d: 7 September 1986) was a veteran Telugu film director and producer. He married Bhanumathi Ramakrishna, a multi-talented film artist from South India, on 8 August 1943. Raavu Balasaraswathi is his sister.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Ehdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince, but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

The Invisible Menace is a 1938 American mystery film directed by John Farrow and starring Boris Karloff. It was also known as Without Warning.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Catherine of Guelders (ca. 1440 – Guelders, January 25, 1497), was regent of the Duchy of Guelders between 1477 and 1492. Catherine of Guelders was the fourth and youngest child of Arnold, Duke of Guelders (1410-1473) and Catherine of Cleves (1417–1479). Until 1477, she led an inconspicuous life, in the shadow of her brother Adolf, at war with his father, and her sisters Mary, married to King James II of Scotland and Margaret, married to Frederick I, Count Palatine of Simmern. Despite efforts by her father, no suitable husband was found for Catherine. 17th century theories that she was secretly married with Louis de Bourbon, Bishop of Liège, are now believed to be false. Everything changed for Catherine in 1477, when Charles the Bold was killed in the Battle of Nancy. Guelders had been under control of Charles the Bold since 1473, and now saw the chance to regain its independence. As her brother Adolf was in Flanders, the States of Guelders convinced him to appoint his sister Catherine as regent, pending his return. Catherine reluctantly agreed. But the regency lasted much longer than expected because Adolf was killed in battle on June 27, 1477. She then continued to rule as regent for his son Charles II, who was held with his sister Philippa by the Burgundians. Catherine became involved in the Guelderian War of Independence with Maximilian of Austria. In 1482, she was forced to conclude peace with Maximilian and to retire from politics. In 1492, she witnessed the regained independence of Guelders under her nephew Charles II, Duke of Guelders. Catherine died in 1497 and was buried in the church of Geldern, where her grave can still be seen.

Arnold of Egmond (14 July 1410 – 23 February 1473) was Duke of Guelders, Count of Zutphen. Arnold was born in Egmond-Binnen, North Holland, the son of John II of Egmond and Maria van Arkel. On 11 July 1423, Arnold, still a boy, succeeded Duke Reinald IV. Arnold was the grandson of Reinald's sister, Johanna. Although the Emperor Sigismund had invested the Duke of Berg with the duchy of Gelders, Arnold retained the confidence of the Estates by enlarging their privileges, and enjoyed the support of Duke Philip of Burgundy. Arnold was betrothed, and afterwards united in marriage to Catherine of Cleves, a niece of Philip of Burgundy. Subsequently, however, Duke Arnold fell out with his ally as to the succession to the see of Utrecht, whereupon Philip joined with the four chief towns of Guelders in the successful attempt of Arnold's son Adolf to substitute his own for his father's authority. Arnold gave up his claim on Jülich only after his defeat in 1444 by Gerhard VII, Duke of Jülich-Berg. When Charles the Bold became Duke of Burgundy in 1467, after rejecting a compromise, Adolph was thrown into prison. Arnold, against the will of the towns and the law of the land, pledged his duchy to Charles for 300,000 Rhenish florins (1471). Upon Arnold's death two years later at Grave, Charles took possession of the duchy, starting a series of wars that would last more than 70 years.

Claude de La Trémoille, 2nd Duke of Thouars (1566 – 25 October 1604) was a sixteenth-century French nobleman of the La Trémoille family. He was the son of Louis III de La Trémoille and his wife, Jeanne de Montmorency. King Henry IV of France had been friendly with La Trémoille when he was King of Navarre, but kept him in a subordinate position once he became King of France, preferring La Trémoille's cousin, Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne, the Viscount of Turenne. In 1587, La Trémoille converted to Protestantism. He fought for Henry IV at the battle of Coutras and also at Ivry, and was rewarded by elevation to the peerage, as Duke of Thouars, in 1595. This new title, however, made La Trémoille lose more money than it earned him. In 1598, Turenne proposed to his sister-in-law Charlotte-Brabantine to marry La Trémoille. Thanks to her relations with the houses of Orange and Bouillon, Charlotte-Brabantine played an important part in the French Protestant diplomacy. They had four children: Henry; Charlotte, who married James Stanley, Earl of Derby; Élisabeth (1601–1604); and Frédéric (1602–1642) comte de Laval. In 1602, Charlotte-Brabantine dissuaded her husband from engaging in the conspiracy of Biron and encouraged him to lend allegiance to the king. He died in 1604.

Henri de La Trémoille(22 December 1598 – 21 January 1674) was the 3rd Duke of Thouars, 2nd Duke of La Tremoille, and Prince of Talmond and Taranto.He was the son of Claude de La Trémoille and his wife, Charlotte Brabantina of Nassau, and a descendant of the medieval general Louis de La Trémoille.

Don Paolo Maria Giulio Camillo Emilio Adriano dei Principi Ruspoli (Montughi, Florence, 8 September 1899 – 1969) was an Italian and Spanish aristocrat, son of Camillo Ruspoli, 4th Marquis of Boadilla del Monte and his wife Emiliadei Conti Orlandini del Beccuto.He was 5th Marqués de Boadilla del Monte with a Coat of Arms of Ruspoli, and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.He died unmarried and without issue and was succeeded in the title by his second cousin Camilo Ruspoli, 4th Duke of Alcudia and Sueca.

Don Camillo Carlo Luigi dei Principi Ruspoli (16 January 1865 in Florence – 7 November 1944 in Florence)was an Italian and Spanish aristocrat, son of Luigi Ruspoli y Godoy, 3rd Marquis of Boadilla del Monte and second wife "Donna" Emilia, Nobile Landi.He was 4th Marqués de Boadilla del Monte with a Coat of Arms of Ruspoli(Letter of 28 March 1894) and Prince of the Holy Roman Empire.

Captain John Hugo Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill, CBE (4 October 1896 – 3 June 1973) was a British peer who served in the Royal Navy in both the First and Second World Wars.He was the son of Oliver Russell, 2nd Baron Ampthill.He succeeded to the title of Baron Ampthill, of Ampthill in the County of Bedford on 7 July 1935.

Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell, 4th Baron Ampthill, (15 October 1921 – 23 April 2011) was a British hereditary peer and businessman, whose paternity and succession to the peerage were famously disputed in the "Ampthill baby case".His father, John Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill had petitioned to disclaim paternity whilst divorcing Russell's mother, Christabel Hulme Hart, in 1923, claiming non-consummation.The petition was rejected on appeal and Russell's mother was granted a declaration that he was legitimate.Educated at Stowe School, Russell served in the Irish Guards during the Second World War, being commissioned as a Captain in 1941.He served with the Guards Armoured Division in France in 1944, where he was wounded, and in Norway in 1945.Russell was general manager of Fortnum & Mason from 1947 until resigning in 1951, then chairman of the New Providence Hotel until 1965.He made a career in theatrical management as owner/managing director of Linnet & Dunfee (which produced the original production of the musical hit "Salad Days") from 1953 until 1981.He was afterwards a director of United Newspapers and Express Newspapers.He was also Chairman of London's Helicopter Emergency Service.Russell succeeded as Baron Ampthill in 1973, upon the death of his father.His succession was unsuccessfully contested by his half-brother the Hon.John Hugo Trenchard Russell, eldest son of the 3rd Baron's third marriage.Committee for Privileges ruled in favour of Geoffrey in 1976.In the House of Lords, Ampthill sat as a crossbencher.He was a deputy speaker from 1983 and Chairman of Committees from 1992 to 1994.He was appointed a CBE in 1986—following in the footsteps of his father who was also appointed a CBE—and made a Privy Counsellor in 1995.Following the passage of the House of Lords Act 1999 which removed the majority of hereditary peers from the House, Ampthill was one of the ninety hereditaries elected to continue to sit.He was one of fifteen peers elected by the whole house to be available to serve as deputy speakers and office holders.In 1946, Ampthill married Susan Winn, a granddaughter of the 2nd Baron St Oswald and the 1st Baron Queenborough, whom he divorced in 1971; they had three sons and a daughter.He then married Elisabeth Mallon in 1972, divorcing her in 1987.He was succeeded in the title by his first-born son David Russell.

Kerry Dale Earnhardt (born December 8, 1969) is a former NASCAR driver and the elder son of seven-time Winston Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt. He is the half-brother of former Cup Series driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. He was employed by Dale Earnhardt, Inc. as a consultant, specializing in driver development, until 2011. His younger son, Jeffrey Earnhardt, began racing for DEI in 2007, and currently competes in the Monster Energy NASCAR Cup Series. Kerry is known for his physical similarity to his father.

Ralph Dale Earnhardt Sr. (April 29, 1951 – February 18, 2001) was an American professional auto racing driver and team owner, best known for his involvement in stock car racing for NASCAR. The third child of racing driver Ralph Earnhardt and Martha Earnhardt, he began his career in 1975 in the World 600 as part of the Winston Cup Series. Regarded as one of the most significant drivers in NASCAR history, Earnhardt won a total of 76 Winston Cup races over the course of his career, including the 1998 Daytona 500. He also earned seven NASCAR Winston Cup championships, tying for the most all-time with Richard Petty. This feat, accomplished in 1994, was not equaled again for 22 years until Jimmie Johnson in 2016. His aggressive driving style earned him the nicknames "Ironhead", "The Intimidator", and "The Man in Black". Also, his success at the restrictor plate tracks of Daytona and Talladega earned him the nickname, "Mr. Restrictor Plate". In February 2001, Earnhardt died due to injuries sustained in a collision during the final lap of the Daytona 500, an event that was widely lamented in the racing industry. Earnhardt has been inducted into numerous halls of fame, including the NASCAR Hall of Fame inaugural class in 2010.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander. Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666. Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska. He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654. He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz. He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander. He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza. He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694. He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów. Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702. Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673. He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666. As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681. He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and became famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna. He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary. In the Kings election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne. He supported the Warsaw Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden. He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

Octavius Henry Cyril Vernon Harcourt (25 December 1793– 14 August 1863) was a British naval officer. He was the eighth son of Edward Venables-Vernon-Harcourt, Archbishop of York, and began life as Octavius Henry Cyril Vernon at Rose Castle, Cumberland. On 15 January 1831, succeeding to

the properties of William Harcourt, 3rd Earl Harcourt, the father's cousin, the family assumed the additional surname of "Harcourt".

Edward Venables-Vernon-Harcourt (10 October 1757 – 5 November 1847) was a Church of England bishop. He was the Bishop of Carlisle from 1791 to 1807 and then the Archbishop of York until his death. He was the third son of the George Venables-Vernon, 1st Baron Vernon (1709–1780), and took the additional name of Harcourt on succeeding to the property of his cousin, the last Earl Harcourt, in 1831.

Infanta Maria José of Portugal (Maria José Joana Eulália Leopoldina Adelaide Isabel Carolina Micaela Rafaela Gabriela Francisca de Assis e de Paula Inês Sofia Joaquina Teresa Benedita Bernardina; 19 March 1857 – 11 March 1943), sometimes known in English as "Maria Josepha", was a Portuguese infanta, later Duchess in Bavaria by marriage. She was the maternal grandmother of King Leopold III of Belgium.

Duchess Marie Gabrielle in Bavaria (9 October 1878 in Tegernsee, Bavaria – 24 October 1912 in Sorrento, Italy) was the youngest daughter of Duke Karl Theodor in Bavaria and his second wife, Infanta Maria Josepha of Portugal. She married Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in 1900 but died before he became Crown Prince. Through her second son Albrecht, Marie Gabrielle was the grandmother of the present Duke of Bavaria, Franz.

Carlo I Cybo-Malaspina (18 November 1581 - 13 February 1662) was an Italian nobleman, who was marquis of Massa and Carrara from 1623 until his death. Born in Ferrara, he was the son of Alderano Cybo-Malaspina and Marfisa d'Este. He was also Duke of Ferentillo and held other patrician positions in several of the numerous Italian states of the time. In 1605, he married the Genoese noblewoman Brigida Spinola, from whom he had numerous children. The eldest of them, Alberico, succeeded him after his death in 1662.

Alderano Cybo-Malaspina (9 December 1552 in Massa – 16 November 1606 in Ferrara) was an Italian nobleman. He was marquess of Carrara, count of Ferentillo, first Duke of Ferentillo from 1603, Roman Patrician and Genoese Patrician, Patrician of Pisa and Florence, Patrician of Naples and Noble of Viterbo. His father Alberico legitimized him and made him his heir.

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was a Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden(On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar.It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen.The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Cosima Wagner (born Francesca Gaetana Cosima Liszt; 24 December 1837 – 1 April 1930) was the illegitimate daughter of the Hungarian pianist and composer Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult.She became the second wife of the German composer Richard Wagner, and with him founded the Bayreuth Festival as a showcase for his stage works; after his death she devoted the rest of her life to the promotion of his music and philosophy.Commentators have recognised Cosima as the principal inspiration for Wagner's later works, particularly "Parsifal".In 1857, after a childhood largely spent under the care of her grandmother and with governesses, Cosima married the conductor Hans von Bülow.Although the marriage produced two children, it was largely a loveless union, and in 1863 Cosima began a relationship with Wagner, who was 24 years her senior.She married him in 1870; after his death in 1883 she directed the Bayreuth Festival for more than 20 years, increasing its repertoire to form the Bayreuth canon of ten operas and establishing the festival as a major event in the world of musical theatre.During her directorship, Cosima opposed theatrical innovations and adhered closely to Wagner's original productions of his works, an approach continued by her successors long after her retirement in 1907.She shared Wagner's convictions of German cultural and racial superiority, and under her influence, Bayreuth became increasingly identified with antisemitism.This was a defining aspect of Bayreuth for decades, into the Nazi era which closely followed her death in 1930.Thus, although she is widely perceived as the saviour of the festival, her legacy remains controversial.

Eva Chamberlain (1867–1942) born Eva Maria von Bülow, was the daughter of Richard Wagner and Cosima Wagner, and the wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain.When she was born, her mother was still married to Hans von Bülow.Through her mother, she was also a granddaughter of Franz Liszt.With her siblings Isolde and Siegfried, Eva was brought up by a house teacher.In 1906 Eva took over the care of the sick mother at Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth, took care of her mail, and was the only family member to have access to the family archive.In 1908 she married Houston Stewart Chamberlain.They acquired a stately villa – now the Jean Paul Museum – next to the Villa Wahnfried, and moved into it in 1916In the 1920s and 1930s, she and her sister Daniela were the head of the Altwagnerians who opposed any modernization of Richard Wagner's works.In 1933 she received the honorary citizenship of the city of Bayreuth.She was also a bearer of the Golden Party Badge of the Nazi Party.When she died of cancer in 1942, she was given an honorary funeral of the NSDAP, in which Adolf Wagner gave the eulogy.

Fann■ (Pan■h) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of ■A■ud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty")(September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea.He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East.The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncleImad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids.In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion.After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate.His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla.After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated.Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings").When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict.In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics.At

the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Abu Nasr Firuz Kharshadh (died December 22, 1012), better known by his "laqab" of Baha al-Dawla was the Buyid amir of Iraq (988–1012), along with Fars and Kerman (998–1012). His early reign was dominated by struggles with his rival relatives over control of the western Persian provinces, but by 998 he managed to establish his supremacy over the Buyid confederation. His reign nevertheless saw the increasing encroachment of neighbouring powers on Buyid territory, and marks the beginning of the decline of the Buyids' power. He was the third son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Nallavan Vazhvan is a 1961 Tamil-language drama film, directed by P. Neelakantan. The film features M. G. Ramachandran and Rajasulochana in lead roles. The film had musical score by T. R. Pappa and was released on 31 August 1961. The film didn't do well at the box office and ran for 80 days. It was the 50th film for MGR.

Palaniyaandi Neelakantan (2 October 1916 Villupuram – 3 September 1992 Chennai) was a Tamil film director, who was active for nearly four decades. He was born at Villupuram, Tamil Nadu. He graduated to movies from stage play. His play "Naam Iruvar" was brought by movie mogul Avichi Meiyappa Chettiar and made into a film in 1947. Then he wrote the dialogues for films like "Vedala Ulagam" in 1948. His directorial debut was with "Oru Iravu" in (1951), the dialogue for which was written by C. N. Annadurai. Two films that made him well-known are ALS productions "Ambikapadi" (1957) and "Thirudadhe" (1961). He also has directed movies in Kannada and Sinhalese "Suneetha" and "Sujage Rahase". Neelakantan was mainly associated with creating M. G. Ramachandran's (MGR) movie persona. Between "Chakravarthi Thirumagal" in 1957 and "Needhikku Thalaivanangu" in 1976, Neelakantan directed altogether 17 of MGR's movies.

Prince Nikolai of Denmark (Nikolai William Alexander Frederik; born 28 August 1999), is a member of the Danish royal family. He is the elder son of Prince Joachim and his first wife, Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg. He is currently seventh in the line of succession to the Danish throne. At the time of his birth, he was third, after his uncle and father.

Alexandra, Countess of Frederiksborg, ("née" Alexandra Christina Manley; born 30 June 1964) is the first wife of Prince Joachim of Denmark, the younger son of Margrethe II of Denmark. She was born in Hong Kong and is of mixed Chinese-European ancestry. She was introduced to Prince Joachim in 1994. They married in 1995 and had two sons together, until the marriage was dissolved in 2005.

Richard Courant (January 8, 1888 – January 27, 1972) was a German American mathematician. He is best known by the general public for the book "What is Mathematics?", co-written with Herbert Robbins.

Ernest Courant (born March 26, 1920) is an American accelerator physicist and a fundamental contributor to modern large-scale particle accelerator concepts. His most notable discovery is his 1952 work with Milton S. Livingston and Hartland Snyder on the Strong focusing principle, a critical step in the development of modern particle accelerators like the synchrotron, though this work was preceded by that of Nicholas Christofilos. Currently, Ernest Courant is a member the National Academy of Sciences, and remains active as a distinguished scientist emeritus at Brookhaven National Laboratory. He has played a part in the work of Brookhaven for sixty years and has also been mentor to several generations of students. In this kind of generative academic influence, he can be compared to his father, the mathematician Richard Courant.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

QST is a magazine for amateur radio enthusiasts, published by the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). It is a membership journal that is included with membership in the ARRL. The publisher claims that circulation of "QST" in the United States is higher than all other amateur radio-related publications in the United States combined. Although an exact number for circulation is not published by the American Radio Relay League, the organization claimed 154,627 members at the end of 2008, almost all of whom receive the magazine monthly, in addition to issues delivered to libraries and newsstands. The magazine name is derived from the radio Q signal meaning "calling all stations", and its first issue was dated December 1915. "QST" suspended publication after September 1917 due to World War One, but has been continuously published since its resumption in May 1919. Supplemental content to the magazine is available on the ARRL web site, including a complete archive in PDF format, available to ARRL members starting in 2008.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the

television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

Frederick III of Holstein-Gottorp (22 December 1597 – 10 August 1659) was a Duke of Holstein-Gottorp. He was the elder son of Duke Johann Adolf of Holstein-Gottorp and Princess Augusta of Denmark. His mother was a daughter of King Frederick II of Denmark. He had ambitious plans concerning the development of sea trade. With this purpose he established Friedrichstadt in 1621, in sympathy with city of Glückstadt established in 1617 by Christian IV of Denmark. Furthermore, he attempted to find a commercial way to Russia and Persia that would not pass around Africa. For this reason he sent on 6 November 1633 the expedition from Hamburg to Moscow under the management of a commercial agent of Otto Brüggenmann and a ducal adviser, Philipp Crusius, and with Adam Olearius as secretary. On 14 August 1634 the delegation arrived at Moscow. Although it was not successful in concluding a commercial agreement with Tsar Michael I of Russia, nevertheless, immediately after the return of the delegation to Gottorp on 6 April 1635, Frederick began the preparation of the following expedition. In 1636, he sent his delegation to Persia, and in 1639 Safi of Persia sent a return delegation with presents for the Duke. The difficult task of leading the country through the Thirty Years' War confronted Frederick. He tried a policy of neutrality, which meant in practice the refusal of the union with Denmark and inclinations toward Sweden. In 1654 he hosted the recently abdicated Christina, Queen of Sweden. She wrote to her successor to recommend two of his

daughters as potential brides. Thus, he married his daughter Hedvig Eleonora to King Charles X of Sweden. Since the Swedish attempt at being the "Great Power" ultimately failed, Frederick's pro-Swedish policy led to the weakening of the house of Holstein-Gottorp. Frederick as the patron of art and culture was more successful. Thus he founded on 3 September 1642 together with Prince Louis I of Anhalt-Köthen the Fruitbearing Society. Furthermore, he contributed to the creation of the Globe of Gottorf. The painter Jürgen Ovens worked more than 30 years for him and his successor Christian Albrecht of Holstein-Gottorp.

Augusta Marie of Holstein- Gottorp(1649 – 1728) was a German noblewoman. She was the daughter of Frederick III, Duke of Holstein- Gottorp and Duchess Marie Elisabeth of Saxony. Through her daughter Albertine Frederica, she is the great- grandmother of Catherine II and great- great- grandmother of Paul I of Russia. She married Frederick VII, Margrave of Baden- Durlach on 15 May 1670 in Husum. They had the following children:

Catherine of Guelders (ca. 1440 – Guelders, January 25, 1497), was regent of the Duchy of Guelders between 1477 and 1492. Catherine of Guelders was the fourth and youngest child of Arnold, Duke of Guelders (1410-1473) and Catherine of Cleves (1417–1479). Until 1477, she led an inconspicuous life, in the shadow of her brother Adolf, at war with his father, and her sisters Mary, married to King James II of Scotland and Margaret, married to Frederick I, Count Palatine of Simmern. Despite efforts by her father, no suitable husband was found for Catherine. 17th century theories that she was secretly married with Louis de Bourbon, Bishop of Liège, are now believed to be false. Everything changed for Catherine in 1477, when Charles the Bold was killed in the Battle of Nancy. Guelders had been under control of Charles the Bold since 1473, and now saw the chance to regain its independence. As her brother Adolf was in Flanders, the States of Guelders convinced him to appoint his sister Catherine as regent, pending his return. Catherine reluctantly agreed. But the regency lasted much longer than expected because Adolf was killed in battle on June 27, 1477. She then continued to rule as regent for his son Charles II, who was held with his sister Philippa by the Burgundians. Catherine became involved in the Guelderian War of Independence with Maximilian of Austria. In 1482, she was forced to conclude peace with Maximilian and to retire from politics. In 1492, she witnessed the regained independence of Guelders under her nephew Charles II, Duke of Guelders. Catherine died in 1497 and was buried in the church of Geldern, where her grave can still be seen.

Arnold of Egmond (14 July 1410 – 23 February 1473) was Duke of Guelders, Count of Zutphen. Arnold was born in Egmond-Binnen, North Holland, the son of John II of Egmond and Maria van Arkel. On 11 July 1423, Arnold, still a boy, succeeded Duke Reinald IV. Arnold was the grandson of Reinald's sister, Johanna. Although the Emperor Sigismund had invested the Duke of Berg with the duchy of Gelders, Arnold retained the confidence of the Estates by enlarging their privileges, and enjoyed the support of Duke Philip of Burgundy. Arnold was betrothed, and afterwards united in marriage to Catherine of Cleves, a niece of Philip of Burgundy. Subsequently, however, Duke Arnold fell out with his ally as to the succession to the see of Utrecht, whereupon Philip joined with the four chief towns of Guelders in the successful attempt of Arnold's son Adolf to substitute his own for his father's authority. Arnold gave up his claim on Jülich only after his defeat in 1444 by Gerhard VII, Duke of Jülich-Berg. When Charles the Bold became Duke of Burgundy in 1467, after rejecting a compromise, Adolph was thrown into prison. Arnold, against the will of the towns and the law of the land, pledged his duchy to Charles for 300,000 Rhenish florins (1471). Upon Arnold's death two years later at Grave, Charles took possession of the duchy, starting a series of wars that would last more than 70 years.

Frederick Christian I (6 April 1721 – 13 November 1794) was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg from 1754 to 1794. He was the eldest son of Christian

August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (1696–1754) and his wife Duchess Louise Frederikke "née" Countess af Danneskiold-Samsøe (1699–1744). In 1754, his father died and Frederick Christian inherited Augustenburg Castle and Gråsten. However, these estates were deeply in debt. He waived his claims on the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and in return the King of Denmark (who was also Duke of Schleswig and Holstein) granted him a favourable settlement. This allowed him to purchase Als and Sundeved, making him the largest landowner in Schleswig. He was also able to expand Augustenburg Castle, the family residence. Frederick Christian served as a general in the Danish army. He was a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

Christian August I, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (4 August 1696 – 20 January 1754) was a son of Frederick William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who was himself a son of Ernest Günther. He served as provost of the cathedral chapter in Hamburg. Later, he became governor of the Danish island Als, then General of the Infantry and Colonel of the royal guards in Denmark. In 1731, Christian August I succeeded his childless uncle Ernest August.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern

modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis).Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid.He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi.Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain.Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790.In 801The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority.The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Coba, Eochu mac Aililla.On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain.In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough.The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid.A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819).The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810.Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick.The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Norah Jones (born Geethali Norah Jones Shankar; March 30, 1979) is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist.She has won multiple awards and has sold more than 50 million records worldwide."Billboard" named her the top jazz artist of the 2000s decade.She has won nine Grammy Awards and was ranked 60th on "Billboard" magazine's artists of the 2000s decade chart.In 2002, Jones launched her solo music career with the release of "Come Away with Me", which was a fusion of jazz with country, blues, folk and pop.It was certified Diamond, selling over 27 million copies.The record earned Jones five Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best New Artist.Her subsequent studio albums — "Feels Like Home", released in 2004, "Not Too Late", released in 2007, and 2009's"The Fall" all gained Platinum status, selling over a million copies each.They were also generally well received by critics.Jones's fifth studio album, "Little Broken Hearts", was released on April 27, 2012; her sixth, "Day Breaks", was released on October 7, 2016.Jones made her film debut in "MyBlueberryNights", which was released in 2007.Jones is the daughter of Indian sitar master and composer Ravi Shankar, and is the half-sister of fellow musician Anoushka Shankar.

"Everybody Needs a Best Friend" is a song from the 2012 feature film "Ted", with music composed by Walter Murphy and lyrics by Seth MacFarlane.Performed by Norah Jones during the film's opening credits, the song was used as the film's main theme song.It was released by Universal Republic Records on June 26, 2012.In January 2013, the song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Original Song at the 85th Academy Awards, but lost to "Skyfall" from the film of the same name.MacFarlane was also the host of the Oscars while also being nominated.

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008.Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos.He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it.The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor.He is the son of Félix Leclerc.Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists.He has directed more than 20 short and

medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert Lepage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota". He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window (Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001. His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at Dawn (Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017. The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.


Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Máel Ruanaid mac Donnchada Midi (died 843) was a King of Uisnech in Mide of the Clann Cholmáin. He was the son of the High King of Ireland, Donnchad Midi (died 797) and brother of the high king Conchobar mac Donnchada (died 833). He ruled in Uisnech from 833-843. He succeeded his brother as King of Uisnech in 833 but did not succeed to the high kingship which rotated amongst the Clann Cholmain and the Cenél nÉogain of the Northern Ui Neill at this time. Niall Caille became high king as representative of the northern branch. Niall Caille, to ensure his authority, raids Meath in the year 835. Meath was also caught up in the war between Niall Caille and Feidlimid mac Crimthainn, the King of Munster. Feidlimid raided Meath and Brega in an advance on Tara in 840 where he was halted by Niall. In 841 Máel Ruanaid was defeated by his nephew Diarmait mac Conchobair and was temporarily ousted from the throne but his son Máel Sechnaill mac Máil Ruanaid (died 862) killed Diarmait on the same day thereby saving his father and his throne. His sons included Flann mac Máele Ruanaid (died 845) who was King of Mide and Máel Sechnaill who became High King in 846.

Donnchad mac Domnaill (733 – 6 February 797), called Donnchad Midi, was High King of Ireland. His father, Domnall Midi, had been the first Uí Néill High King from the south-central Clann Cholmáin based in modern County Westmeath and western County Meath, Ireland. The reigns of Domnall and his successor, Niall Frossach of the Cenél nEógain, had been relatively peaceful, but Donnchad's rule saw a return to a more expansionist policy directed against Leinster, traditional target of the Uí Néill, and also, for the first time, the great southern kingdom of Munster. Donnchad continued his father's support for the Columban churches, led by Iona. In his many wars he used the churches, particularly the Columban monastery of Durrow, as a source of support. He also ruthlessly attacked and plundered churches that supported his rivals among the Uí Néill and also those of Leinster and Munster. Donnchad was remembered, not always fondly, as a warrior king. He firmly established Clann Cholmáin's dominance among the Uí Néill kindreds of the midlands. His descendants shared in the High Kingship until the time of Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, the last traditional High King of Ireland.

Dzongsar Jamyang Khyentse Rinpoche

(, born June 18, 1961), also known as Khyentse Norbu, is a Tibetan/Bhutanese lama, filmmaker, and writer. His four major films are "The Cup" (1999), "Travellers and Magicians" (2003), (2013) and, most recently, "Hema Hema: Sing Me a Song While I Wait" (2017). He is the author of the books "What Makes You Not a Buddhist" (Shambhala, 2007); "Not for Happiness: A Guide to the So-Called Preliminary Practices" (Shambhala, 2012); "The Guru Drinks Bourbon" (Shambhala, 2016); and "Best Foot Forward: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Sacred Sites of the Buddha" (Shambhala, 2018) and his other books like "Teachings on Ngöndro Parting from the Four Attachments What to do at India's Buddhist Holy Sites Buddha Nature Introduction to the Middle Way" are also available through the Siddhartha's Intent website. He is the eldest son of Thinley Norbu, and therefore the grandson of Dudjom Jigdral Yeshe Dorje. Rinpoche has teachers from all four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism and is a follower and champion of the Rimé (non-sectarian) movement. He considers Dilgo Khyentse as his main guru. He is also the primary custodian of the teachings of Jamyang Khyentse Wangpo.

The Cup (ཐོ་ཤོ་རྩ་ or "Phörpa") is a 1999 Tibetan-language film directed by Khyentse Norbu. The plot involves two young football-crazed Tibetan refugee novice monks in a remote Himalayan monastery in India who desperately try to obtain a television for the monastery to watch the 1998 World Cup final. The movie was shot in the Tibetan refugee village Bir in India (Himachal Pradesh) (almost entirely between Chokling Gompa and Elu Road). Producer Jeremy Thomas had developed a relationship with Norbu when he was an advisor on Bertolucci's "Little Buddha". Thomas later remembered his experience making the film:

The Wellcome Trust is a research charity based in London, United Kingdom. It was established in 1936 with legacies from the pharmaceutical magnate Sir Henry Wellcome to fund research to improve human and animal health. The aim of the Trust is to "achieve extraordinary improvements in health by supporting the brightest minds", and in addition to funding biomedical research it supports the public understanding of science. It had a financial endowment of £25.9 billion in 2018, making it the fourth wealthiest charitable foundation in the world, after the American Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Danish Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Dutch INGKA Foundation (related to the IKEA company). The Trust has been described by the "Financial Times" as the United Kingdom's largest provider of non-governmental funding for scientific research, and one of the largest providers in the world.

The Big Picture series provides teachers and post-16 students with up-to-date information on research findings in biology and medicine, and the social and ethical implications of this research. Published by the Wellcome Trust as a free educational resource, each issue is available for free electronically. The

website provides free resources for teachers and online activities for students, including lesson ideas, animations, image galleries and short videos., the print subscription has been discontinued and replaced with online only.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester(1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby.His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke.He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester(bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard.He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598.He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John.On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester.Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Stephen Moore, 2nd Earl Mount Cashell (19 March 1770 – 27 October 1822), styled Lord Kilworth between 1781 and 1790, was an Anglo-Irish politician.Moore was the eldest son of Stephen Moore, 1st Earl Mount Cashell, by Lady Helena Rawdon, daughter of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira.He became known by the courtesy title Lord Kilworth after his father was elevated to an earldom in 1781.He was returned to the Irish House of Commons for Clonmel in May 1790, but was forced to resign his seat after only a few days on the death of his father.As the holder of an Irish peerage, Lord Mount Cashell was not allowed an automatic seat in the English House of Lords on the formation of the Union in 1800.However, in 1815 he was elected an Irish Representative Peer, replacing the deceased Earl of Westmeath, and was able to take his seat in the House of Lords.Lord Mount Cashell married Lady Margaret King, daughter of Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston, in 1791.They had seven children.The second son, Robert, was born in 1793.The third son, Edward Moore, became a Canon of Windsor Cathedral.The eldest daughter, Helena, was born in March 1795.One of the younger daughters, Jane Elizabeth, married in 1819 William Yates Peel, from the political and merchant family.Lord Mount Cashell died in October 1822, aged 52, and was succeeded in the earldom by his eldest son, Stephen.The Countess Mount Cashell, who had left him circa 1803 for George William Tighe (by whom she had two more daughters, Laretta and Nerina), died in January 1835.

Stephen Moore, 1st Earl Mount Cashell PC (25 July 1730 – 14 May 1790), styled The Honourable Stephen Moore between 1764 and 1766 and known as The Viscount Mount Cashell between 1766 and 1781, was an Irish landowner and politician.Moore was the eldest surviving son of Stephen Moore, 1st Viscount Mount Cashell, by Alicia Colville, daughter of Hugh Colville.He was returned to the Irish House of Commons for Lismore, a seat he held until 1766, when he succeeded his father in the viscountcy and entered the Irish House of Lords.In 1781 he was created Earl Mount Cashell, of Cashell in the County of Tipperary, in the Irish peerage.In 1785 he was also sworn of the Irish Privy Council.Mount Cashell married Lady Helena Rawdon, daughter of John Rawdon, 1st Earl of Moira, in 1769.They had several children.Two siblings married siblings, children of Robert King, 2nd Earl of Kingston and his wife Caroline FitzGerald:Mount Cashell died in May 1790, aged 59, and was succeeded in the earldom by his son Stephen.

Grace Patricia Kelly (November 12, 1929September 14, 1982) was an American film actress who, after starring in several significant films in the early- to mid-1950s, became Princess of Monaco by marrying Prince Rainier III in April 1956.After embarking on an acting career in 1950 when she was 20, Kelly

appeared in New York City theatrical productions and more than 40 episodes of live drama productions broadcast during the early 1950s Golden Age of Television. From 1952 to 1956 she starred in several critically and commercially successful films, usually opposite male romantic leads 25 to 30 years older than her. In October 1953, she gained stardom from her performance in director John Ford's African-filmed adventure-romance "Mogambo", starring Clark Gable and Ava Gardner, which won her a Golden Globe Award and an Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actress. In 1954 she won the Academy Award for Best Actress for her deglamorized performance in the drama "The Country Girl" with Bing Crosby. Other noteworthy films in which she starred include the western "High Noon" (1952), with Gary Cooper; the romance-comedy musical "High Society" (1956), with Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra; and three Alfred Hitchcock suspense thrillers in rapid succession: "Dial M for Murder" (1954), with Ray Milland; "Rear Window" (1954), with James Stewart; and "To Catch a Thief" (1955), with Cary Grant. Kelly retired from acting at the age of 26 to marry Rainier, and began her duties as Princess of Monaco. It is well known that Hitchcock was hoping she would appear in more of his films which required an "icy blonde" lead actress, but he was unable to coax her out of retirement. Kelly and Rainier had three children: Princess Caroline, Prince Albert, and Princess Stéphanie. Kelly retained her link to America by her dual U.S. and Monégasque citizenship. Princess Grace died at Monaco Hospital on September 14, 1982, succumbing to injuries sustained in a traffic collision the previous day. At the time of her death she was 52 years old. She is listed 13th among the American Film Institute's 25 Greatest Female Stars of Classical Hollywood Cinema.

Princess Stéphanie of Monaco, Countess of Polignac(Stéphanie Marie Elisabeth Grimaldi; born 1 February 1965) is the youngest child of Rainier III, Prince of Monaco, and the American actress Grace Kelly. She is the younger sister of Albert II, Prince of Monaco, and Caroline, Princess of Hanover. Currently 14th in the line of succession to the Monégasque throne, she has been a singer, swimwear designer and fashion model.

Break the News is a 1938 British musical comedy film directed by René Clair and starring Jack Buchanan, Maurice Chevalier and June Knight. Two struggling performers decide to create a fake murder scandal in order to drum up publicity for their act. It was based on the novel "Le mort en fuite" by Loïc Le Gouriadec which had previously been made into a 1936 French film "Death on the Run". Songs featured include "It All Belongs to You"(Cole Porter, sung by Chevalier) and "We're Old Buddies" (Van Phillips, Jack Buchanan, sung by Chevalier and Buchanan).

René Clair(11 November 1898 – 15 March 1981) born René- Lucien Chomette, was a French filmmaker and writer. He first established his reputation in the 1920s as a director of silent films in which comedy was often mingled with fantasy. He went on to make some of the most innovative early sound films in France, before going abroad to work in the UK and USA for more than a decade. Returning to France after World War II, he continued to make films that were characterised by their elegance and wit, often presenting a nostalgic view of French life in earlier years. He was elected to the Académie française in 1960. Clair's best known films include " The Italian Straw Hat"(1928)," Under the Roofs of Paris"(1930)," Le Million"(1931)," À nous la liberté"(1931)," I Married a Witch"(1942), and " And Then There Were None"(1945).

Vyacheslav Yaroslavich or Viacheslav Yaroslavich was the Prince of Smolensk from 1054 until his death in 1059. He was son of Yaroslav the Wise and Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden. About Vyacheslav, there is almost no information. Some documents point out the fact of him having a son, Boris Vyacheslavich, who challenged Vsevolod I sometime in 1077- 1078.

Ingegerd Olofsdotter of Sweden, also known as Irene, Anna and Saint Anna (1001 – 10 February 1050), was a Swedish princess and a Grand Princess of Kiev. She was the daughter of Swedish King Olof Skötkonung and Estrid of the Obotrites and the consort of Yaroslav I the Wise of Kiev. Ingegerd or Saint Anna is often confused with the mother of Saint Vladimir "the Enlightener" of the Rus. This is mainly because Ingegerd and Yaroslav also had a son named Vladimir. However, Saint Vladimir was the father of Ingegerd's husband Yaroslav I "the Wise", thus making her Saint Vladimir's daughter-in-law. Saint Vladimir was the son of Sviatoslav and Malusha.

Operation Gold Ingot is a 1962 French-Italian heist film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Martine Carol. It is based on a novel by M.G. Braun.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Bayezid I ((nicknamed Y■ld■r■m (Ottoman Turkish: ■■■■■■), "Lightning, Thunderbolt"); 1354 – 8 March 1403) was the Ottoman Sultan from 1389 to 1402. He was the son of Murad I and Gülçiçek Hatun. He built one of the largest armies in the known world at the time and unsuccessfully besieged Constantinople. He adopted the title of Sultan-i Rûm, Rûm being an old Islamic name for the Roman Empire. He decisively defeated the Crusaders at Nicopolis (in modern Bulgaria) in 1396, and was himself defeated and captured by Timur at the Battle of Ankara in 1402 and died in captivity in March 1403, triggering the Ottoman Interregnum.

Mehmed I (1379 – 26 May 1421), also known as Mehmed Çelebi ("the noble-born") or Kiri■çi (from Greek "Kyritzes lord's son"), was the Ottoman Sultan from 1413 to 1421. The fourth son of Sultan Bayezid I and Devlet Hatun, he fought with his brothers over control of the Ottoman realm in the Ottoman Interregnum (1402–1413). Starting from the province of Rûm he managed to bring first Anatolia and then the European territories (Rumelia) under his control, reuniting the Ottoman state by 1413, and ruling it until his death in 1421.

Sétina Innarraid ("of wages, stipend, reward"), son of Bres Rí, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He is said to have been the first Irish king to pay his soldiers. He ruled for twenty years, before he was killed by Siomón Brecc, grandson of Nuadu Finn Fáil. The "*Lebor Gabála Érenn*" synchronises his reign with those of Darius the Great (522–485 BC) and Xerxes I (485–465 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "*Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*" dates his reign to 705–685 BC, that of the "*Annals of the Four Masters*" to 930–910 BC.

Dui Finn, son of Sétina Innarraid, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He took power after killing his predecessor, and his father's killer, Siomón Brecc. He ruled for ten years, before he was killed by Siomón's son Muiredach Bolgrach. The "*Lebor Gabála Érenn*" synchronises his reign with those of Xerxes I (485–465 BC) and Artaxerxes I (465–424 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "*Foras Feasa ar Éirinn*" dates his reign to 679–674 BC, that of the "*Annals of the Four Masters*" to 904–894 BC.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

Mervyn Tuchet (sometimes Mervyn Touchet), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631), was an English nobleman who was convicted of rape and sodomy and subsequently executed. A son of George Tuchet, 1st Earl of Castlehaven and 11th Baron Audley, by his wife, Lucy Mervyn, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Audley during his father's lifetime, so is sometimes referred to as Mervyn Audley. He was knighted by James I in 1608, before he studied law at the Middle Temple. He served as Member of the Parliament of England for Dorset in the Addled Parliament of 1614 and was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire. He succeeded his father on 20 February 1616/7 as Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley. He left seven children upon his death. Sometime before 1612 (records of the marriage are lacking), Lord Audley married Elizabeth Barnham, a sister-in-law of the philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon, and with her he had six children. By all accounts the marriage was a loving and successful one, ending with her death in 1622. His second marriage, on 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Middlesex, was to the former Lady Anne Stanley (1580–1647), elder daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (by his wife, Alice Spencer), and widow of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos. They had a daughter, Anne Touchet, who died young. Lady Anne was significantly older than Castlehaven, and the marriage was not a success, but in 1628 Lord Castlehaven's son was married to her thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; a marriage of step-children.

Kerry Dale Earnhardt (born December 8, 1969) is a former NASCAR driver and the elder son of seven-time Winston Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt. He is the half-brother of former Cup Series driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. He was employed by Dale Earnhardt, Inc. as a consultant, specializing in driver development, until 2011. His younger son, Jeffrey Earnhardt, began racing for DEI in 2007, and currently competes in the Monster Energy NASCAR Cup Series. Kerry is known for his physical similarity to his father.

Ralph Dale Earnhardt Sr. (April 29, 1951 – February 18, 2001) was an American professional auto racing driver and team owner, best known for his involvement in stock car racing for NASCAR. The third child of racing driver Ralph Earnhardt and Martha Earnhardt, he began his career in 1975 in the World 600 as part of the Winston Cup Series. Regarded as one of the most significant drivers in NASCAR history, Earnhardt won a total of 76 Winston Cup races over the course of his career, including the 1998 Daytona 500. He also earned seven NASCAR Winston Cup championships, tying for the most all-time with Richard Petty. This feat, accomplished in 1994, was not equaled again for 22 years until Jimmie Johnson in 2016. His aggressive driving style earned him the nicknames "Ironhead", "The Man in Black", and "The Restrictor Plate Man". Also, his success at the restrictor plate tracks of Daytona and Talladega earned him the nickname, "Mr. Restrictor Plate". In February 2001, Earnhardt died due to injuries sustained in a collision during the final lap of the Daytona 500, an event that was widely lamented in the racing industry. Earnhardt has been inducted into numerous halls of fame, including the NASCAR Hall of Fame inaugural class in 2010.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 1904–27 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for

"Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

Sorority House is a 1939 American drama film starring Anne Shirley and James Ellison. The film was directed by John Farrow and based upon the Mary Coyle Chase play named "Chi House".

Jean-Baptiste d'Estrehan de Beaupré (surname often written as Destrehan; died 26 February 1765, New Orleans, Louisiana) was a high-ranking French official in colonial Louisiana and the founder of the Destrehan family there. A native of France, he was appointed Royal Treasurer of Louisiana early in the colony's history. He arrived in New Orleans in 1722, the year it was designated as the capital of Louisiana (New France).

Jean-Noël Destréhan de Tours (1754 – October 4, 1823) was a Creole politician in Louisiana and one-time owner of St. Charles Parish's Destrehan Plantation, one of Louisiana's historic antebellum landmarks. The community of Destrehan was named for his family. Destréhan was born in colonial New Orleans to Jean Baptiste d'Estrehan and Jeanne Catherine de Gauvret (1729-1773) and was educated in France. His father was the colonial treasurer for France, and his brother-in-law was Etienne de Boré, who perfected the sugar granulation process and served as New Orleans' first mayor. Destréhan married Marie Claudine Eléonore Robin de Logny in 1786 and bought Destréhan Plantation in 1792. After the Louisiana Purchase, he served as Speaker of the territorial House of Representatives from 1804 to 1806 before receiving an appointment from President Thomas Jefferson to serve on the Orleans Territorial Council. Destréhan served in this position during 1806 as president of the council. President James Madison appointed him to a second legislative council for Orleans Territory in 1811, where he served again as president. The Orleans Territorial Council crafted a legal system based on French and Spanish civil codes and established Louisiana's parish system of governance. Destréhan ran for Governor in the first gubernatorial election since statehood, but he placed a distant third behind William C. C. Claiborne and Jacques Villeré. He was selected to serve in the United States Senate instead, but he resigned within a month. He served in the Louisiana State Senate from 1812 to 1817. He again ran for Governor in the 1820 election but placed fourth. During the 1814-15 Battle of New Orleans threat, Jean N. Destrehan served on the Committee of Defense and three of his sons served in a cavalry unit. He continued planting, dying at his plantation on October 4, 1823. Destréhan was buried at the St. Charles Borromeo Church cemetery in Destrehan, Louisiana.

Joseph-Édouard Perrault, (July 30, 1874 – June 13, 1948) was a lawyer and political figure in Quebec. He represented Arthabaska from 1916 to 1936 in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec as a Liberal member. He was born in La Malbaie, Quebec, the son of Joseph-Stanislas Perrault and Louisa Brault. Perrault was educated at Sainte-Anne-de-la-Pocatière, at the Séminaire de Québec and the Université Laval. He articulated in law with Charles Fitzpatrick, Nazaire-Nicolas Olivier and Louis-Alexandre Taschereau, was called to the Quebec bar in 1898 and set up practice in Arthabaska. He later practised in partnership with his brother Gustave and Wilfrid Girouard. From 1906 to 1916, he was crown prosecutor for Arthabaska district. In 1908, Perrault was named King's Counsel. He was bâtonnier for Arthabaska district from 1909 to 1911 and from 1921 to 1922; he was also bâtonnier for the Quebec bar in 1921 and 1922. Perrault served on the boards of directors for several companies. He was also president of Flax Industries. He served as chair of the school board from 1906 to 1916 and as alderman for the town council for Arthabaska from 1907 to 1916. In 1908, he married Madeleine Richard. Perrault was an unsuccessful candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in 1910 in Drummond—Arthabaska. He was elected to the Quebec assembly as the member for Arthabaska in 1916 and re-elected in 1919. In 1923, he was elected in both Arthabaska and Abitibi, resigning the Abitibi seat later that year to represent Arthabaska. He was subsequently re-elected in

1927, 1931 and 1935. He served in the Quebec cabinet as Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries from 1919 to 1929, as Minister of Highways from 1929 to 1936, Minister of Colonization from 1935 to 1936 and Solicitor General in 1936. He retired from politics in 1936 and returned to practice in Montreal. Perrault died in Montreal at the age of 73.

Joseph-Stanislas Perrault (May 13, 1846 – March 9, 1907) was a Canadian lawyer and political figure in Quebec. He represented Charlevoix in the House of Commons of Canada from 1879 to 1881 as a Conservative member. Born in L'Assomption, Canada East, he was the son of Édouard Perrault and Émilie Mathurin dit Gerbourg. Perrault was educated at the college in L'Assomption and at the Université Laval. He was called to the Quebec bar in 1870 and set up practice at Quebec City and later at La Malbaie. Perrault served as crown prosecutor for the Saguenay district. In 1873, he married Maria Louisa Brault. Perrault was defeated by Pierre-Alexis Tremblay in the 1878 federal election but was elected in an 1879 by-election held after Tremblay's death. In 1881, his election was declared void after an appeal and he lost the by-election held later that year to Simon-Xavier Cimon. He died at Arthabaska at the age of 60. His sons Joseph-Édouard, Gustave and Antonio all became lawyers and Joseph-Édouard served in the Quebec legislative assembly.

John III of Nassau-Weilburg (27 June 1441 – 15 July 1480) was count of Nassau-Weilburg as co-regent with his father. He came from the Walramian branch of the House of Nassau.

Count Louis I of Nassau-Weilburg (1473 – 28 May 1523) was a son of Count John III of Nassau-Weilburg and his wife, Elisabeth of Hesse. In 1492, Louis I succeeded his grandfather Philip II as Count of Nassau-Weilburg, because his father had already died in 1480. In 1502, Louis I married Margaret (1487-1548), a daughter of Adolf III of Nassau-Wiesbaden-Idstein. Louis and Margaret had the following children:

Edith Carlmar (Edith Mary Johanne Mathiesen) (15 November 1911 – 17 May 2003) was a Norwegian actress and Norway's first female film director. She is known for films such as "Fjols til fjells" (1957), "Aldri annet enn bråk" (1954), and "Ung flukt" (1959). Her 1949 film, "Døden er et kjærtegn" (Death is a Caress), is considered to be Norway's first film noir. The last film she directed, "Ung Flukt", introduced Liv Ullmann, Norway's most famous actor internationally, to the silver screen. Carlmar came from a poor family in the working class districts of East Oslo. However, she did manage to take dancing classes and made her debut on stage at the age of 15. In the theater she met Otto Carlmar whom she married three years later. From 1936 she worked as an actress in various theatres. Here she met the film director Tancred Ibsen who introduced her to the world of cinema. In 1949 she and her husband started Carlmar Film A/S, and began writing scripts, directing and producing films. They made ten feature films over a ten-year period. After a decade of film-making Carlmar retired as a director. In the last part of her life she accepted only minor acting roles in plays and movies.

På solsiden (On the Sunny Side) is a Norwegian comedy-drama film from 1956 directed by Edith Carlmar. It stars Arne Lie, Randi Kolstad, Henny Moan, Ellen Isefiær, and Joachim Holst-Jensen. The film is based on Helge Krog's 1927 play of the same name.

Victoria Mary Sackville-West, Lady Nicolson, CH (9 March 1892 – 2 June 1962), usually known as Vita Sackville-West, was an English poet, novelist, and garden designer. She was a successful novelist, poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist. She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels. She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize

for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, "The Land", and in 1933 for her "Collected Poems". She was the inspiration for the androgynous protagonist of , by her famous friend and lover, Virginia Woolf. She had a longstanding column in "The Observer" (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Victoria Josefa Dolores Catalina Sackville- West, Baroness Sackville(23 September 1862 – 30 January 1936) married her first cousin Lionel Edward Sackville- West, 3rd Baron Sackville. Their daughter was the writer, poet and gardener Vita Sackville- West. The family lived mainly at Knole House, an estate that had been in the Sackville family for centuries. Victoria, having experienced a controversial life herself, has since been mostly displaced in the public's consciousness by the colourful life of her daughter Vita.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period. He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200. He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu. Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology. He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to

capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Norah Jones (born Geethali Norah Jones Shankar; March 30, 1979) is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She has won multiple awards and has sold more than 50 million records worldwide. "Billboard" named her the top jazz artist of the 2000s decade. She has won nine Grammy Awards and was ranked 60th on "Billboard" magazine's artists of the 2000s decade chart. In 2002, Jones launched her solo music career with the release of "Come Away with Me", which was a fusion of jazz with country, blues, folk and pop. It was certified Diamond, selling over 27 million copies. The record earned Jones five Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best New Artist. Her subsequent studio albums — "Feels Like Home", released in 2004, "Not Too Late", released in 2007, and 2009's "The Fall" all gained Platinum status, selling over a million copies each. They were also generally well received by critics. Jones's fifth studio album, "Little Broken Hearts", was released on April 27, 2012; her sixth, "Day Breaks", was released on October 7, 2016. Jones made her film debut in "My Blueberry Nights", which was released in 2007. Jones is the daughter of Indian sitar master and composer Ravi Shankar, and is the half-sister of fellow musician Anoushka Shankar.

"Everybody Needs a Best Friend" is a song from the 2012 feature film "Ted", with music composed by Walter Murphy and lyrics by Seth MacFarlane. Performed by Norah Jones during the film's opening credits, the song was used as the film's main theme song. It was released by Universal Republic Records on June 26, 2012. In January 2013, the song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Original Song at the 85th Academy Awards, but lost to "Skyfall" from the film of the same name. MacFarlane was also the host of the Oscars while also being nominated.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean-Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint-Cyr.

Cop or Hood is a 1979 French crime and action film directed by Georges Lautner. It's loosely based on the novel "L'Inspecteur de la mer" by Michel Grisolia.

Gytha of Wessex (born c. 1053/1061 - died 1098 or 1107) was one of several daughters of Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon King of England, by his consort, Edyth Swannesha. Through marriage to Vladimir II Monomakh Gytha became a Grand Princess consort of Kievan Rus'.

Viacheslav Vladimirovich (1083 – 2 February 1154) was a Prince of Smolensk (1113–1125), Turov (1125–1132, 1134–1146), Pereyaslavl (1132–1134, 1142), Peresopnytsia (1146–1149), Vyshgorod (1149–1151) and Grand Prince of Kiev (1139, 1151–1154). He was a son of Vladimir Monomakh and Gytha of Wessex. On 18 February 1139 he succeeded his brother Yaropolk II of Kiev as Grand Prince,

but was driven out in March by Vsevolod II of Kiev. He later ruled Kiev jointly with his nephew Iziaslav II of Kiev and died not long after Iziaslav in late 1154 or early 1155 and is buried in the St. Sophia Cathedral in Kiev. His only son, Michael Viacheslavovich, had predeceased him in 1129.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun (died 1062) was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from 1048 until his death. He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Abu Kalijar Marzuban(died October 1048) was the Buyid amir of Fars(1024 – 1048), Kerman(1028–1048) and Iraq(1044 – 1048). He was the eldest son of Sultan al- Dawla.

La Cage aux Folles 3: The Wedding is a 1985 comedy film and the third and final installment in the "La Cage aux Folles" series. Unlike the first two films, which were directed by Édouard Molinaro, this third

installment is directed by Georges Lautner.

Georges Lautner(24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard.Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981.He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Pórhildur Þorleifsdóttir(born 25 March 1945) is an Icelandic theater, opera, film and television director, actress, dancer, choreographer and politician.She was the artistic director of the Reykjavik City Theatre from 1996 to 2000.She was a member of Alþingi from 1987 to 1991, representing The Women's List.Pórhildur was born in Ísafjörður.She is married to Icelandic actor Arnar Jónsson.Their daughter is the Icelandic actress Sólveig Arnarsdóttir.

Stella í orlofi is a 1986 Icelandic comedy film directed by Pórhildur Þorleifsdóttir.It has enjoyed enduring popularity in Iceland, and was followed up with the sequel *Stella í framboði* in 2002.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622).He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef.1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque.They had at least three children:He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684.He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely.On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

Mervyn Tuchet (sometimes Mervyn Touchet), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631), was an English nobleman who was convicted of rape and sodomy and subsequently executed.A son of George Tuchet, 1st Earl of Castlehaven and 11th Baron Audley, by his wife, Lucy Mervyn, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Audley during his father's lifetime, so is sometimes referred to as Mervyn Audley.He was knighted by James I in 1608, before he studied law at the Middle Temple.He served as Member of the Parliament of England for Dorset in the Addled Parliament of 1614 and was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire.He succeeded his father on 20 February 1616/7 as Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley.He left seven children upon his death.Sometime before 1612 (records of the marriage are lacking), Lord Audley married Elizabeth Barnham, a sister-in-law of the philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon, and with her he had six children.By all accounts the marriage was a loving and successful one, ending with her death in 1622.His second marriage, on 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Middlesex, was to the former Lady Anne Stanley (1580–1647), elder daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (by his wife, Alice Spencer), and widow of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos.They had a daughter, Anne Touchet, who died young.Lady Anne was significantly older than Castlehaven, and the marriage was not a success, but in 1628 Lord Castlehaven's son was married to her thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; a marriage of step-children.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German:Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin.The film is based on the play, *The Assumption of Hannele* by Gerhart Hauptmann.It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "AfrundenThe Abyss") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad. His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverly Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed

in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Snake in the Eagle's Shadow is a 1978 Hong Kong martial arts action comedy film directed by Yuen Woo-ping in his directorial debut, and starring Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Woo-ping's real life father, Yuen Siu Tien. Right after this film, Yuen Woo-ping directed "Drunken Master", released in the same year, which also starred Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Siu Tien, and followed a similar plot.

Yuen Woo-ping (alias: Yuen Wo-ping; born 1945) is a Hong Kong martial arts choreographer and film director, renowned as one of the most successful and influential figures in the world of Hong Kong action cinema. He is one of the inductees on the Avenue of Stars in Hong Kong. Yuen is also a son of Yuen Siu-tien, a renowned martial arts film actor.

Edsel Bryant Ford II (born December 27, 1948) is the great-grandson of Henry Ford and the son of Henry Ford II. He is currently a member of the board of directors of Ford Motor Company and serves on the finance committee and sustainability and innovation committee. He is a cousin of its Executive Chairman, William Clay Ford Jr..

Henry Ford II (September 4, 1917 – September 29, 1987), sometimes known as "HF2" or "Hank the Deuce", was the eldest son of Edsel Ford and eldest grandson of Henry Ford. He was president of the Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960, chief executive officer (CEO) from 1945 to 1979, and chairman of the board of directors from 1960 to 1980. Notably, under the leadership of Henry Ford II, Ford Motor Company became a publicly traded corporation in 1956. From 1943 to 1950, he also served as president of the Ford Foundation.

Charles Stanley Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, was born in 1754 and died on 9 June 1802. He was the 1st son of Thomas Monck MP, by his wife Judith Mason, daughter of Robert Mason, of Mason Brook. He was MP for Gorey from 1790 to 1798. He gained the title of 1st Viscount Monck in 1801 as a reward for voting for the Act of Union (1800). He had already been created Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in 1797, also in the Peerage of Ireland.

Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, 3rd Viscount Monck (created 1800) and 3rd Baron Monck (1797) of Ballytrammon, County Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland (12 July 1791 – 24 April 1849), succeeded to his titles on the death of his brother, Henry. He was the son of Charles Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, and Anne Quin. While his brother's earldom became extinct, the viscountcy devolved upon Charles. On 29 November 1817, he married Bridget Willington, the daughter of John Willington of Killoskehan Castle, Barnane, and Bridget Butler, the daughter of Theobald Butler of Knocka Castle, Drom, County Tipperary. Lewis' directory of 1837 lists the principal landowners in the locality at the time: "Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne. The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, the residence of D. J. Webb, Esq.; Belleville, of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck; and Eastwood, of T. Bennett, Esq.". Viscount Monck died at Dublin, in the house his father built, currently the site of the Merrion Hotel. He was, however, buried in his wife's parish of Templemore. A street in town was formerly named after him.

Sétina Innarraid ("of wages, stipend, reward"), son of Bres Rí, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He is said to have been the first Irish king to pay his soldiers. He ruled for twenty years, before he was killed by Siomón Brecc, grandson of Nuadu Finn Fáil. The "Lebor Gabála Éirenn" synchronises his reign with those of Darius the Great (522–485 BC) and Xerxes I (485–465 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 705–685 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 930–910 BC.

Dui Finn, son of Sétina Innarraid, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He took power after killing his predecessor, and his father's killer, Siomón Brecc. He ruled for ten years, before he was killed by Siomón's son Muiredach Bolgrach. The "Lebor Gabála Éirenn" synchronises his reign with those of Xerxes I (485–465 BC) and Artaxerxes I (465–424 BC) of Persia. The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 679–674 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 904–894 BC.

La Cage aux Folles 3: The Wedding is a 1985 comedy film and the third and final installment in the "La Cage aux Folles" series. Unlike the first two films, which were directed by Édouard Molinaro, this third installment is directed by Georges Lautner.

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander. Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666. Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska. He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654. He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz. He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander. He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI. Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza. He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694. He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów. Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702. Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673. He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666. As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681. He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and became famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna. He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary. In the Kings election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne. He supported the Warsaw Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden. He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Farıyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple management'. 22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was established in 1972, in order to represent the interests of the newly developed tribal colleges, which are controlled and operated by American Indian nations. One of the most significant achievements of AIHEC was to work with the United States Congress to authorize in 1994 land-grant status to 29 tribal colleges, achieved in October 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. As a result, AIHEC is eligible to have a representative participate in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' Council of Presidents. With administrative headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia near Washington, DC, this organization has member universities located from Michigan west to Alaska and Arizona. AIHEC's membership consists of 36 tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in the United States and one in Canada, whose first tribal college achieved independent status in 1995. AIHEC is jointly governed by the presidents from the member institutions. The organization offers technical assistance to its member colleges, as well as to developing institutions, and leads efforts to promote the Tribal College Movement. In 1989, AIHEC established the American Indian College Fund (AICF) to raise scholarship funds for American Indian students at qualified tribal colleges and universities.

The Tribal College Journal is a nonprofit media organization operating under the auspices of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). The quarterly magazine, website, and e-newsletters address American Indian and Alaska Native higher education. It is a forum for tribal college administrators, faculty, staff, and students, providing discussion for their needs, successes, and evolving missions. The magazine was established in 1989 in Sacramento, California. AIHEC tribal college presidents resolved on November 14, 1989 to support the magazine and gave it editorial independence as opposed to a typical in-house publication. In the summer of 1991, Founding editor Paul Boyer moved operations to Chestertown, Maryland. In 1995, the magazine moved to Mancos, Colorado, and is now located in a building where Paula Gunn Allen used to reside. Paul Boyer, author and education consultant, was the founding editor. Marjane Ambler, previously editor of "High Country News" in Lander, Wyoming, held the position for eleven years. Tina Deschenie, the first Native to hold the position, became the editor in June 2006.

The Bellingham Review is an American literary magazine published by Western Washington University. The magazine was established in 1977 by the poets Knute Skinner and Peter Nicoletta. "The Bellingham Review" includes fiction, poetry, and creative non-fiction. The current editor is writer Susanne Paola Antonetta. Work that has appeared in the "Bellingham Review" has been reprinted in "The Pushcart Prize Anthology" and "The Best American Poetry". Notable contributors include: Micah Nathan, Jenna Blum, Anne Panning, Sheila Bender, and Deborah A. Miranda.

Western Washington University (WWU or Western) is a public university in Bellingham, Washington. It is the northernmost university in the contiguous United States and was founded as the state-funded New Whatcom Normal School in 1893, succeeding a private school of teaching for women. WWU offers a variety of bachelor's and master's degrees. In 2018, there were 16,121 students, 15,170 of whom were undergraduate students, and 639 faculty. Its athletic teams are known as the Vikings, which compete in division II of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. Western Washington University was founded in 1886, initially as Northwest Normal School for teachers, and was first located in Lynden, Washington. After moving to Bellingham and undergoing a series of name changes, the school became Western Washington College of Education in 1937. The same year, the school became a four-year college. In 1977, the school gained university status, becoming Western Washington University.

Durval Discos is a 2002 Brazilian film by Anna Muylaert shot in Pinheiros, a borough of São Paulo. The film is noticeable for its soundtrack made up of 1970s Brazilian music that reflects the protagonist's taste, as he is himself a hippie, as well as André Abujamra's original score, more present in the film's second, darker half. The shift of mood from the first part to the second was advertised as life's A and B sides, a reference to the film's homage to LPs. Abujamra makes a small comical appearance as the character Fat Marley and Brazilian rock singer Rita Lee also has a brief cameo as an eccentric customer who forgets to take the vinyl she has just bought. Some of the records shown in the store include Caetano Veloso's white, signed 1969 album and Tim Maia's "Racional", a two-volume album highly sought in Brazil due to its cult status.

André Cibelli Abujamra (born May 15, 1965) is a Brazilian score composer, musician, singer, guitarist, actor, and comedian of Lebanese and Italian origin. His father, Antônio Abujamra, was also an actor.

Little Joe is a 2019 internationally co-produced drama film directed by Jessica Hausner. It was selected to compete for the Palme d'Or at the 2019 Cannes Film Festival. At Cannes, Emily Beecham won the award for Best Actress. Beecham stars as Alice Woodard, a plant breeder and single mother who creates "Little Joe" a plant that gives its caretakers joy.

Jessica Hausner (born 6 October 1972) is an Austrian film director and screenwriter. She received international attention in 2001 when her film "Lovely Rita", a portrait of a young girl who feels confined by family constraints, was screened in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2001 Cannes Film Festival. Three years later she returned to Cannes with her film "Hotel". Her 2014 film "Amour Fou" was selected to compete in the Un Certain Regard section at the 2014 Cannes Film Festival. Jessica Hausner is the daughter of Viennese painter Rudolf Hausner, sister of costume designer Tanja Hausner and half sister of set designer and painter Xenia Hausner. She studied at Filmacademy Vienna. With fellow directors Barbara Albert and Antonin Svoboda and director of photography Martin Gschlacht, she founded the Viennese film production company coop99 in 1999. In 2017 she was appointed a member of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. In 2002 she was a member of the jury at the 24th Moscow International Film Festival. In 2016, she was a member of the jury for the Un Certain

Regard section of the 2016 Cannes Film Festival.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Tommaltach's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 The Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

Abu Tahir Firuzshah , better known by his "laqab" of Diya' al-Dawla, was the Buyid ruler of Basra during the 980s. He was the son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Fann■ (Pan■h) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of ■A■ud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imdad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the

capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Victoria Mary Sackville-West, Lady Nicolson, CH (9 March 1892 – 2 June 1962), usually known as Vita Sackville-West, was an English poet, novelist, and garden designer. She was a successful novelist, poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist. She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels. She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, "The Land", and in 1933 for her "Collected Poems". She was the inspiration for the androgynous protagonist of , by her famous friend and lover, Virginia Woolf. She had a longstanding column in "The Observer" (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Victoria Josefa Dolores Catalina Sackville- West, Baroness Sackville(23 September 1862 – 30 January 1936) married her first cousin Lionel Edward Sackville- West, 3rd Baron Sackville. Their daughter was the writer, poet and gardener Vita Sackville- West. The family lived mainly at Knole House, an estate that had been in the Sackville family for centuries. Victoria, having experienced a controversial life herself, has since been mostly displaced in the public's consciousness by the colourful life of her daughter Vita.

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon,

1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Badi' al-Zaman Mirza (died 1514) was a Timurid ruler of Herat from 1506 to 1507. He was the son of Husayn Bayqarah, who was a great-great-grandson of Timur Beg.

Sultan Husayn Bayqara Mirza (/ "Husayn B■yqar■") was the Timurid ruler of Herat from 1469 until May 4, 1506, with a brief interruption in 1470. A skilled statesman, Sultan Husayn Bayqara was best known for his interest in the arts and was renowned as a benefactor and patron of learning in his kingdom. He has been described as "the quintessential Timurid ruler of the later period in Transoxiana" and his sophisticated court and generous artistic patronage was a source of admiration, particularly from his cousin, the Mughal emperor Babur. Sultan Husayn Bayqara was the last Timurid ruler of consequence in Khorasan.

Ludwig Johann Wilhelm Gruno von Hessen-Homburg (15 January 1705 – 23 October 1745) was hereditary prince of Hesse-Homburg and an Imperial Russian field marshal. He was the eldest surviving son of Frederick III, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg and his wife Elisabeth Dorothea of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of Louis VI, Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt. He studied at the University of Giessen and was sent by his father to Russia in 1723. He became Major-General in Riga and commander of the Narva-Regiment. As the grandson of Louise Elisabeth of Courland, he hoped in vain to succeed his cousin Ferdinand Kettler as Duke of Courland. Anna of Russia moved him to Saint Petersburg, where he was promoted to General-Lieutenant and commander of the Saint Petersburg garrison. In 1732, he led a successful campaign against the Crimean Tatars in the Caucasus. After operations in Eastern Poland in 1734-1735, he again fought against the Crimean Tatars and the Turks in 1736-1737, but now under command of von Münnich. He was awarded with the rank of General-Feldzeugmeister and was appointed Governor of Astrachan and the Persian provinces. Ludwig Gruno also had good relations with the new Tsarina Elizabeth of Russia. She gave him in 1742 the title of General-Fieldmarshal, a house in Moscow and an estate in Livonia. He died from illness on a travel in Berlin. He pre-deceased his father and was buried in the crypt of Bad Homburg Castle.

Frederick III James of Hesse-Homburg (born 19 May 1673 in Cölln; died: 8 June 1746 in 's-Hertogenbosch) was a Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg

Niklas Birger Thor (born 21 February 1986) is a Swedish footballer. He is commonly known as Niklas Thor or, since his marriage to Ebba Busch in 2014, Niklas Busch Thor.

Ebba-Elisabeth Busch (née "Ebba-Elisabeth Busch-Christensen"; born 11 February 1987), since her marriage to Niklas Busch Thor in 2014 commonly known as Ebba Busch Thor, is a Swedish Christian Democrats politician who has served as Leader of the Christian Democrats since April 2015. She is a candidate in the 2018 Riksdag (Parliament) election, for Uppsala County and almost all other constituencies.

Margrave Philip II of Baden(born 19 February 1559 in Baden- Baden – died 7 June 1588 in Baden- Baden) was from 1571 to 1588 Margrave of the Margraviate of Baden- Baden.He was the son of the Protestant Margrave Philibert of Baden- Baden and the Catholic Mechthild of Bavaria.

Mechthild of Bavaria (12 July 1532 – 2 November 1565 in Baden-Baden) was a German noblewoman.She was the daughter of William IV, Duke of Bavaria and his wife Marie.She was buried in the Stiftskirche at Baden-Baden.On 17 January 1557 she married Philibert, Margrave of Baden-Baden, and they had the following children:Mechthild is a German form of Matilde.

Hans Schweikart (1 October 1895 – 1 December 1975) was a German film director, actor and screenwriter.He directed 28 films between 1938 and 1968.He wrote for the film "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi", which was entered into the 11th Berlin International Film Festival.

Liberated Hands or Freed Hands is a 1939 German drama film directed by Hans Schweikart and starring Brigitte Horney, Olga Tschechowa and Ewald Balser.It was screened at the 8th Venice International Film Festival.Horney plays a sculptor who discovers her true vocation.

Martha Érika Alonso Hidalgo (17 December 1973 – 24 December 2018; also called Martha Érika Alonso de Moreno Valle) was a Mexican politician of the National Action Party (PAN) who served as the first female governor of Puebla from 14 December 2018 until her death ten days later in a helicopter crash.She was the spouse of Rafael Moreno Valle Rosas, who was governor of Puebla from 2011 to 2017 and was also killed in the crash.

Rafael Moreno Valle Rosas (30 June 1968 – 24 December 2018) was a Mexican politician affiliated with the National Action Party (PAN).He was the Governor of Puebla from February 2011 through January 2017.Moreno Valle also served as a Deputy of the LIX Legislature of the Mexican Congress representing Puebla and as a Senator in the LX, LXI and LXIV Legislatures.Moreno Valle was the grandson of Rafael Moreno Valle, a doctor and politician who also served as the Governor of Puebla from 1969 to 1972.He was also the spouse of Martha Erika Alonso Hidalgo, the first woman Governor of Puebla.

Louis I, Prince of Monaco (25 July 1642, in Prince's Palace of Monaco – 3 January 1701, in Rome) was Prince of Monaco from 1662 until 1701."Louis Grimaldi" was the elder son of Prince Hercule of Monaco and Maria Aurelia Spinola.Louis married Catherine Charlotte de Gramont, daughter of Marshal Antoine III de Gramont, on 30 March 1660 in Pau.They had six children:In 1662 Louis succeeded his grandfather Honoré II as Prince of Monaco.In 1666 he distinguished himself at the Four Days' Battle between the English and Dutch fleets.On 5 July 1668 he took the oath to King Louis XIV of France in the Parlement on account of being Duke of Valentinois and a Peer of France.He was made a knight of the French royal orders on 31 December 1688.In 1699 Louis XIV sent Louis to Rome as ambassador extraordinary.There on 19 December he presented the insignia of the Order of the Holy Spirit to James Louis and Alexander Benedict Sobieski, the two sons of King John III of Poland.Louis remained in Rome, where he died 3 January 1701.His remains were transported back to Monaco.

Catherine Charlotte de Gramont(1639 – 4 June 1678) was the Princess of Monaco by marriage to Louis I of Monaco.She is known to have been a mistress of Louis XIV of France in 1666.

Olivier Baroux(born 5 January 1964) is a French actor, comedian, writer and director who has acted both on stage and on screen.He first became known in forming with Kad Merad, the duo Kad& Olivier then went solo, while finding Kad regularly.Baroux's movies on Le Tuche is inspired by the hurdles of the American dream.He is married to his wife Coralie since 2009.Baroux is set to appear in" Les Tuche 3", with filming beginning in August 2018.

Les Tuche 2- Le rêve américain is a 2016 French comedy film directed by Olivier Baroux.It is the sequel to" Les Tuche".It earned over US\$ 32.5 million and was the highest- grossing domestic film in France in 2016, with 4,619,884 tickets sold.

Thor Heyerdahl (October 6, 1914 – April 18, 2002) was a Norwegian adventurer and ethnographer with a background in zoology, botany, and geography.He became notable for his "Kon-Tiki" expedition in 1947, in which he sailed 8,000 km (5,000 mi) across the Pacific Ocean in a hand-built raft from South America to the Tuamotu Islands.The expedition was designed to demonstrate that ancient people could have made long sea voyages, creating contacts between separate cultures.This was linked to a diffusionist model of cultural development.Heyerdahl subsequently made other voyages designed to demonstrate the possibility of contact between widely separated ancient people, notably the "Ra II" expedition of 1970, when he sailed from the west coast of Africa to Barbados in a papyrus reed boat.He was appointed a government scholar in 1984.In May 2011, the Thor Heyerdahl Archives were added to UNESCO's "Memory of the World" Register.At the time, this list included 238 collections from all over the world.The Heyerdahl Archives span the years 1937 to 2002 and include his photographic collection, diaries, private letters, expedition plans, articles, newspaper clippings, original book, and article manuscripts.The Heyerdahl Archives are administered by the Kon-Tiki Museum and the National Library of Norway in Oslo.

Kon-Tiki is a Norwegian-Swedish documentary film about the Kon-Tiki expedition led by Norwegian explorer and writer Thor Heyerdahl in 1947, released in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark in 1950, followed by the United States in 1951.The movie, which was directed by Thor Heyerdahl and edited by Olle Nordemar, received the Academy Award for Best Documentary Feature for 1951 at the 24th Academy Awards.The Oscar officially went to Olle Nordemar.The Academy Film Archive preserved "Kon-Tiki" in 2013.

La Cage aux Folles 3:The Wedding is a 1985 comedy film and the third and final installment in the "La Cage aux Folles" series.Unlike the first two films, which were directed by Édouard Molinaro, this third installment is directed by Georges Lautner.

Georges Lautner(24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard.Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller Le Professionnel starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981.He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Kerry Dale Earnhardt (born December 8, 1969) is a former NASCAR driver and the elder son of seven-time Winston Cup Series champion Dale Earnhardt.He is the half-brother of former Cup Series driver Dale Earnhardt Jr. He was employed by Dale Earnhardt, Inc. as a consultant, specializing in

driver development, until 2011. His younger son, Jeffrey Earnhardt, began racing for DEI in 2007, and currently competes in the Monster Energy NASCAR Cup Series. Kerry is known for his physical similarity to his father.

Ralph Dale Earnhardt Sr. (April 29, 1951 – February 18, 2001) was an American professional auto racing driver and team owner, best known for his involvement in stock car racing for NASCAR. The third child of racing driver Ralph Earnhardt and Martha Earnhardt, he began his career in 1975 in the World 600 as part of the Winston Cup Series. Regarded as one of the most significant drivers in NASCAR history, Earnhardt won a total of 76 Winston Cup races over the course of his career, including the 1998 Daytona 500. He also earned seven NASCAR Winston Cup championships, tying for the most all-time with Richard Petty. This feat, accomplished in 1994, was not equaled again for 22 years until Jimmie Johnson in 2016. His aggressive driving style earned him the nicknames "Ironhead", "The Intimidator", and "The Man in Black". Also, his success at the restrictor plate tracks of Daytona and Talladega earned him the nickname, "Mr. Restrictor Plate". In February 2001, Earnhardt died due to injuries sustained in a collision during the final lap of the Daytona 500, an event that was widely lamented in the racing industry. Earnhardt has been inducted into numerous halls of fame, including the NASCAR Hall of Fame inaugural class in 2010.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father. He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990. In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor. He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas. He was survived by his wife and two children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China. The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China. He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988. Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance. He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains. There he met and married Faina Vakhreva. When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China. During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration. After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency. The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control. He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78. After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of

China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer. She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s. Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen. In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves". She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress. Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe. The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception: she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota Mayi Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

Cop or Hood is a 1979 French crime and action film directed by Georges Lautner. It's loosely based on the novel "L'Inspecteur de la mer" by Michel Grisolia.

Snake in the Eagle's Shadow is a 1978 Hong Kong martial arts action comedy film directed by Yuen Woo-ping in his directorial debut, and starring Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Woo-ping's real life father, Yuen Siu Tien. Right after this film, Yuen Woo-ping directed "Drunken Master", released in the same year, which also starred Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Siu Tien, and followed a similar plot.

Yuen Woo-ping (alias: Yuen Wo-ping; born 1945) is a Hong Kong martial arts choreographer and film director, renowned as one of the most successful and influential figures in the world of Hong Kong action cinema. He is one of the inductees on the Avenue of Stars in Hong Kong. Yuen is also a son of Yuen Siu-tien, a renowned martial arts film actor.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four

children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre (3 June 1713 – 2 July 1742) was a renowned horticulturist and a British peer. Lord Petre was the son of Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre (1689–1713) and his wife Catherine Walmesley (1697 – 31 January 1785), heiress of the Walmesley family of Lancashire. Petre was born three months after his father's death and spent his childhood at Ingatestone Hall, instead of at Thorndon Hall, the family seat, as his grandmother was still in residence there.

Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre (1689 – 22 March 1713) was a British peer, the son of Thomas Petre, 6th Baron Petre (1633 – 1706) and his wife Mary Clifton, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton. He succeeded to his title, at the age of 17, upon the death of his father. Robert is said to have spurned wearing a wig in the conventional way, spending instead six hours every day dressing his own hair. He caused an uproar of indignation and outrage in the family when, in 1711, being then only 21, in a freak of gallantry cut off a lock of hair from the head of a celebrated beauty, his distant cousin, Arabella Fermor, daughter of Henry Fermor of Tusmore, Oxfordshire.

My 20th Century is a 1989 Hungarian comedy-drama film written and directed by Ildikó Enyedi. It premiered at the Toronto Festival of Festivals. Enyedi won the Golden Camera award at the 1989 Cannes Film Festival. The film was selected as the Hungarian entry for the Best Foreign Language Film at the 62nd Academy Awards, but was not accepted as a nominee.

Ildikó Enyedi (born 15 November 1955) is a Hungarian film director and screenwriter. She has directed eight films since 1989. Her father, György Enyedi, was a geographer and economist who played a major role in the long-term development of regional science.

Thor Heyerdahl (October 6, 1914 – April 18, 2002) was a Norwegian adventurer and ethnographer with a background in zoology, botany, and geography. He became notable for his "Kon-Tiki" expedition in 1947, in which he sailed 8,000 km (5,000 mi) across the Pacific Ocean in a hand-built raft from South America to the Tuamotu Islands. The expedition was designed to demonstrate that ancient people could have made long sea voyages, creating contacts between separate cultures. This was linked to a diffusionist model of cultural development. Heyerdahl subsequently made other voyages designed to demonstrate the possibility of contact between widely separated ancient people, notably the "Ra II" expedition of 1970, when he sailed from the west coast of Africa to Barbados in a papyrus reed boat. He was appointed a government scholar in 1984. In May 2011, the Thor Heyerdahl Archives were added to UNESCO's "Memory of the World" Register. At the time, this list included 238 collections from all over the world. The Heyerdahl Archives span the years 1937 to 2002 and include his photographic collection, diaries, private letters, expedition plans, articles, newspaper clippings, original book, and article manuscripts. The Heyerdahl Archives are administered by the Kon-Tiki Museum and the National Library of Norway in Oslo.

Kon-Tiki is a Norwegian-Swedish documentary film about the Kon-Tiki expedition led by Norwegian explorer and writer Thor Heyerdahl in 1947, released in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark in 1950, followed by the United States in 1951. The movie, which was directed by Thor Heyerdahl and edited by Olle Nordemar, received the Academy Award for Best Documentary Feature for 1951 at the 24th Academy Awards. The Oscar officially went to Olle Nordemar. The Academy Film Archive preserved "Kon-Tiki" in 2013.

Richard de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, 6th Earl of Gloucester, 2nd Lord of Glamorgan, 8th Lord of Clare (4 August 1222 – 14 July 1262) was son of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and Isabel Marshal. He was also a powerful Marcher Lord in Wales and inherited the Lordship of Glamorgan upon the death of his father. He played a prominent role in the constitutional crisis of 1258–1263.

Isabel Marshal (9 October 1200 – 17 January 1240) was a medieval English countess. She was the wife of both Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 5th Earl of Gloucester and Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall (son of King John of England). With the former, she was a great grandmother of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Prince Harald of Denmark ("Harald Christian Frederik"; 8 October 1876 – 30 March 1949) was a member of the Danish Royal Family. He was the third son and fourth child of Frederick VIII of Denmark and his wife, Lovisa of Sweden, and thus brother to Christian X of Denmark. The prince served in the Royal Danish Army for most of his life, and reached the rank of Lieutenant General.

Princess Feodora of Denmark (Feodora Louise Caroline-Mathilde Viktoria Alexandra Frederikke Johanne)(3 July 1910 – 17 March 1975) was a Danish princess as a daughter of Prince Harald of Denmark and granddaughter of Frederick VIII of Denmark. As the wife of Prince Christian of Schaumburg-Lippe she became a Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe by marriage.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester(1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester(bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate

candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Melanie Richards Griffith (born August 9, 1957) is an American film, stage, and television actress, and film producer. She began her career in the 1970s, appearing in several independent thriller films before achieving mainstream success in the mid-1980s. Born in New York City to actress Tippi Hedren and advertising executive Peter Griffith, she was raised mainly in Los Angeles, where she graduated from the Hollywood Professional School at age sixteen. In 1975, a then seventeen-year-old Griffith appeared opposite Gene Hackman in Arthur Penn's film noir "Night Moves". She later rose to prominence for her role portraying a pornographic actress in Brian De Palma's thriller "Body Double" (1984), which earned her a National Society of Film Critics Award for Best Supporting Actress. Griffith's subsequent performance in the comedy "Something Wild" (1986) garnered critical acclaim before she was cast in 1988's "Working Girl", which earned her a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Actress and won her a Golden Globe. The 1990s saw Griffith in a series of roles which received varying critical reception: she received Golden Globe nominations for her performances in "Buffalo Girls" (1995), and as Marion Davies in "RKO 281" (1999), while also earning a Golden Raspberry Award for Worst Actress for her performances in "Shining Through" (1992), as well as receiving nominations for "Crazy in Alabama" (1999) and John Waters' cult film "Cecil B. Demented" (2000). Other credits include John Schlesinger's "Pacific Heights" (1990), "Milk Money" (1994), the neo-noir film "Mulholland Falls" (1996), as Charlotte Haze in Adrian Lyne's "Lolita" (1997), and "Another Day in Paradise" (1998). She later starred as Barbara Marx in "The Night We Called It a Day" (2003), and spent the majority of the 2000s appearing on such television series as "Nip/Tuck", "Raising Hope", and "Hawaii Five-0". After acting on stage in London, in 2003 she made her Broadway debut in a revival of the musical "Chicago", receiving

celebratory reviews. In the 2010s, Griffith returned to film, starring opposite then-husband Antonio Banderas in the science fiction film "Autómata" (2014) and as an acting coach in James Franco's "The Disaster Artist" (2017).

Dakota Mayi Johnson (born October 4, 1989) is an American actress and model. The daughter of actors Don Johnson and Melanie Griffith, she made her film debut at age ten with a minor appearance in "Crazy in Alabama" (1999), a dark comedy film starring her mother. Johnson was discouraged from pursuing acting further until she completed high school, after which she began auditioning for roles in Los Angeles. She was cast in a minor part in "The Social Network" (2010), and subsequently had supporting roles in the comedy "21 Jump Street", the independent comedy "Goats", and the romantic comedy "The Five-Year Engagement" (all 2012). In 2015, Johnson had her first starring role as Anastasia Steele in the "Fifty Shades" film series (2015–18). For her performance in the series, she received a BAFTA Rising Star Award nomination in 2016. Following "Fifty Shades", Johnson appeared in the biographical crime film "Black Mass" (2015) and Luca Guadagnino's drama "A Bigger Splash" (2015). She reunited with Guadagnino, portraying the lead role in "Suspiria" (2018), a supernatural horror film based on the 1977 film by Dario Argento. That same year, she appeared in an ensemble cast in the thriller film "Bad Times at the El Royale" (2018). In 2019, Johnson had a starring role in the psychological horror film "Wounds" and the comedy-drama film "The Peanut Butter Falcon".

A No-Hit No-Run Summer is a Canadian sports drama film, directed by Francis Leclerc and released in 2008. Written by Marc Robitaille as an adaptation of his own novel, the film is set in the late 1960s and stars Pier-Luc Funk as Martin, a young boy who loves baseball and dreams of someday playing for the new Montreal Expos. He is disappointed when he is not chosen for the local youth baseball team by coach Gilbert Turcotte (Roy Dupuis), but his hope is restored when his father Charles (Patrice Robitaille) decides to organize and coach a new baseball team for the kids who didn't make it. The film was nominated for two Prix Jutra at the 11th Jutra Awards in 2009, for Best Editing (Glenn Berman) and Best Original Music (Carl Bastien, Luc Sicard).

Francis Leclerc (born 1971 in Quebec City) is a Canadian film and television director, screenwriter and film editor. He is the son of Félix Leclerc. Since 1995 he has worked in the Quebec film industry, directing music videos for many well-known Quebec artists. He has directed more than 20 short and medium-length films, including a television adaptation of Robert LePage's "Les Sept branches de la rivière Ota". He directed and co-wrote his critically acclaimed debut feature, "A Girl at the Window (Une jeune fille à la fenêtre)", in 2001. His second feature, "Looking for Alexander (Mémoires affectives)", a nuanced and mature work about lost memory and childhood tragedy, secured him Genie Awards for best director and screenplay as well as the Prix Jutra for direction. His most recent film, "Barefoot at Dawn (Pieds nus dans l'aube)", was released in 2017. The film was an adaptation of his father's semi-autobiographical novel of the same name.

The Wellcome Trust is a research charity based in London, United Kingdom. It was established in 1936 with legacies from the pharmaceutical magnate Sir Henry Wellcome to fund research to improve human and animal health. The aim of the Trust is to "achieve extraordinary improvements in health by supporting the brightest minds", and in addition to funding biomedical research it supports the public understanding of science. It had a financial endowment of £25.9 billion in 2018, making it the fourth wealthiest charitable foundation in the world, after the American Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the Danish Novo Nordisk Foundation and the Dutch INGKA Foundation (related to the IKEA company). The Trust has been described by the "Financial Times" as the United Kingdom's largest provider of non-governmental funding for scientific research, and one of the largest providers in the world.

The Big Picture series provides teachers and post-16 students with up-to-date information on research findings in biology and medicine, and the social and ethical implications of this research. Published by the Wellcome Trust as a free educational resource, each issue is available for free electronically. The website provides free resources for teachers and online activities for students, including lesson ideas, animations, image galleries and short videos., the print subscription has been discontinued and replaced with online only.

William Henry Hare Hedges- White, 3rd Earl of Bantry(10 November 1801 – 15 January 1884) was an Anglo- Irish Conservative peer.He was the second son of Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry and Lady Margaret Anne Hare.In 1840 he took the additional surname of Hedges after inheriting the estates of his great- uncle, Robert Hedges Eyre.He served as High Sheriff of County Cork in 1848.He succeeded his elder brother as Earl of Bantry following his death in 1868.On 6 July 1869 Lord Bantry was elected as an Irish representative peer and took his seat in the House of Lords.On 16 Apr 1845 he married Jane Herbert, and together they had six children.His daughter Olivia Charlotte married Arthur Guinness.He died in 1884 and was succeeded by his only son, William Hedges- White.

Richard White, 1st Earl of Bantry (6 August 1767 – 2 May 1851) was an Anglo-Irish soldier and peer.White was born in a gentry family in Ireland.He was the son and heir of Simon White of Bantry by his wife Frances Jane Hedges, daughter of Richard Hedges of Macroom Castle.He was the grandson of Richard White, who had made an immense fortune through his work as a lawyer, and the family owned extensive estates in County Cork.In 1797, White led forces loyal to the Kingdom of Great Britain against a French invasion force, which had landed at Bantry Bay in order to support Irish rebels in the lead up to the Irish Rebellion of 1798.For his loyalty to The Crown, he was created Baron Bantry in the Peerage of Ireland on 24 March 1797.He was also awarded a gold medal as a token of thanks from the City of Cork.He was further honoured on 29 December 1800, when he was created Viscount Bantry.Lord Bantry was awarded an earldom on 22 January 1816 when he was made Earl of Bantry and Viscount Beerhaven, both titles in the Peerage of Ireland.He lived at Bantry House, Cork.He married Lady Margaret Anne Hare, the daughter of William Hare, 1st Earl of Listowel, on 3 November 1799.They had four children:

Philip of Ibelin (1180-1227) was a leading nobleman of the Kingdom of Cyprus.As a younger son of Balian of Ibelin and the dowager queen Maria Komnene, he came from the high Crusader nobility of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.

Maria Komnene or Comnena (Greek:Μαρία Κομνηνή, c. 1154 – 1208/1217) was the second wife of King Amalric I of Jerusalem and mother of Queen Isabella I of Jerusalem.She was the daughter of John Doukas Komnenos, sometime Byzantine "dux" in Cyprus, and Maria Taronitissa.Her sister Theodora married Prince Bohemund III of Antioch, and her brother Alexios was briefly, in 1185, a pretender to the throne of the Byzantine Empire.

Damian David Harris (born 2 August 1958) is a British film director and screenwriter.He is the son of the actor Richard Harris and socialite Elizabeth Rees-Williams.

Mercy is a 2000 erotic thriller film directed by Damian Harris and starring Ellen Barkin.The movie was based on a novel written by David L. Lindsey.

Alfonso Jordan, also spelled Alfons Jordan or Alphonse Jourdain (1103–1148), was the Count of Tripoli (1105–09), Count of Rouergue (1109–48) and Count of Toulouse, Margrave of Provence and Duke of Narbonne (1112–48). He was the son of Raymond IV of Toulouse by his third wife, Elvira of Castile. He was born in the castle of Mont Pèlerin in Tripoli while his father was on the First Crusade. He was given the name "Jourdain" after being baptised in the Jordan River. Alfonso's father died when he was two years old and he remained under the guardianship of his cousin, William Jordan, Count of Cerdagne, until he was five. He was then taken to Europe, where his half-brother Bertrand had given him the county of Rouergue. Upon Bertrand's death in 1112, Alfonso succeeded to the county of Toulouse and marquisate of Provence. In 1114, Duke William IX of Aquitaine, who claimed Toulouse by right of his wife Philippa, daughter of Count William IV, invaded the county and conquered it. Alfonso recovered a part in 1119, but he was not in full control until 1123. When at last successful, he was excommunicated by Pope Callixtus II for having expelled the monks of Saint-Gilles, who had aided his enemies. Alfonso next had to fight for his rights in Provence against Count Raymond Berengar III of Barcelona. Not until September 1125 did their war end in "peace and concord pax et concordia". At this stage, Alfonso was master of the regions lying between the Pyrenees and the Alps, the Auvergne and the sea. His ascendancy was, according to one commentator, an unmixed good to the country, for during a period of fourteen years art and industry flourished. In March 1126, Alfonso was at the court of Alfonso VII of León when he acceded to the throne. According to the "*Chronica Adefonsi imperatoris*", Alfonso and Suero Vermúdez took the city of León from opposition magnates and handed it over to Alfonso VII. Among those who may have accompanied Alfonso on one of his many extended stays in Spain was the troubadour Marcabru. About 1134 Alfonso seized the viscounty of Narbonne and ruled it during the minority of the Viscountess Ermengarde, only restoring it to her in 1143. In 1141 King Louis VII pressed the claim of Philippa on behalf of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine, even besieging Toulouse, but without result. That same year Alfonso Jordan was again in Spain, making a pilgrimage to Saint James of Compostela, when he proposed a peace between the king of León and García VI of Navarre, which became the basis for subsequent negotiations. In 1144, Alfonso again incurred the displeasure of the church by siding with the citizens of Montpellier against their lord. In 1145, Bernard of Clairvaux addressed a letter to him full of concern about a heretic named Henry in the diocese of Toulouse. Bernard even went there to preach against the heresy, an early expression of Catharism. A second time he was excommunicated; but in 1146 he took the cross (i.e., vowed to go on crusade) at a meeting in Vézelay called by Louis VII. In August 1147, he embarked for the near east on the Second Crusade. He lingered on the way in Italy and probably in Constantinople, where he may have met the Emperor Manuel I. Alfonso finally arrived at Acre in 1148. Among his companions he had made enemies and he was destined to take no share in the crusade he had joined. He died at Caesarea, and there were accusations of poisoning, usually levelled either against Eleanor of Aquitaine, wife of Louis, or Melisende, the mother of King Baldwin III of Jerusalem, who may have wanted to eliminate him as a rival to her brother-in-law Raymond II. By his wife since 1125, Faydiva d'Uzès, he left two legitimate sons: Raymond, who succeeded him, and Alfonso. His daughter Faydiva (died 1154) married Count Humbert III of Savoy. He left two other daughters: the legitimate Agnes (died 1187) and the illegitimate Laurentia, who married Count Bernard III of Comminges.

Elvira of Castile (before 1082?-1151) was a countess consort of Toulouse. She was the illegitimate daughter of Alfonso VI of León and Castile, by his mistress Jimena Muñoz, and full sister of Theresa, Countess of Portugal. She married, firstly, Raymond IV, Count of Toulouse in 1094, being mother of count Alfonso Jordan. Elvira accompanied Raymond on the First Crusade in 1096, and was present at the siege of Tripoli, where she gave birth to their son. It appears that the couple separated before the death of Raymond. Elvira returned to Castile. Her son became the monarch of Tripoli upon the death of Raymond in 1105, but Elvira is not mentioned as present in Tripoli. In Castile, before 1117, she married Count Fernando Fernández de Carrión, having three additional children: Diego, García and Teresa Fernández, who was a wife of Count Osorio Martínez.

Susanne Porsche (née Bresser, born 4 June 1952 in Frankfurt) is a German film producer and investor. She began moderating TV shows for children on ZDF in 1979, but later decided to work behind the camera, directing and writing screenplays. From 1988 to 2008 she was married to Wolfgang Porsche, grandson of automotive pioneer Ferdinand Porsche. They have two sons. Since 2007, she lives with director Xaver Schwarzenberger.

Wolfgang Heinz Porsche (born Stuttgart 10 May 1943) is an Austrian manager and a member of the Porsche family dynasty. He is a shareholder and chairman of the Supervisory Board of Porsche Automobil Holding SE as well as of Porsche AG. He is the youngest son of Ferdinand (Ferry) Porsche and Dorothea Reitz. His oldest brother is Ferdinand (Butzi) Porsche, designer of the Porsche 911. After school he trained as a metalworker and went on to obtain a degree in Business Administration from the Vienna University of Economics and Business. After qualifying, Porsche established his own business, importing Yamaha motorbikes to Austria. In 1976 he joined Daimler-Benz. Two years later he was appointed to the Supervisory Board of Porsche AG. In 2007 he became Chairman of both Porsche AG and Porsche Automobil Holding SE. In 2008 he also joined the Supervisory Board of Volkswagen AG. Porsche was married to the director and screenplay writer Susanne Bresser from 1988 until their divorce in 2008. They have two sons.

Juris Podnieks (December 5, 1950, Riga – June 23, 1992, Kuldīga District) was a Latvian film director and producer. He graduated from the Soviet VGIK film school in 1975 after which he started working at the Riga Film Studio. He became a director in 1979. Podnieks' first film "Cradle" won an award at the Dok Leipzig festival. In 1981, his film "The Brothers Kokar" took the first prize at the Kiev Youth Festival. In the same year, his film "Constellation of Riflemen" won honours in the 17th All State Festival in Leningrad and the Latvian Komsomol prize. This film gave Podnieks wide recognition within the Soviet Union. Podnieks gained international recognition with his movie "Is It Easy to Be Young?". The film with dialogue in both Latvian and Russian was an exploration of Soviet youth, in which Podnieks talked to youngsters later convicted for criminal actions. The movie broke box-office records in the Soviet Union. As the Soviet Union collapsed, Podnieks cooperated with British television to give a first-hand insight on the events in the Soviet Union. Over three years, Podnieks filmed a five-part documentary titled "Hello, do you hear us?". It showed civil unrest in Uzbekistan, survivors of the 1988 Spitak earthquake in Armenia, striking workers in Yaroslavl and former residents returning to Chernobyl. The first film in the series, "Red Hot", was awarded the Prix Italia and the Peabody Award. Later, Podnieks filmed movies that focused on the rise of national identity in Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. His "Homeland" was an account of folk festivals in these countries when national songs which had been banned by the Soviet regime for 50 years, were sung by massed choirs. While filming a follow-up in January 1991, Podnieks and his crew came under sniper fire during the attempted coup by Soviet forces in Riga. Podnieks was beaten up, his cameraman and long-time friend Andris Slapiņš was killed and Gvido Zvaigzne, another collaborator and friend of Podnieks, died of injuries. This was captured on video and shown as an addition to "Homeland" and later as an introduction for the revised version of this film. Four of his films received the Lielais Kristaps prize as the best documentary of the year. Juris Podnieks drowned on 23 June 1992 while scuba-diving in a lake in Courland.

Vai viegli būt jaunam? (Is It Easy to Be Young?) is a Soviet-era Latvian documentary film directed by Juris Podnieks. It was filmed in 1986 with dialog in both Latvian and Russian, and is considered to be among the most controversial movies of its era. It was one of the five winners of the 1987 International Documentary Association awards. The movie speaks about young people who perished as a result of growing up in Soviet society—their conflicts with parents and society, the patronizing attitudes of their teachers and the authorities, the fear that there is no meaning to their lives. Among the young people

portrayed are high-schoolers looking for their place in life, a young mother worried about the future of her daughter after the Chernobyl catastrophe, a young man follower of the Hare Krishna movement (an 'unusual' religion that was discouraged even more than 'usual' ones by the Soviet government), as well young adults returning from compulsory military service in the Soviet–Afghan War and having become ones of 'the lost generation'. The film's opening scene documents a concert by the banned Latvian rock band, Pulkons. The movie had a major impact in the Soviet Union. It was seen by at least 28 million people during its first year. In all, 85 countries bought the rights to show the movie. For a Latvian film, this was an incredible number. In 1986 the film received Latvian Film Prize for the best documentary. Its international debut was at the 1987 Kraków Film Festival, where it received the FIPRESCI Award. It was also screened out of competition at the 1987 Cannes Film Festival. The film was re-released in 2007 by Jura Podnieka Studija; the new edition includes oral history interviews with Podnieks's colleagues. After Latvia regained independence, Antra Cilinska filmed two sequels ("Is It Easy to Be?" in 1998, and "Is it Easy?" in 2010), featuring interviews with people filmed by Podnieks.

Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde JP DL (2 October 1901 – 21 March 1983). The son of Thomas Gair Ashton, 1st Baron Ashton of Hyde and Eva Margaret James. He succeeded his father as 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 1 May 1933. On his death in 1983 he was succeeded in the barony by his son.

Thomas John Ashton, 3rd Baron Ashton of Hyde, (19 November 1926 – 2 August 2008) was the eldest son of Thomas Ashton, 2nd Baron Ashton of Hyde and Marjorie Nell Brookes. He succeeded his father as Baron Ashton of Hyde on the latter's death on 21 March 1983.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father. He was president of the state-run Broadcasting Corporation of China from 1980 to 1986, and later headed the Republic of China mission to Singapore for two years, starting in April 1986 as the deputy trade representative before being transferred to the mission to Japan in 1990. In a December 1985 speech, Hsiao-wu's father Chiang Ching-kuo declared "If someone asks me whether anyone in my family would run for the next presidential term, my reply is, 'It can't be and it won't be.'" Prior to the speech, Chiang Hsiao-wu was the only one of Chiang Ching-kuo's sons mentioned as a potential successor. He died at the age of 46, on July 1, 1991, at the Taipei Veterans General Hospital in Taiwan as a result of congestive heart failure brought on by chronic inflammation of the pancreas. He was survived by his wife and two children.

Chiang Ching-kuo (27 April 1910 – 13 January 1988) was a politician of the Republic of China. The eldest and only biological son of former president Chiang Kai-shek, he held numerous posts in the government of the Republic of China. He served as Premier of the Republic of China between 1972–78 and was the President of the Republic of China from 1978 until his death in 1988. Chiang Ching-kuo was sent as a teenager to study in the Soviet Union during the First United Front in 1925, when his father's Nationalist Party and the Chinese Communist Party were in alliance. He attended university there, but when the Chinese Nationalists violently broke with the Communists, Stalin sent him to work in a steel factory in the Ural Mountains. There he met and married Faina Vakhreva. When war between China and Japan was imminent in 1937, Stalin sent the couple to China. During the war his father gradually came to trust Ching-kuo and gave him more and more responsibilities, including administration. After the Japanese surrender, Chiang-kuo was given the job of ridding Shanghai of

corruption, which he attacked with ruthless efficiency. The victory of the Communists in 1949 drove the Chiangs and their government to Taiwan. Chiang Ching-kuo was first given control of the secret police, a position he retained until 1965 and in which he used arbitrary arrests and torture to ensure tight control. He then became Minister of Defense 1965-1969, Vice-Premier, 1972-78, Premier, 1972-78. After his father's death in 1976 he took leadership of the Nationalist Party as Chairman, and was elected President of the Republic in 1978. Under his tenure, the government of the Republic of China, while authoritarian, became more open and tolerant of political dissent. Chiang courted Taiwanese voters and reduced the preference for those who had come from the mainland after the war. Towards the end of his life, Chiang relaxed government controls on the media and speech and allowed Taiwanese Han into positions of power, including his successor Lee Teng-hui.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun (died 1062) was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from 1048 until his death. He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Abu Kalijar Marzuban (died October 1048) was the Buyid amir of Fars (1024 – 1048), Kerman (1028–1048) and Iraq (1044 – 1048). He was the eldest son of Sultan al-Dawla.

Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre (3 June 1713 – 2 July 1742) was a renowned horticulturist and a British peer. Lord Petre was the son of Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre (1689–1713) and his wife Catherine Walmesley (1697 – 31 January 1785), heiress of the Walmesley family of Lancashire. Petre was born three months after his father's death and spent his childhood at Ingatestone Hall, instead of at Thorndon Hall, the family seat, as his grandmother was still in residence there.

Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre (1689 – 22 March 1713) was a British peer, the son of Thomas Petre, 6th Baron Petre (1633 – 1706) and his wife Mary Clifton, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton. He succeeded to his title, at the age of 17, upon the death of his father. Robert is said to have spurned wearing a wig in the conventional way, spending instead six hours every day dressing his own hair. He caused an uproar of indignation and outrage in the family when, in 1711, being then only 21, in a freak of gallantry cut off a lock of hair from the head of a celebrated beauty, his distant cousin, Arabella Fermor, daughter of Henry Fermor of Tusmore, Oxfordshire.

Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden-Baden, "Hereditary Prince of Baden-Baden" (23 September 1625 – 4 November 1669) was the father of the famous general Louis William, Margrave of Baden-Baden. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the oldest son of William, Margrave of Baden-Baden and Catharina Ursula of Hohenzollern-Hechingen. Ferdinand Maximilian of Baden was destined to follow in his father's footsteps as Margrave of Baden-Baden, but he died before his father in a hunting accident. Ferdinand Maximilian married in Paris in 1653 Princess Louise of Savoy (1627 – 1689), aunt of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The marriage was not successful. Louise Christine of Savoy refused to leave the refined French court and follow her husband to Baden-Baden. Ferdinand Maximilian then abducted his son from Paris and brought him to Baden-Baden. As a consequence Louis William was not raised by his mother, but by his grandfather's second wife Maria Magdalena of Oettingen-Baldern.

Margrave William of Baden-Baden (30 July 1593 – 22 May 1677) was regent of Baden-Baden between 1621 and 1677. Born in Baden-Baden, he was the eldest son of Margrave Edward Fortunatus of Baden and Maria of Eicken. He was Geheimrat, Generalfeldmarschall and Imperial "Kammerrichter" of Speyer, which gave him his nickname: "Wilhelm der Kammerrichter". Wilhelm was also a Knight in the Order of the Golden Fleece. He raised his grandson and successor Ludwig Wilhelm. Wilhelm only received the

Regency of Baden after the victory of Johann Tserclaes, Count of Tilly in the Battle of Wimpfen over Georg Friedrich, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, whose brother Ernst Friedrich had occupied Baden-Baden in 1594. During the Regency of Wilhelm, Baden suffered from a terrible witch-hunt. Between 1626 and 1631, some 244 persons, mostly women, were charged and 231 were condemned and burned. In 1631, Wilhelm lost Baden to the Swedish General Gustav Horn and regained control only after the Peace of Prague (1635) and the Peace of Westphalia on 24 October 1648. During this fighting, Wilhelm was taken prisoner, but not recognized and released as an ordinary soldier. He died in Baden-Baden in 1677.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabeth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German:Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin.The film is based on the play, The Assumption of Hannele by Gerhart Hauptmann.It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director.He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927.His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his début the famous film "AfgrundenThe Abyss") from 1910.They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922.His uncle was Paul Gauguin.His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners Emma Gad.His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622).He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef.1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque.They had at least three children:He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684.He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely.On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

Mervyn Tuchet (sometimes Mervyn Touchet), 2nd Earl of Castlehaven (1593 – 14 May 1631), was an English nobleman who was convicted of rape and sodomy and subsequently executed.A son of George Tuchet, 1st Earl of Castlehaven and 11th Baron Audley, by his wife, Lucy Mervyn, he was known by the courtesy title of Lord Audley during his father's lifetime, so is sometimes referred to as Mervyn Audley.He was knighted by James I in 1608, before he studied law at the Middle Temple.He served as Member of the Parliament of England for Dorset in the Addled Parliament of 1614 and was a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire.He succeeded his father on 20 February 1616/7 as Earl of Castlehaven and Baron Audley.He left seven children upon his death.Sometime before 1612 (records of the marriage are lacking), Lord Audley married Elizabeth Barnham, a sister-in-law of the philosopher and scientist Francis Bacon, and with her he had six children.By all accounts the marriage was a loving and successful one, ending with her death in 1622.His second marriage, on 22 July 1624, at Harefield, Middlesex, was to the former Lady Anne Stanley (1580–1647), elder daughter and co-heiress of Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (by his wife, Alice Spencer), and widow of Grey Brydges, 5th Baron Chandos.They had a daughter, Anne Touchet, who died young.Lady Anne was significantly older than Castlehaven, and the marriage was not a success, but in 1628 Lord Castlehaven's son was married to her thirteen-year-old daughter, Elizabeth; a marriage of step-children.

Cosima Wagner (born Francesca Gaetana Cosima Liszt; 24 December 1837 – 1 April 1930) was the illegitimate daughter of the Hungarian pianist and composer Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult.She became the second wife of the German composer Richard Wagner, and with him founded the Bayreuth Festival as a showcase for his stage works; after his death she devoted the rest of her life to the promotion of his music and philosophy.Commentators have recognised Cosima as the principal inspiration for Wagner's later works, particularly "Parsifal".In 1857, after a childhood largely spent under the care of her grandmother and with governesses, Cosima married the conductor Hans von Bülow.Although the marriage produced two children, it was largely a loveless union, and in 1863 Cosima began a relationship with Wagner, who was 24 years her senior.She married him in 1870; after his death in 1883 she directed the Bayreuth Festival for more than 20 years, increasing its repertoire to form the Bayreuth canon of ten operas and establishing the festival as a major event in the world of

musical theatre. During her directorship, Cosima opposed theatrical innovations and adhered closely to Wagner's original productions of his works, an approach continued by her successors long after her retirement in 1907. She shared Wagner's convictions of German cultural and racial superiority, and under her influence, Bayreuth became increasingly identified with antisemitism. This was a defining aspect of Bayreuth for decades, into the Nazi era which closely followed her death in 1930. Thus, although she is widely perceived as the saviour of the festival, her legacy remains controversial.

Eva Chamberlain (1867–1942) born Eva Maria von Bülow, was the daughter of Richard Wagner and Cosima Wagner, and the wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. When she was born, her mother was still married to Hans von Bülow. Through her mother, she was also a granddaughter of Franz Liszt. With her siblings Isolde and Siegfried, Eva was brought up by a house teacher. In 1906 Eva took over the care of the sick mother at Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth, took care of her mail, and was the only family member to have access to the family archive. In 1908 she married Houston Stewart Chamberlain. They acquired a stately villa – now the Jean Paul Museum – next to the Villa Wahnfried, and moved into it in 1916. In the 1920s and 1930s, she and her sister Daniela were the head of the *Altwagnerians* who opposed any modernization of Richard Wagner's works. In 1933 she received the honorary citizenship of the city of Bayreuth. She was also a bearer of the Golden Party Badge of the Nazi Party. When she died of cancer in 1942, she was given an honorary funeral of the NSDAP, in which Adolf Wagner gave the eulogy.

Damian David Harris (born 2 August 1958) is a British film director and screenwriter. He is the son of the actor Richard Harris and socialite Elizabeth Rees-Williams.

Mercy is a 2000 erotic thriller film directed by Damian Harris and starring Ellen Barkin. The movie was based on a novel written by David L. Lindsey.

Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross (died 1402) was a Scottish nobleman. Born between 1367 and 1382, he was the son of Walter Leslie, Lord of Ross and Euphemia I, Countess of Ross. In around 1394 he became Earl of Ross and sometime before 1398 he married Isabel Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, Duke of Albany. They had one child, Euphemia. He died at Dingwall, Scotland on 8 May 1402.

Euphemia II, Countess of Ross (also Euphemia Leslie) was the daughter of Alexander Leslie, Earl of Ross and his wife Isabella Stewart, daughter of Robert Stewart, 1st Duke of Albany. She was the only child and heir of Earl Alexander, and succeeded to the earldom "de jure" upon his death in 1402. She became a ward of her grandfather Albany, and never seems to have exercised much power in the province of Ross. There was a failed attempt to marry her to Thomas Dunbar, the son of Thomas Dunbar, Earl of Moray. Governor Albany persuaded her to resign the earldom to his own second son, John Stewart, Earl of Buchan. This action was challenged by Domhnall of Islay, Lord of the Isles, who claimed the earldom on behalf of his wife Mariota and who became an enemy of the Albany Stewarts. Euphemia thereafter disappears from the record, retiring to the nunnery of North Berwick. Some of the histories report that she was deformed, seemingly a hunchback.

Robert James Petre, 8th Baron Petre (3 June 1713 – 2 July 1742) was a renowned horticulturist and a British peer. Lord Petre was the son of Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre (1689–1713) and his wife Catherine Walmesley (1697 – 31 January 1785), heiress of the Walmesley family of Lancashire. Petre was born three months after his father's death and spent his childhood at Ingatestone Hall, instead of at Thorndon Hall, the family seat, as his grandmother was still in residence there.

Robert Petre, 7th Baron Petre(1689 – 22 March 1713) was a British peer, the son of Thomas Petre, 6th Baron Petre(1633 – 1706) and his wife Mary Clifton, daughter of Sir Thomas Clifton.He succeeded to his title, at the age of 17, upon the death of his father.Robert is said to have spurned wearing a wig in the conventional way, spending instead six hours every day dressing his own hair.He caused an uproar of indignation and outrage in the family when, in 1711, being then only 21, in a freak of gallantry cut off a lock of hair from the head of a celebrated beauty, his distant cousin, Arabella Fermor, daughter of Henry Fermor of Tusmore, Oxfordshire.

Prince Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski (20 January 1616 – 31 December 1667) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and military commander.Lubomirski was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI.He was the initiator of the Lubomirski Rebellion of 1665–1666.Lubomirski was the son of voivode and starost Stanisław Lubomirski and Princess Zofia Ostrogska.He was married to Konstancja Ligęza since 1641 and Barbara Tarło since 1654.He was starost of Kraków since 1647, Court Marshal of the Crown in the same year, Grand Marshal of the Crown since 1650, Field Crown Hetman since 1658, starost of Nowy Sącz and Spisz.He became Sejm Marshal of the ordinary Sejm between 1 February and 29 March 1643 in Warsaw.

Prince Hieronim Augustyn Lubomirski (1648–1706) was a Polish noble (szlachcic), magnate, politician and famed military commander.He was a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire SRI.Son of Grand Marshal and Hetman Jerzy Sebastian Lubomirski and Konstancja Ligęza.He married Konstancja Bokum c. 1694.He was owner of Wiśnicz, Jarosław and Rzeszów.Commendatory abbot of Plock, Knight of Malta, Great Chorąży of the Crown since 1676, Court Marshal of the Crown since 1683, Grand Podskarbi of the Crown since 1692, voivode of Kraków Voivodeship, Field Crown Hetman, castellan of Kraków and Great Crown Hetman since 1702.Under the command of Jan Sobieski he fought against Tatars and Turks and participated in the expedition and siege of Chocim in 1673.He refused to join the "Lubomirski Rokosz" of his father in 1665–1666.As Marshal he led the ordinary Sejm on January 10 – May 21, 1681.He took part in the Vienna expedition in 1683 and become famous for his courage at the Battle of Vienna.He also participated in following campaigns in Hungary.In the Kings election of 1697, he backed up the candidature of Prince Conti for the Polish throne.He supported the Warsaw Confederation in 1704 against August II and the proclamation of interregnum, in the hope that he would gain the Polish crown, with the help of Sweden.He went into retirement from political activity, after the election of Stanisław Leszczyński.

Abu Mansur Fulad Sutun (died 1062) was the last Buyid amir of Fars, ruling more or less continuously from 1048 until his death.He was the son of Abu Kalijar.

Abu Kalijar Marzuban(died October 1048) was the Buyid amir of Fars(1024 – 1048), Kerman(1028–1048) and Iraq(1044 – 1048).He was the eldest son of Sultan al- Dawla.

Captain John Hugo Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill, CBE (4 October 1896 – 3 June 1973) was a British peer who served in the Royal Navy in both the First and Second World Wars.He was the son of Oliver Russell, 2nd Baron Ampthill.He succeeded to the title of Baron Ampthill, of Ampthill in the County of Bedford on 7 July 1935.

Geoffrey Denis Erskine Russell, 4th Baron Ampthill, (15 October 1921 – 23 April 2011) was a British hereditary peer and businessman, whose paternity and succession to the peerage were famously disputed in the "Ampthill baby case". His father, John Russell, 3rd Baron Ampthill had petitioned to disclaim paternity whilst divorcing Russell's mother, Christabel Hulme Hart, in 1923, claiming non-consummation. The petition was rejected on appeal and Russell's mother was granted a declaration that he was legitimate. Educated at Stowe School, Russell served in the Irish Guards during the Second World War, being commissioned as a Captain in 1941. He served with the Guards Armoured Division in France in 1944, where he was wounded, and in Norway in 1945. Russell was general manager of Fortnum & Mason from 1947 until resigning in 1951, then chairman of the New Providence Hotel until 1965. He made a career in theatrical management as owner/managing director of Linnet & Dunfee (which produced the original production of the musical hit "Salad Days") from 1953 until 1981. He was afterwards a director of United Newspapers and Express Newspapers. He was also Chairman of London's Helicopter Emergency Service. Russell succeeded as Baron Ampthill in 1973, upon the death of his father. His succession was unsuccessfully contested by his half-brother the Hon. John Hugo Trenchard Russell, eldest son of the 3rd Baron's third marriage. Committee for Privileges ruled in favour of Geoffrey in 1976. In the House of Lords, Ampthill sat as a crossbencher. He was a deputy speaker from 1983 and Chairman of Committees from 1992 to 1994. He was appointed a CBE in 1986—following in the footsteps of his father who was also appointed a CBE—and made a Privy Counsellor in 1995. Following the passage of the House of Lords Act 1999 which removed the majority of hereditary peers from the House, Ampthill was one of the ninety hereditaries elected to continue to sit. He was one of fifteen peers elected by the whole house to be available to serve as deputy speakers and office holders. In 1946, Ampthill married Susan Winn, a granddaughter of the 2nd Baron St Oswald and the 1st Baron Queenborough, whom he divorced in 1971; they had three sons and a daughter. He then married Elisabeth Mallon in 1972, divorcing her in 1987. He was succeeded in the title by his first-born son David Russell.

Jake Scott (born 1965) is an English film director who works primarily in the field of music videos. His father is film director Ridley Scott.

American Woman is a 2018 English-language drama film directed by Jake Scott, with the screenplay by Brad Ingelsby, and starring Sienna Miller, Aaron Paul and Christina Hendricks. Set over a period of eleven years, its plot follows a single mother who is faced with raising her grandson after her daughter goes missing under mysterious circumstances. It had its world premiere at the Toronto International Film Festival on September 9, 2018. It was given a limited release on June 14, 2019, by Roadside Attractions and Vertical Entertainment, and has received generally favorable critical reviews.

Máel Ruanaid mac Donnchada Midi (died 843) was a King of Uisnech in Mide of the Clann Cholmáin. He was the son of the High King of Ireland, Donnchad Midi (died 797) and brother of the high king Conchobar mac Donnchada (died 833). He ruled in Uisnech from 833-843. He succeeded his brother as King of Uisnech in 833 but did not succeed to the high kingship which rotated amongst the Clann Cholmain and the Cenél nÉogain of the Northern Ui Neill at this time. Niall Caille became high king as representative of the northern branch. Niall Caille, to ensure his authority, raids Meath in the year 835. Meath was also caught up in the war between Niall Caille and Feidlimid mac Crimthainn, the King of Munster. Feidlimid raided Meath and Brega in an advance on Tara in 840 where he was halted by Niall. In 841 Máel Ruanaid was defeated by his nephew Diarmait mac Conchobair and was temporarily ousted from the throne but his son Máel Sechnaill mac Máil Ruanaid (died 862) killed Diarmait on the same day thereby saving his father and his throne. His sons included Flann mac Máele Ruanaid (died 845) who was King of Mide and Máel Sechnaill who became High King in 846.

Donnchad mac Domnaill (733 – 6 February 797), called Donnchad Midi, was High King of Ireland. His father, Domnall Midi, had been the first Uí Néill High King from the south-central Clann Cholmáin based in modern County Westmeath and western County Meath, Ireland. The reigns of Domnall and his successor, Niall Frossach of the Cenél nEógain, had been relatively peaceful, but Donnchad's rule saw a return to a more expansionist policy directed against Leinster, traditional target of the Uí Néill, and also, for the first time, the great southern kingdom of Munster. Donnchad continued his father's support for the Columban churches, led by Iona. In his many wars he used the churches, particularly the Columban monastery of Durrow, as a source of support. He also ruthlessly attacked and plundered churches that supported his rivals among the Uí Néill and also those of Leinster and Munster. Donnchad was remembered, not always fondly, as a warrior king. He firmly established Clann Cholmáin's dominance among the Uí Néill kindreds of the midlands. His descendants shared in the High Kingship until the time of Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, the last traditional High King of Ireland.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

Máel Ruanaid mac Donnchada Midi (died 843) was a King of Uisnech in Mide of the Clann Cholmáin. He was the son of the High King of Ireland, Donnchad Midi (died 797) and brother of the high king Conchobar mac Donnchada (died 833). He ruled in Uisnech from 833-843. He succeeded his brother as King of Uisnech in 833 but did not succeed to the high kingship which rotated amongst the Clann Cholmain and the Cenél nEógain of the Northern Ui Neill at this time. Niall Caille became high king as representative of the northern branch. Niall Caille, to ensure his authority, raids Meath in the year 835. Meath was also caught up in the war between Niall Caille and Feidlimid mac Crimthainn, the King of Munster. Feidlimid raided Meath and Brega in an advance on Tara in 840 where he was halted by Niall. In 841 Máel Ruanaid was defeated by his nephew Diarmait mac Conchobair and was temporarily ousted from the throne but his son Máel Sechnaill mac Maíl Ruanaid (died 862) killed Diarmait on the same day thereby saving his father and his throne. His sons included Flann mac Máele Ruanaid (died 845) who was King of Mide and Máel Sechnaill who became High King in 846.

Donnchad mac Domnaill (733 – 6 February 797), called Donnchad Midi, was High King of Ireland. His father, Domnall Midi, had been the first Uí Néill High King from the south-central Clann Cholmáin based in modern County Westmeath and western County Meath, Ireland. The reigns of Domnall and his successor, Niall Frossach of the Cenél nEógain, had been relatively peaceful, but Donnchad's rule saw a return to a more expansionist policy directed against Leinster, traditional target of the Uí Néill, and also, for the first time, the great southern kingdom of Munster. Donnchad continued his father's support for the Columban churches, led by Iona. In his many wars he used the churches, particularly the Columban monastery of Durrow, as a source of support. He also ruthlessly attacked and plundered churches that supported his rivals among the Uí Néill and also those of Leinster and Munster. Donnchad was remembered, not always fondly, as a warrior king. He firmly established Clann Cholmáin's dominance among the Uí Néill kindreds of the midlands. His descendants shared in the High Kingship until the time of Máel Sechnaill mac Domnaill, the last traditional High King of Ireland.

Abu Tahir Firuzshah , better known by his "laqab" of Diya' al-Dawla, was the Buyid ruler of Basra during the 980s. He was the son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Fannā (Panāh) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of Aḍud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imdad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was born in Quebec April 19, 1775, a son of Gabriel-Elzéar Taschereau, the patriarch of this important family, and his first wife, Marie-Louise-Élizabéth Bazin. He studied at the Petit Séminaire of Quebec from 1784 to 1792. He embarked on a military career and became a lieutenant in 1797. Demobilized in 1802, he went into business and set up a distillery with his brother Jean-Thomas Taschereau, in the Sainte-Marie seigneurie. He married Françoise Boucher of Bruère de Montarville in 1805. He continued the business at this property until the War of 1812 when he served with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the militia. Thomas-Pierre-Joseph became a member of the Legislative Council in 1818. In 1821, he took an appointment as a judge in the district of Sainte-Marie and in 1823 a more important position in the district of Quebec. He died on October 8, 1826 and was

buried at Sainte-Marie. He had two sons: Joseph-André and Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. The latter's son, Henri-Elzéar, would go on to be Chief Justice of Canada.

Joseph-André Taschereau, (November 30, 1806–March 30, 1867), was a lawyer, politician, and lastly, a judge. He was born at Sainte-Marie, Quebec. The son of Thomas-Pierre-Joseph Taschereau was a quiet child who early in life discovered a passion for the law. He was educated at home and then articulated and was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1828 along with his brother Pierre-Elzéar Taschereau. Joseph-André had less than a year of joint practice in Quebec City with his brother, Pierre-Elzéar, who in 1826 had inherited his father's seigneurie, returned to the manor at Sainte-Marie. He continued his practice from 1830 to 1835 and then entered politics back in his home riding of Beauce. He was a maverick in the Taschereau clan, representing quite different points of view from his political relatives. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada from 1835 to 1838. In 1845, he won a by-election to become a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, filling the seat left vacant by the death of Pierre-Elzéar; he resigned when he was made a circuit judge in 1847. In 1857 he was named judge of the Quebec Superior Court for the District of Kamouraska, where he had gone to live in 1852. He died in Kamouraska, Quebec at the age of 60 years. A bachelor, he devoted his life to politics and the law. As a lawyer and judge, Taschereau excelled and his achievements put him on a level with other notables in this remarkable family.

Nia Segamain, son of Adamair, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland. He took power after killing his predecessor, Conall Collamrach. Geoffrey Keating says his mother was the presumed woodland goddess Flidais of the Tuatha Dé Danann, whose magic made wild does give milk as freely as domesticated cattle during his reign. He ruled for seven years, until he was killed by Énna Aignech. The "Lebor Gabála" synchronises his reign with that of Ptolemy VIII Physcon in Egypt (145–116 BC). The chronology of Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 226–219 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 320–313 BC. His name means "sister's son or champion of Segamon", and is perhaps related to Segomo, an ancient Gaulish deity equated in Roman times with Mars and Hercules. A slightly more historical Nia Segamain occurs in early Éóganachta pedigrees, and this is sometimes interpreted as evidence for the Gaulish origins of the dynasties.

Adamair (Adamair, Adhamair, Amadir), son of Fer Corb, was, according to medieval Irish legends and historical traditions, a High King of Ireland. He came from Munster, killed the previous incumbent, Ailill Caisfhiachlath, and reigned for five years, until he was killed by Eochaid Ailtleathan. The "Lebor Gabála Éirenn" synchronises his reign with that of Ptolemy V Epiphanes in Egypt (204–181 BC). The chronology of the "Annals of the Four Masters" dates his reign to 418–414 BC, the chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" to 290–285 BC. He was the husband of the presumed goddess Flidais of the Tuatha Dé Danann.

Hannele's Journey to Heaven (German: Hanneles Himmelfahrt) is a 1922 German silent film directed by Urban Gad and starring Margarete Schlegel, Margarete Schön and Hermann Vallentin. The film is based on the play, The Assumption of Hannele by Gerhart Hauptmann. It was remade as a sound film in 1934.

Peter Urban Gad (12 February 1879 in Korsør, Denmark – 26 December 1947 in Copenhagen, Denmark) was a Danish film director. He directed 40 film between 1910 and 1927. His wife Asta Nielsen starred in 30 of his films, also in his debut the famous film "Afgunden The Abyss") from 1910. They moved to Germany in 1911 where Gad worked with Paul Davidson until 1922. His uncle was Paul Gauguin. His mother was the (in Denmark) very well known playwright and expert of good manners

Emma Gad.His films include a German-language adaptation of Gerhart Hauptmann's play "The Assumption of Hannele", which Gad directed in 1922.

Hugh Montgomerie, 7th Earl of Eglinton (1613–1669), was the son of Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton and Anne Livingstone.A student of Glasgow University, 1628; he opposed Charles I's ecclesiastical policy.He was a colonel under Leslie at the Battle of Newburn.He failed to seize Tynemouth in 1640.He was engaged in northern campaign under Middleton in 1646.He was defeated by Huntly at the Battle of Aberdeen (1646), He was disqualified for public service until 1660 for being accessory to the Engagement.He was taken prisoner in 1651 by the English and excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654.Hugh married Anne Hamilton in 1631 but she died soon after giving birth to a daughter, Anna Montgomerie.In 1635 he married Mary Leslie.His daughter Lady Margaret married the second Earl of Loudoun and was the mother of Hugh Campbell, 3rd Earl of Loudoun (c. 1675 – 1731).

Alexander Montgomerie, 6th Earl of Eglinton (1588–1661), originally known as Sir Alexander Seton of Foulstruther, was the third son of Robert Seton, 1st Earl of Winton by his wife Lady Margaret Montgomerie, daughter of Hugh Montgomerie, 3rd Earl of Eglinton.In 1612, after spending some time in Paris, and visting the exiled minister John Welsh of Ayr, he succeeded his childless cousin Hugh Montgomerie, 5th Earl of Eglinton, as Earl of Eglinton.The 5th Earl had made a resigned and settled of the earldom and entail on Seton provided Seton took the name and arms of Montgomerie.This was confirmed by King James VI in 1615.Montgomerie's uncle Alexander Seton called the three year struggle for his nephew's earldom "this over langsome and fashious besines of Eglintoun".Montgomerie petitioned against the imposition of Common Prayer Book in Scotland and assisted in the preparations of the National Covenant.He was a Privy Councillor of Scotland in 1641.Montgomerie, who was commonly known as "Greysteel", commanded a Scottish regiment of horse (cavalry) for the English Parliament and distinguished himself at the Battle of Marston Moor (1644).On the execution of Charles I in 1649 he supported the recall of Charles II and the policy of the Marquess of Argyll.In 1651 he was betrayed to Oliver Cromwell and detained in Edinburgh Castle, but afterwards allowed the liberty of Berwick.His estates sequestered for two years, and he was included in Cromwell's Act of Grace.In 1612 Alexander married Anne Livingstone, daughter of Alexander Livingstone, 1st Earl of Linlithgow and Helenor Hay, she had been a lady in waiting to Princess Elizabeth and Anne of Denmark.

Mehreen Jabbar (Urdu: **■ ■ ■■■■ ■■■■■**) (b. 29 December 1971, is a Pakistani film and television director and producer based in New York City.She is a daughter of the Pakistani media-person Javed Jabbar.She is also the niece of Beo Zafar.

Dino Ki Dulhaniya (English: "Dino's Bride") is a 2018 Pakistani tele-film directed by Mehreen Jabbar, written by Muhammad Younis Butt and produced by Abdullah Kadwani and Asad Qureshi under the 7th Sky Entertainment banner.The tele-film stars Feroze Khan and Sana Javed in the lead roles.The film was released in June 2018 as part of Geo Entertainment's Eid programming.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period.He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200.He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu.Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology.He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of

pursuing the greatest interests for the country. Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County. After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region, based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester (1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester (bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and

his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Cosima Wagner (born Francesca Gaetana Cosima Liszt; 24 December 1837 – 1 April 1930) was the illegitimate daughter of the Hungarian pianist and composer Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult. She became the second wife of the German composer Richard Wagner, and with him founded the Bayreuth Festival as a showcase for his stage works; after his death she devoted the rest of her life to the promotion of his music and philosophy. Commentators have recognised Cosima as the principal

inspiration for Wagner's later works, particularly "Parsifal". In 1857, after a childhood largely spent under the care of her grandmother and with governesses, Cosima married the conductor Hans von Bülow. Although the marriage produced two children, it was largely a loveless union, and in 1863 Cosima began a relationship with Wagner, who was 24 years her senior. She married him in 1870; after his death in 1883 she directed the Bayreuth Festival for more than 20 years, increasing its repertoire to form the Bayreuth canon of ten operas and establishing the festival as a major event in the world of musical theatre. During her directorship, Cosima opposed theatrical innovations and adhered closely to Wagner's original productions of his works, an approach continued by her successors long after her retirement in 1907. She shared Wagner's convictions of German cultural and racial superiority, and under her influence, Bayreuth became increasingly identified with antisemitism. This was a defining aspect of Bayreuth for decades, into the Nazi era which closely followed her death in 1930. Thus, although she is widely perceived as the saviour of the festival, her legacy remains controversial.

Eva Chamberlain (1867–1942) born Eva Maria von Bülow, was the daughter of Richard Wagner and Cosima Wagner, and the wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. When she was born, her mother was still married to Hans von Bülow. Through her mother, she was also a granddaughter of Franz Liszt. With her siblings Isolde and Siegfried, Eva was brought up by a house teacher. In 1906 Eva took over the care of the sick mother at Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth, took care of her mail, and was the only family member to have access to the family archive. In 1908 she married Houston Stewart Chamberlain. They acquired a stately villa – now the Jean Paul Museum – next to the Villa Wahnfried, and moved into it in 1916. In the 1920s and 1930s, she and her sister Daniela were the head of the Altwagnerians who opposed any modernization of Richard Wagner's works. In 1933 she received the honorary citizenship of the city of Bayreuth. She was also a bearer of the Golden Party Badge of the Nazi Party. When she died of cancer in 1942, she was given an honorary funeral of the NSDAP, in which Adolf Wagner gave the eulogy.

Yujiulü Doulan (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Dòulún)(?-492) was khagan of the Rouran (485-492) with the title of Fumingdun Khagan (冒顿可汗). He was the son of Yujiulü Yucheng.

Yujiulü Yucheng (pinyin: Yùjǐlǚ Yúchéng)(?-485) was ruler of the Rouran (464-485) with the title of Shoulubuzhen Khagan (纥纁可汗). He was the first Rouran ruler to adopt Chinese style era name, which was Yongkang (永康 Yǒngkāng 464-484). He was the elder son of Yujiulü Tuhezhen.

The Hürriyet Daily News, formerly Hürriyet Daily News and Economic Review and Turkish Daily News, is the oldest current English-language daily in Turkey, founded in 1961. The paper was bought by the Doğan Media Group in 2001 and has been under the media group's flagship "Hürriyet" from 2006; both papers were sold to Demirören Holdings in 2018.

Doğan Media Group ("Doğan Yayın Holding A.Ş.") was a Turkish media conglomerate, part of the Doğan Holding conglomerate. The company was established in 1997 to bring together Doğan's media properties. These include the "PostaHürriyet" (including "Fanatik"), and "Radikal" newspapers, the television channels Kanal D and CNN Türk, and the Doğan News Agency. It also operated "Doğan Kitap", a major book publisher, and "Doğan Music Company", a major music label. Doğan also operated print facilities and media distribution, for other newspapers and magazines as well as its own. From 1979 to 2011, Doğan Media Group owned "Milliyet" and "Vatan". In August 2014, Doğan Holding announced its plan to take over Doğan Media Group with all its assets and liabilities and absorb it. The takeover was completed on 26 August 2014 and Doğan Media Group was dissolved. Doğan Holding chairperson Begüm Faralyalı said the merger would lead to a 'more simple

management'.22 March 2018 all the media group was sold to Demirören Media Group for \$ 1.1 billion price.

American Scientist (informally abbreviated AmSci) is an American bimonthly science and technology magazine published since 1913 by Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society. Each issue includes feature articles written by prominent scientists and engineers who review research in fields from molecular biology to computer engineering. Each issue also includes the work of cartoonists, including those of Sidney Harris, Benita Epstein, and Mark Heath. Also included is the "Scientists' Nightstand" that reviews a vast range of science-related books and novels. American Scientist Online was launched in May 2003.

Sigma Xi: The Scientific Research Honor Society ($\Sigma\Xi$) is a non-profit honor society for scientists and engineers which was founded in 1886 at Cornell University by a junior faculty member and a handful of graduate students. Members elect others on the basis of their research achievements or potential.

Eye to the Telescope is a quarterly online journal of the Science Fiction Poetry Association, which publishes speculative poetry, including science-fiction, fantasy, horror, and poetry. It was established in 2011. It is a theme-based periodical with rotating editors. The first issue, in May 2011, had the theme "The Long and Short of Speculative Poetry," and featured both short poems, including haiku, tanka, and other short poems, contrasted with long poems. It was edited by Samantha Henderson and Deborah P Kolodji. Since then the journal's editors are selected by the current SFPA president and change with each issue; as a result, editorial policies change with each issue as well.

The Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association (SFPA) was established as the Science Fiction Poetry Association in 1978 by Suzette Haden Elgin to bring together poets and readers interested in science fiction poetry. In 2015 the president of the SFPA was Bryan D. Dietrich, with Bryan Thao Worra starting as president in September 2016, with Vice-President Sandra J. Lindow and Secretary Shannon Connor Winward. In 2017, members of the Science Fiction Poetry Association voted to change the name of the organization to the Science Fiction & Fantasy Poetry Association, while keeping the acronym "SFPA", similar to the Science Fiction and Fantasy Writers of America.

Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789) was a Dál Fiatach ruler of the over-kingdom of Ulaid in Ireland. He reigned from 750 to 789. He was the son of Áed Róin (died 735) and brother of Bressal mac Áedo Róin (died 750), previous kings. This family had their base in modern-day County Down, Northern Ireland.

Eochaid mac Fiachnai (died 810) was a Dal Fiatach king of Ulaid, which is now Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Fiachnae mac Áedo Róin (died 789), a previous king. He ruled from 790 to 810. Eochaid first appears in the annals in 776. In that year he gave his support to Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig (died 790) in a civil war among the rival Dal nAraide family. They defeated and slew the incumbent king Cináed Ciarrge mac Cathussaig and his ally, Dúngal king of the Uí Tuirtri (an Airgialla tribe west of Lough Neagh) at the Battle of Drong. His father had restored the fortunes of the Dal Fiatach dynasty but upon his death a succession struggle broke out. Eochaid was challenged for the kingship by his kinsmen Tommaltach mac Cathail. Tommaltach was the great grandson of Óengus, son of Máel Cobo mac Fiachnai (died 647) king of Ulaid and this branch (called the Cenél nÓengusa) threatened to be excluded from the throne. Tommaltach was defeated and slain in battle by Eochaid. However Tommlatach's branch of the family remained based in Leth Cathail (Lecale)-"Cathal's Half" in southern modern County Down (also known as Mag Inis). Tommaltach mac Indrechtaig of Dal nAraide had

profited by the civil war among the Dal Fiatach to acquire the throne of all Ulaid. He died the next year in 790 and in that year the annals also record a slaughter of the Dal Fiatach by the Dál nAraidi. Whether this occurred before or after Eochaid's death is uncertain. Eochaid became King of Ulaid in 790. In 801 the Ulaid went to war with the Uí Echach Cobo in the west part of county Down, probably to impose their authority. The Ulaid were victorious and slew the King of Cobo, Eochu mac Aililla. On the side of the Ulaid, Cairell mac Cathail of the Leth Cathail branch was slain. In 809 the high king Áed Oirdnide campaigned against Ulaid and defeated them ravaging from the Bann to Strangford Lough. The motive for this conflict was apparently the killing of Dúnchú, superior of Tulach Léis (Tullylisk, County Down), by the Ulaid. A civil war then followed in which Eochaid was defeated by his brother Cairell mac Fiachnai (died 819). The annals report that Eochaid escaped from this battle and historians place his death in 810. Eochaid may be associated with the establishment of Dún Echdach (Duneight) which became the royal seat of the Dal Fiatach as they shifted their power northwards by the 9th century from their old royal seat at Downpatrick. The sons of Eochaid included Muiredach mac Eochada (died 839), a King of Ulaid, and Áed mac Eochada who fathered three kings of Ulaid.

The Invisible Menace is a 1938 American mystery film directed by John Farrow and starring Boris Karloff. It was also known as Without Warning.

John Villiers Farrow, KGCHS (10 February 190427 January 1963) was an Australian-born American film director, producer and screenwriter. In 1957, he won the Academy Award for Best Writing/Best Screenplay for "Around the World in Eighty Days" and in 1942, he was nominated as Best Director for "Wake Island". He had seven children by his wife, actress Maureen O'Sullivan, including actress Mia Farrow.

The Monocle Laughs or The Monocle (French: Le monocle rit jaune, Italian: L'ispettore spara a vista) is a 1964 French- Italian comedy thriller film directed by Georges Lautner and starring Paul Meurisse, Marcel Dalio and Olivier Despax. It is the third in a trilogy of films directed by Lautner and starring Meurisse. It is preceded by "The Black Monocle" (1961) and "The Eye of the Monocle" (1962).

Georges Lautner (24 January 1926 – 22 November 2013) was a French film director and screenwriter, known primarily for his comedies created in collaboration with screenwriter Michel Audiard. Lautner's ventures into other genres were less successful though the thriller *Le Professionnel* starring Jean- Paul Belmondo was a big commercial hit in France in 1981. He was born in Nice, the son of actress Renée Saint- Cyr.

The National Contest Journal (also referred to by the acronym NCJ) is a bimonthly magazine published by the American Radio Relay League, with an independent volunteer editor. The magazine covers topics related to amateur radio contesting. The magazine is published in English and draws its subscription base primarily from the United States of America and Canada.

The American Radio Relay League (ARRL) is the largest membership association of amateur radio enthusiasts in the USA. ARRL is a non-profit organization, and was co-founded on April 6, 1914 by Hiram Percy Maxim and Clarence D. Tuska of Hartford, Connecticut. The ARRL represents the interests of amateur radio operators before federal regulatory bodies, provides technical advice and assistance to amateur radio enthusiasts, supports a number of educational programs and sponsors emergency communications service throughout the country. The ARRL has approximately 154,000 members. In addition to members in the US, the organization claims over 7,000 members in other countries. The

ARRL publishes many books and a monthly membership journal called "QST". The ARRL held its Centennial Convention in Hartford, Connecticut in July 2014. The ARRL is the primary representative organization of amateur radio operators to the US government. It performs this function by lobbying the US Congress and the Federal Communications Commission. The ARRL is also the international secretariat of the International Amateur Radio Union, which performs a similar role internationally, advocating for amateur radio interests before the International Telecommunications Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences. The organization is governed by a member-elected, volunteer Board of Directors. Each director serves a three-year term and represents the members within their particular region of the country. The national headquarters facilities are located in Newington, Connecticut. Along with the administrative headquarters, the site is home to amateur radio station W1AW. The ARRL Field Organization carries out local and regional activities across the United States.

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII. She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses. Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children. After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brother the "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain. Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III. As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England. This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard. Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one. Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young. Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne. She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she. Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk. The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent. This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine. Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances. Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Rip Off Press, Inc. is a mail order retailer and distributor, better known as the former publisher of "adult-themed" series like "The Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers" and "Rip Off Comix", as well as many other seminal publications from the underground comix era. Founded in 1969 in San Francisco by four friends from Austin, Texas — cartoonists Gilbert Shelton and Jack Jackson, and Fred Todd and Dave Moriaty — Rip Off Press is now run out of Auburn, California, by Todd and his wife. Rip Off Press is also notable for being the original company to publish the fourth edition of the "Principia Discordia", a Discordian religious text written by Gregory Hill and Kerry Thornley. It was also an early publisher of the infamous booklet on drug manufacturing, "Psychedelic Chemistry".

The Rip Off Review of Western Culture was an underground comics magazine published by Rip Off Press and produced out of San Francisco, California. It published three issues in 1972. The publication was historically significant in that it brought together the work of many noteworthy underground artists and writers.

The American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC) was established in 1972, in order to represent the interests of the newly developed tribal colleges, which are controlled and operated by American Indian nations. One of the most significant achievements of AIHEC was to work with the United States Congress to authorize in 1994 land-grant status to 29 tribal colleges, achieved in October 1994 under the Elementary and Secondary Education Reauthorization Act. As a result, AIHEC is eligible to have a representative participate in the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges' Council of Presidents. With administrative headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia near Washington, DC, this organization has member universities located from Michigan west to Alaska and Arizona. AIHEC's membership consists of 36 tribal colleges and universities (TCUs) in the United States and one in Canada, whose first tribal college achieved independent status in 1995. AIHEC is jointly governed by the presidents from the member institutions. The organization offers technical assistance to its member colleges, as well as to developing institutions, and leads efforts to promote the Tribal College Movement. In 1989, AIHEC established the American Indian College Fund (AICF) to raise scholarship funds for American Indian students at qualified tribal colleges and universities.

The Tribal College Journal is a nonprofit media organization operating under the auspices of the American Indian Higher Education Consortium (AIHEC). The quarterly magazine, website, and e-newsletters address American Indian and Alaska Native higher education. It is a forum for tribal college administrators, faculty, staff, and students, providing discussion for their needs, successes, and evolving missions. The magazine was established in 1989 in Sacramento, California. AIHEC tribal college presidents resolved on November 14, 1989 to support the magazine and gave it editorial independence as opposed to a typical in-house publication. In the summer of 1991, Founding editor Paul Boyer moved operations to Chestertown, Maryland. In 1995, the magazine moved to Mancos, Colorado, and is now located in a building where Paula Gunn Allen used to reside. Paul Boyer, author and education consultant, was the founding editor. Marjane Ambler, previously editor of "High Country News" in Lander, Wyoming, held the position for eleven years. Tina Deschenie, the first Native to hold the position, became the editor in June 2006.

Oomana Thinkal is a 1983 Indian Malayalam-language film, directed by Yatheendra Das and produced by Kora George. The film stars Kaviyoor Ponnamm, Venu Nagavally, Baby Anju and Babu Namboothiri in the lead roles. The film has musical score by M. B. Sreenivasan.

Manamadurai Balakrishnan Sreenivasan (19 September 1925 – 9 March 1988), or MBS, as he was called, was a South Indian music director who worked mainly in the Malayalam and Tamil film industries. He was born to an orthodox Tamil Brahmin family on 19 September 1925 in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. He had his schooling at P.S. High School, Chennai. During his college days at Madras Presidency College, he was attracted to communist ideals and joined the Madras Students Organisation. His acquaintance with Nemai Ghosh, a Bengali director, paved his entry into films. His first film song was written to the words of noted Tamil lyricist, Jayakanthan, for the Tamil film "Paadhai Theriyudhu Paar". He played a major part in the formation of Indian Peoples Theatre Association (IPTA). He formed the Madras Youth Choir in 1971, which sings Indian choral music, based at Chennai. You can contact the choir at "www.madrasyouthchoir.org". MYC sings choral compositions of MBS. They have released a twin cd "Pallupaduvome by Charsur" and propose to release a children's CD "Poo Vaenuma" that was composed by MBS. He had also acted in a Tamil movie, "Agraharathil

Kazhutai".He was married to Zahida Kitchlew, a Kashmiri Muslim, who was the daughter of the freedom fighter Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.They had a son named Kabir.None of them are still alive.M. B. Sreenivasan died suddenly of a heart attack while conducting a choir in the Lakshadweep islands on 9 March 1988.His body was later taken to his homeland, and was cremated there.Zahida, his wife, outlived him for 14 years, dying on 23 October 2002.Kabir died on 4 April 2009.

Fíacha Fínscothach, son of Sétna Airt, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.His father became High King after killing the previous incumbent, Rothechtaid mac Main, in single combat at Cruachan in defence of Fíachu.Fíachu went into exile, but returned at the head of a "black fleet", and, with the assistance of Muinemón, killed his father and took the throne himself. "Flowers of wine" (Old Irish: "fínwinescothflower-ach", possessive suffix, although "scoth" can also mean "blade" and "voice"), which were pressed into glass vats, were said to exist during his reign.He ruled for twenty years, until he was killed by his former accomplice, Muinemón.The chronology of Geoffrey Keating's "Foras Feasa ar Éirinn" dates his reign to 975–955 BC, that of the "Annals of the Four Masters" to 1353–1333 BC.

Ollom Fotla ("the scholar of Fódla", a poetic term for Ireland; later spelled Ollamh Fodhla), son of Fíachu Fínscothach, was, according to medieval Irish legend and historical tradition, a High King of Ireland.His given name was Eochaid.He took power after killing his predecessor, Faildergdóit, whose father, Muinemón, had killed his father.He ruled for forty years, and died of natural causes at Tara, succeeded by an unbroken sequence of six descendants, beginning with his son Fínnachta, followed by two more sons, Slánoll and Géde Ollgothach.He is said to have instituted the "Feis Temrach" or Assembly of Tara.Keating describes the "Feis Temrach" as an assembly like a parliament, at which the nobles, scholars and military commanders of Ireland gathered on Samhain every three years to pass and renew laws and approve annals and records.The Assembly was preceded and followed by three days of feasting.He also built a structure at Tara called the "Múr nOlloman" or Scholar's Rampart.It has been identified without any convincing reason that the Passage Tomb of Ollamh Fodhla is Cairn T in Loughcrew.There's also a large stone with neolithic carvings on it at the site, known as Hags chair or the seat of Ollamh Fodhla.It is believed Cairn T was also where the great 'Law-giver king', first promulgated his legal code.

Octavius Henry Cyril Vernon Harcourt(25 December 1793- 14 August 1863) was a British naval officer.He was the eighth son of Edward Venables- Vernon- Harcourt, Archbishop of York, and began life as Octavius Henry Cyril Vernon at Rose Castle, Cumberland.On 15 January 1831, succeeding to the properties of William Harcourt, 3rd Earl Harcourt, the father's cousin, the family assumed the additional surname of " Harcourt".

Edward Venables-Vernon-Harcourt (10 October 1757 – 5 November 1847) was a Church of England bishop.He was the Bishop of Carlisle from 1791 to 1807 and then the Archbishop of York until his death.He was the third son of the George Venables-Vernon, 1st Baron Vernon (1709–1780), and took the additional name of Harcourt on succeeding to the property of his cousin, the last Earl Harcourt, in 1831.

Margaret of Hereford (also Margaret de Bohun née Margaret of Gloucester, 1122/1123 – 6 April 1197) was an English noblewoman and the eldest daughter of Miles de Gloucester, 1st Earl of Hereford by his wife, the wealthy Cambro-Norman heiress Sibyl de Neufmarché.Margaret married Humphrey II de Bohun, by whom she had five children.Margaret held the office of Constable of England and as a widow, exercised lordship of Herefordshire until her own death.She was the benefactress of several

religious institutions.

Sibyl de Neufmarché, Countess of Hereford, "suo jure" Lady of Brecknock (c. 1100 – after 1143), was a Cambro-Norman noblewoman, heiress to one of the most substantial fiefs in the Welsh Marches. The great-granddaughter of Gruffydd ap Llywelyn, king of Wales, Sibyl was also connected to the nobility of England and Normandy. Sibyl inherited the titles and lands of her father, Bernard de Neufmarché, Lord of Brecon, after her mother, Nest ferch Osbern, had declared her brother Mahel to have been illegitimate. Most of these estates passed to Sibyl's husband, Miles de Gloucester, 1st Earl of Hereford, as her dowry. Their marriage had been arranged personally by King Henry I of England in the spring of 1121. Sibyl, with her extensive lands, was central to the King's plans of consolidating Anglo-Norman power in south-east Wales by the merging of her estates with those of Miles, his loyal subject on whom he relied to implement Crown policy. As an adult, Sibyl lived through King Stephen's turbulent reign, known to history as the Anarchy, in which her husband played a pivotal role. Following Miles' accidental death in 1143, Sibyl entered a religious life at Llanthony Secunda Priory, Gloucestershire, England, which she had endowed up to six years previously. Sibyl is buried at the priory, founded by Miles in 1136.

Pirjo Irene Honkasalo (born 22 February 1947) is a Finnish film director who has also worked as a cinematographer, film editor, producer, screenwriter and actress. In 1980 she co-directed "Flame Top" with Pekka Lehto, with whom she worked earlier and later as well. The film was chosen for the 1981 Cannes Film Festival. In the 1990s she focused on feature documentaries such as "The Trilogy of the Sacred and the Satanic Mysterion Tanjuska and the 7 Devils" and "Atman"). Honkasalo returned to fiction with "Fire-Eater" (1998) and "Concrete Night" (2013), both of which were written by Pirkko Saisio. "Concrete Night" won six Jussi Awards in 2014, among them the Jussi for the Best Direction and the Jussi for the Best Film. Its world premiere was at the Toronto International Film Festival in Masters series. Pirjo Honkasalo worked as provincial artist laureate in Central Finland 1974–1975. At that time she drove around the area with one-armed scholar who made research of traditional handcrafts. Honkasalo photographed all the interviewees voluntarily. On that journey she met the main characters of her documentary "Their Age". She is the first honorary member of Women in Film & Television Finland. The organisation says that "Honkasalo has made touching films of universal topics" and also spoken out about the gender inequality in film industry. Pirjo Honkasalo and her partner Pirkko Saisio live in Kruununhaka, Helsinki, but they also have apartments in Tavastia, Turku and Madeira. Both of them enjoy travelling and they together have written a travel book "Exit" (1987). They've raised Saisio's daughter, actress Elsa Saisio, and are one of the best-known lesbian couples in Finland.

Fire-Eater is a 1998 Finnish film directed and written by Pirjo Honkasalo. It tells a story of two orphaned sisters who end up working in a travelling circus. The film received several international awards, including the Grand Jury prize at the American Film Institute International Film Festival in 1998.

Badi' al-Zaman Mirza (died 1514) was a Timurid ruler of Herat from 1506 to 1507. He was the son of Husayn Bayqarah, who was a great-great-grandson of Timur Beg.

Sultan Husayn Bayqara Mirza (/ "Husayn B■yqar■") was the Timurid ruler of Herat from 1469 until May 4, 1506, with a brief interruption in 1470. A skilled statesman, Sultan Husayn Bayqara was best known for his interest in the arts and was renowned as a benefactor and patron of learning in his kingdom. He has been described as "the quintessential Timurid ruler of the later period in Transoxiana" and his sophisticated court and generous artistic patronage was a source of admiration, particularly from his

cousin, the Mughal emperor Babur. Sultan Husayn Bayqara was the last Timurid ruler of consequence in Khorasan.

Berit Kristine Aunli, née Kvello, (born 9 June 1956 in Stjørdal, Norway) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. She won her first international championship medal as a member of the Norwegian team that won the bronze medal at the 4 × 5 km relay at the 1980 Winter Olympics. Her real international breakthrough came at the 1982 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships when she won gold medals at the 5 km, 10 km and 4 × 5 km relay races, and a silver medal at the 20 km classical. She became the first winner of an official Cross-Country World Cup after her overall victory in the 1981–82 FIS Cross-Country World Cup. At the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, she won two medals with a gold in the 4 × 5 km relay and a silver in 5 km. Aunli also won a silver in the 4 × 5 km relay at the 1985 FIS Nordic World Ski Championships. At the 1981 Holmenkollen ski festival, she won the 20 km event. In 1983, she was awarded the Holmenkollen medal (Shared with Tom Sandberg.). She has 15 Norwegian Championships in total, representing Strindheim IL. In 1985 she won "Morgenbladet's" gold medal. She is the daughter of Kristen Kvello.

Ove Robert Aunli (born 12 March 1956 in Hemne) is a Norwegian former cross-country skier. He took the Olympic bronze medal in 1980 Lake Placid when Thomas Wassberg beat Juha Mieto by one-hundredth of a second for the gold medal, and won a silver medal as part of Norway's 4 × 10 km relay team. Aunli found his biggest success at the FIS Nordic World Ski Championships, winning six medals. This included two golds (4 × 10 km: 1982, 1985), one silver (30 km: 1985), and three bronzes (4 × 10 km: 1978, 1987; 50 km: 1985). Aunli represented the clubs Kyrksæterøra IL and Strindheim IL. He is married to Berit Aunli.

James Annesley, 2nd Earl of Anglesey FRS (c. 1645 – 1 April 1690), styled Lord Annesley from 1661 to 1686, was a British peer. He was the son of Arthur Annesley, 1st Earl of Anglesey and Elizabeth Altham. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford University, on 4 December 1661. He married Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland and Frances Montagu, on 17 September 1669. They had children: He died intestate and the administration of his estate in England and Ireland, with a value estimated at £4,000 per annum, was granted to his widow on 6 June 1690. He was briefly a Whig member of parliament for County Waterford in 1666, after his brother-in-law, Richard Power succeeded in his father's (Irish) peerage. He was elected to the English seat of Winchester in the parliaments of May and October 1679, and again in 1681. He was a Justice of the Peace for Hampshire and Surrey (1674–81), colonel of the Hampshire militia (1675–81), Custos Rotulorum of Hampshire (1675–81) and a Deputy Lieutenant of Hampshire (1680–81). On 6 April 1686 Annesley succeeded to his father's peerages of Baron Mountnorris and Earl of Anglesey, in Wales [E., 1661], Baron Annesley, of Newport Pagnel, Buckinghamshire [E., 1661] and Viscount Valentia.

John Annesley, 4th Earl of Anglesey (18 January 1676 – 18 September 1710), was an English peer and landowner. A younger son of James Annesley, 2nd Earl of Anglesey (1645–1690), by his marriage to Lady Elizabeth Manners, daughter of John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland, he succeeded to the family estates and Earldom of Anglesey on the death of his brother James in 1701/02. On 21 May 1706 he married Lady Henrietta Maria Stanley (1687–1718), the daughter of William Stanley, 9th Earl of Derby. Some years later, the title of Baron Strange was called out of abeyance in her favour and she became Baroness Strange in her own right. In 1710, shortly before his death, Anglesey was appointed as Vice Treasurer, Receiver-General and Paymaster of the Forces for Ireland and was sworn into the Queen's Privy Council.

Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford(1176 – 1 June 1220) was an Anglo- Norman nobleman.He was Earl of Hereford and Hereditary Constable of England from 1199 to 1220.

Humphrey(IV) de Bohun(1204 – 24 September 1275) was 2nd Earl of Hereford and 1st Earl of Essex, as well as Constable of England.He was the son of Henry de Bohun, 1st Earl of Hereford, and Maud FitzGeoffrey.

Zita of Bourbon-Parma ("Zita Maria delle Grazie Adelgonda Micaela Raffaella Gabriella Giuseppina Antonia Luisa Agnese"; 9 May 1892 – 14 March 1989) was the wife of Charles, the last monarch of Austria-Hungary.As such, she was the last Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, in addition to other titles.Born as the seventeenth child of the dispossessed Robert I, Duke of Parma, and his second wife, Infanta Maria Antonia of Portugal, Zita married the then Archduke Charles of Austria in 1911.Charles became heir presumptive to the Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria in 1914 after the assassination of his uncle Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, and acceded to the throne in 1916 after the old emperor's death.After the end of World War I in 1918, the Habsburgs were deposed and the empire became four independent countries, Austria, Hungary, and the newly formed Czechoslovakia and State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs.Charles and Zita left for exile in Switzerland and were subsequently removed from Hungary by the Allies to Madeira, where Charles died in 1922.After her husband's death, Zita and her son Otto served as symbols of unity for the exiled dynasty.A devout Catholic, she raised a large family after being widowed at the age of 29, and never remarried.

Robert I (Italian: "Roberto I Carlo Luigi Maria di Borbone, Duca di Parma e Piacenza"; 9 July 1848 –16 November 1907) was the last sovereign Duke of Parma and Piacenza from 1854 until 1859, when the duchy was annexed to Sardinia-Piedmont during the "Risorgimento".He was a member of the House of Bourbon-Parma and descended from Philip, Duke of Parma, the third son of King Philip V of Spain and Elisabeth Farnese.

Anthony William Fairbank Edwards, FRS (born 1935) is a British statistician, geneticist and evolutionary biologist.He is the son of the surgeon Harold C. Edwards, and brother of medical geneticist John H. Edwards.He has sometimes been called "Fisher's Edwards" to distinguish him from his brother, because he was mentored by Ronald Fisher.

Harold Clifford Edwards (hon.)(15 August 1899 - 2 August 1989) was a British surgeon.His sons were the geneticists John H. Edwards (1928-2007) and A.W.F. Edwards (1935).He was awarded a Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1945.

Sun Quan (5 July 182 – 21 May 252), courtesy name Zhongmou, formally known as Emperor Da of Wu (literally "Great Emperor of Wu"), was the founder of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period.He inherited control of the warlord regime established by his elder brother, Sun Ce, in 200.He declared formal independence and ruled from 222 to 229 as the King of Wu and from 229 to 252 as the Emperor of Wu.Unlike his rivals Cao Cao and Liu Bei, Sun Quan was much younger than they were and governed his state mostly separate of politics and ideology.He is sometimes portrayed as neutral considering he adopted a flexible foreign policy between his two rivals with the goal of pursuing the greatest interests for the country.Sun Quan was born while his father Sun Jian served as the adjutant of Xiapi County.After Sun Jian's death in the early 190s, he and his family lived at various cities on the lower Yangtze River, until Sun Ce carved out a warlord regime in the Jiangdong region,

based on his own followers and a number of local clan allegiances. When Sun Ce was assassinated by the retainers of Xu Gong in 200, the 18-year-old Sun Quan inherited the lands southeast of the Yangtze River from his brother. His administration proved to be relatively stable in those early years as Sun Jian and Sun Ce's most senior officers, such as Zhou Yu, Zhang Zhao, Zhang Hong, and Cheng Pu supported the succession. Thus throughout the 200s, Sun Quan, under the tutelage of his able advisers, continued to build up his strength along the Yangtze River. In early 207, his forces finally won complete victory over Huang Zu, a military leader under Liu Biao, who dominated the middle Yangtze. Huang Zu was killed in battle. In winter of that year, the northern warlord Cao Cao led an army of approximately 220,000 to conquer the south to complete the reunification of China. Two distinct factions emerged at his court on how to handle the situation. One, led by Zhang Zhao, urged surrender whilst the other, led by Zhou Yu and Lu Su, opposed capitulation. Eventually, Sun Quan decided to oppose Cao Cao in the middle Yangtze with his superior riverine forces. Allied with Liu Bei and employing the combined strategies of Zhou Yu and Huang Gai, they defeated Cao Cao decisively at the Battle of Red Cliffs. In 220, Cao Pi, King of Wei, Cao Cao's son and successor, seized the throne and proclaimed himself to be the Emperor of China, ending and succeeding the nominal rule of the Han dynasty. At first Sun Quan nominally served as a Wei vassal with the Wei-created title of King of Wu, but after Cao Pi demanded that he send his son Sun Deng as a hostage to the Wei capital Luoyang and he refused, in 222, he declared himself independent by changing his era name. It was not until the year 229 that he formally declared himself emperor. After the death of his original crown prince, Sun Deng, two opposing factions supporting different potential successors slowly emerged. When Sun He succeeded Sun Deng as the new crown prince, he was supported by Lu Xun and Zhuge Ke, while his rival Sun Ba was supported by Quan Cong and Bu Zhi and their clans. Over a prolonged internal power struggle, numerous officials were executed, and Sun Quan harshly settled the conflict between the two factions by exiling Sun He and forcing Sun Ba to commit suicide. Sun Quan died in 252 at the age of 70. He enjoyed the longest reign among all the founders of the Three Kingdoms and was succeeded by his son, Sun Liang. The "Records of the Three Kingdoms" (*Sanguozhi*) describes Sun Quan as a tall man with bright eyes and oblong face. He was known as a wise and outgoing man who was fond of making jokes and playing tricks. Because of his skill in valuing the strength of his subordinates and avoiding their shortcomings, as well as treating them like his family, Sun Quan was able to delegate authority to capable figures. This primary strength served him well in gaining the support of the common people and surrounding himself with capable generals.

Sun Luyu (died 255), courtesy name Xiaohu, was an imperial princess of the state of Eastern Wu during the Three Kingdoms period of China. She was the younger daughter of Sun Quan, the founding emperor of Wu, and his concubine Bu Lianshi. She is also referred to as Princess Zhu (朱公主) because of her marriage to Zhu Ju.

Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven (died 2 November 1686) was the third son of Mervyn Tuchet, 2nd Earl of Castlehaven, and his first wife, Elizabeth Barnham (1592 – c. 1622). He married Mary Talbot (buried 15 March 1710/1), daughter of John Talbot, 10th Earl of Shrewsbury (bef. 1601–1654) and his wife, née Mary Fortesque. They had at least three children: He succeeded his brother James as Earl of Castlehaven on 11 October 1684. He also held the lower titles 14th Baron Audley and 2nd Baron Audley of Hely. On his death, his titles passed to his son James.

James Tuchet, 5th Earl of Castlehaven (died 12 August 1700) was the son of Mervyn Tuchet, 4th Earl of Castlehaven and Mary Talbot. He succeeded his father as Earl of Castlehaven on 2 November 1686. He married Anne Pelson, daughter of Richard Pelson and his wife, née Anne Villiers, daughter of Christopher Villiers, 1st Earl of Anglesey. They had one son, James, who succeeded him as Earl of Castlehaven. He died of apoplexy. His gravestone is in the floor of the south aisle of the retrochoir at Winchester Cathedral.

Charles Stanley Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, was born in 1754 and died on 9 June 1802. He was the 1st son of Thomas Monck MP, by his wife Judith Mason, daughter of Robert Mason, of Mason Brook. He was MP for Gorey from 1790 to 1798. He gained the title of 1st Viscount Monck in 1801 as a reward for voting for the Act of Union (1800). He had already been created Baron Monck, of Ballytrammon in the County of Wexford, in 1797, also in the Peerage of Ireland.

Charles Joseph Kelly Monck, 3rd Viscount Monck (created 1800) and 3rd Baron Monck (1797) of Ballytrammon, County Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland (12 July 1791 – 24 April 1849), succeeded to his titles on the death of his brother, Henry. He was the son of Charles Monck, 1st Viscount Monck, and Anne Quin. While his brother's earldom became extinct, the viscountcy devolved upon Charles. On 29 November 1817, he married Bridget Willington, the daughter of John Willington of Killooskehan Castle, Barnane, and Bridget Butler, the daughter of Theobald Butler of Knocka Castle, Drom, County Tipperary. Lewis' directory of 1837 lists the principal landowners in the locality at the time: "Lloydsborough is the seat of J. Lloyd, Esq.; part of the demesne is in Killea, though the mansion is in the parish of Templemore; it is a handsome residence in a well-planted demesne. The other principal seats are Woodville Lodge, the residence of D. J. Webb, Esq.; Belleville, of the Hon. C. J. K. Monck; and Eastwood, of T. Bennett, Esq.". Viscount Monck died at Dublin, in the house his father built, currently the site of the Merrion Hotel. He was, however, buried in his wife's parish of Templemore. A street in town was formerly named after him.

Carlo I Cybo-Malaspina (18 November 1581 - 13 February 1662) was an Italian nobleman, who was marquis of Massa and Carrara from 1623 until his death. Born in Ferrara, he was the son of Alderano Cybo-Malaspina and Marfisa d'Este. He was also Duke of Ferentillo and held other patrician positions in several of the numerous Italian states of the time. In 1605, he married the Genoese noblewoman Brigida Spinola, from whom he had numerous children. The eldest of them, Alberico, succeeded him after his death in 1662.

Alderano Cybo-Malaspina (9 December 1552 in Massa – 16 November 1606 in Ferrara) was an Italian nobleman. He was marquess of Carrara, count of Ferentillo, first Duke of Ferentillo from 1603, Roman Patrician and Genoese Patrician, Patrician of Pisa and Florence, Patrician of Naples and Noble of Viterbo. His father Alberico legitimated him and made him his heir.

George Trumbull Miller (born 1943) is a Scottish-Australian film and television director and producer. He has directed "The Man from Snowy River", and "Zeus and Roxanne". He started his career in 1966 working for Crawford Productions. "They trained you to do everything, they'd throw you in at the deep end to see if you sank or swam," he said. "I was one of the ones who swam – you wouldn't get that training anywhere now." Miller says he was offered to direct "Crocodile Dundee" but had to turn it down because he was going to make another film at the time, which ended up not being made.

Frozen Assets is a 1992 American comedy film directed by George T. Miller. It stars Shelley Long and Corbin Bernsen. It is considered by some film critics to be one of the worst movies ever made.

Sarah "Sally" Hemings (1773–1835) was an enslaved woman of mixed race owned by President Thomas Jefferson. According to the "New York Times", there is a "growing historical consensus" among scholars that, as a widower, Jefferson had a long-term relationship with Hemings, and that he was the

father of her six children, born after the death of his wife Martha Jefferson, who was the half-sister of Sally Hemings. Four of Hemings' children survived to adulthood. Hemings died in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1835. Sally Hemings came to Jefferson's home as an infant with her siblings and her mother, Betty, as part of his wife Martha's inheritance of slaves from her father, John Wayles. Hemings was the youngest of six children that Betty Hemings is believed to have had with Wayles. If true, she was three-quarters European and a half-sister of Martha Jefferson. In 1787, Hemings, aged 14, accompanied Jefferson's youngest daughter Mary "Polly" to London and then to Paris, where the widowed Jefferson, aged 44 at the time, was serving as the United States Minister to France. Hemings spent two years there. Most historians believe Jefferson began using Sally Hemings for sex in France or soon after their return to Monticello. Despite this, Hemings remained enslaved in Jefferson's house until his death. In 2017, a room identified as her quarters at Monticello, under the south terrace, was discovered in an archeological restoration. It is being restored and refurbished. The historical question of whether Jefferson was the father of Hemings' children is the subject of the Jefferson–Hemings controversy. Following renewed historic analysis in the late 20th century and a 1998 DNA study that found a match between the Jefferson male line and a descendant of Hemings' last son, Eston Hemings, the Monticello Foundation asserted that Jefferson fathered Eston and perhaps all five of her children. However, there are some who disagree. In 2018, the Thomas Jefferson Foundation of Monticello announced its plans to have an exhibit on the "Life of Sally Hemings" and affirmed that it was treating as a settled issue that Jefferson was the father of her known six children. The exhibit opened in June 2018. Hemings' children lived in Jefferson's house as slaves and were trained as artisans. Jefferson freed all of Hemings' surviving children: Beverly, Harriet, Madison, and Eston, as they came of age; they were the only slave family freed by Jefferson. They were seven-eighths European in ancestry, and three of the four entered white society as adults. Descendants of those three identified as white. After Jefferson's death, Hemings was "given her time" by his daughter in an informal freedom. She lived her last nine years freely with her two younger sons in Charlottesville, Virginia. She saw a grandchild born in the house her sons owned.

Harriet Hemings (May 1801 – 1870) was born into slavery at Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, in the first year of his presidency. Most historians believe her father was Jefferson, who is now believed to have fathered, with his slave Sally Hemings, four children who survived to adulthood. While Jefferson did not legally free Harriet, in 1822 when she was 21, he aided her "escape". He saw that she was put in a stage coach and given \$50 for her journey. Her brother Madison Hemings later said she had gone to Washington, DC, to join their older brother Beverley Hemings, who had similarly left Monticello earlier that year. Both entered into white society and married white partners of good circumstances. While seven-eighths European in ancestry, all the Hemings children were legally slaves under Virginia law at the time, in accordance of which they inherited the status of their enslaved mother, who was three-quarters European in ancestry. Jefferson freed the two youngest brothers in his will of 1826, so they were legally free. Beverly and Harriet stayed in touch with their brother Madison Hemings for some time, and then Harriet stopped writing.

Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt PC(I) (19 August 1697 – 21 October 1751) was an Anglo-Irish politician and peer. Powerscourt was the son of the politician Edward Wingfield and his wife, Eleanor Gore, a daughter of Sir Arthur Gore, 1st Baronet. He was a descendant of the uncle of Folliott Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt. He sat in the Irish House of Commons as the Member of Parliament for Boyle between 1727 and 1743. On 4 February 1743 he was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland as Viscount Powerscourt, of Powerscourt in County Wicklow, and Baron Wingfield, of Wingfield in County Wexford, and he assumed his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In 1746 he was made a member of the Privy Council of Ireland. On 13 April 1727 he married Dorothy Beresford Rowley, and together they had four children. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Edward. Edward was in turn succeeded by the first Viscount's second son, Richard. Powerscourt was responsible for commissioning the German architect, Richard Cassels, to carry out extensive remodelling work on

Powerscourt House between 1731 and 1741.

Edward Wingfield, 2nd Viscount Powerscourt (23 October 1729 – 6 May 1764), styled The Honourable Edward Wingfield between 1744 and 1751, was an Irish politician. Wingfield was the son of Richard Wingfield, 1st Viscount Powerscourt, by Dorothy Beresford Rowley, daughter of Hercules Rowley, of Summerhill, County Meath. He was educated at St John's College, Cambridge. He succeeded his father in the viscountcy in 1751. This was an Irish peerage and gave him a seat in the Irish House of Lords. However, he was still able to stand for election for the British House of Commons, and in 1756 he was successfully returned for Stockbridge, a seat he held until 1761. Lord Powerscourt died unmarried in May 1764, aged 34, and was succeeded in the title by his younger brother, Richard.

John Manners, 2nd Duke of Rutland KG (18 September 1676 – 22 February 1721), styled Lord Roos from 1679 to 1703 and Marquess of Granby from 1703 to 1711, was a British Whig politician. He sat in the English and British House of Commons from 1701 until 1711, when he succeeded to the peerage as Duke of Rutland.

John Manners, 3rd Duke of Rutland KG PC (21 October 1696 – 29 May 1779) was an English nobleman, the eldest son of John Manners, 2nd Duke of Rutland and Catherine Russell. Styled Marquess of Granby from 1711, he succeeded to the title in 1721, cutting short a brief career in the House of Commons, where he had represented Rutland as a Whig.

Tonino Ricci (23 October 1927 – 9 March 2014), sometimes credited as Anthony Richmond, was an Italian film director and screenwriter. Ricci was born Teodoro Ricci in Rome on October 23, 1927. He began working in film as an assistant director in the early 1960s and is credited in such films as "The Mercenaries" (1961), "Sword of the Conqueror" (1961), and "Superargo and the Faceless Giants" (1968). He made his directorial debut with the 1969 war film "The Liberators". Ricci died March 9, 2014 in Rome.

Cross Current (/ "A Perfect Murder According to Law"), is a 1971 Italian-Spanish giallo film directed by Tonino Ricci, starring Ivan Rassimov and Rosanna Yanni. The film's original working title was "Il buio nel cervello A Darkness in the Brain")

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches

in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Claus von Bülow (born Claus Cecil Borberg; 11 August 1926 – 25 May 2019) was a Danish-British socialite. He was convicted of the attempted murder of his wife Sunny von Bülow (born Martha Sharp Crawford, 1932–2008) in 1979, which had left her in a temporary coma, as well as insulin overdose in 1980 which left her in a persistent vegetative state for the rest of her life. On appeal, however, both convictions were reversed, and he was found not guilty at his second trial.

Countess Cosima von Bülow Pavoncelli (born 15 April 1967) is a British socialite and philanthropist of American, Danish and German ancestry and daughter of the lawyer Claus von Bülow and Sunny von Bülow. She was named on the International Best Dressed List Hall of Fame in 1999.

Gerald Leighton Patterson (17 December 1895 – 13 June 1967) was an Australian tennis player. Patterson was active in the decade following World War I. During his career he won three Grand Slam tournaments in the singles event as well as six titles in the doubles competition and one title in mixed doubles. He was born in Melbourne, educated at Scotch College and Trinity Grammar School and died in Melbourne on 13 June 1967. He was the co-World No. 1 player for 1919 along with Bill Johnston.

Gerald William Riggall "Bill" Patterson (30 August 1923 – 10 January 2010) was an Australian motor racing driver, race team owner and businessman. Patterson, son of Wimbledon champion Gerald Patterson, attended his father's school, Scotch College, Melbourne, from 1931 to 1934, and Geelong Grammar School from 1935 to 1941. He was one of a brace of new drivers that emerged after World War II, first appearing in the Australian Grand Prix in 1948 driving a stripped down MG TC. After improving the MG as far as he was able, he moved to a JAP powered Cooper Mk.V in 1953. Patterson used this to win his first national title, the 1954 Australian Hillclimb Championship. In the scorching heat of a Western Australian summer in 1957, Patterson stepped into Lex Davison's Ferrari 625 F1 as a relief driver, working together to defeat Stan Jones to win the 1957 Australian Grand Prix. A succession of grand prix Coopers followed. The biggest year of Patterson's career was 1961. Victories at Mount

Panorama, Lowood, Caversham and a second at Longford saw Patterson dominate the 1961 Australian Drivers' Championship, scoring 51 points to Lex Davison's 15 to win the Gold Star. Patterson raced on for a few more years and took part in the inaugural Tasman Series in 1964, but after that Patterson stepped away from the sport as a driver, but stayed as an entrant, sponsor and team boss. Patterson Holden dealership Bill Patterson Motors supported several drivers over the following decades, open wheelers for the rest of the 1960s and on into the 1970s. In 1977 Patterson purchased touring car racing team, Team Brock which he ran for a year. Patterson's name continued to be seen in the sport into the 2000s in Speedway racing. Patterson died at Sandringham on 10 January 2010 at the age of 86.

The Belles of St Trinian's is a British comedy film set in the fictional St Trinian's school, released in 1954. It and its sequels were inspired by British cartoonist Ronald Searle. Directed by Frank Launder and written by Launder and Sidney Gilliat, it was the first of a series of four films. Alastair Sim stars in a dual role as the headmistress Miss Millicent Fritton and her twin brother Clarence Fritton.

Frank Launder (28 January 1906 – 23 February 1997) was a British writer, film director and producer, who made more than 40 films, many of them in collaboration with Sidney Gilliat. He was born in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England and worked briefly as a clerk before becoming an actor and then a playwright. He began working as a screenwriter on British films in the 1930s, contributing the original story for the classic Will Hay comedy *"Oh, Mr Porter!"* (1937). After writing a number of screenplays with Gilliat, including *"The Lady Vanishes"* (1938) for Alfred Hitchcock, and *"Night Train to Munich"* for Carol Reed; the two men wrote and directed the wartime drama *"Millions Like Us"* (1943). After founding their own production company Individual Pictures, they produced a number of memorable dramas and thrillers including *"I See a Dark Stranger"* (1945) and *"Green for Danger"* (1946), but were best known for their comedies including *"The Happiest Days of Your Life"* (1950) and most famously, the *St Trinians* series, based on Ronald Searle's cartoons set in an anarchic girls school. He was married to actress Bernadette O'Farrell from 1950 until his death in Monaco. The couple had two children.

Ruth Hanna McCormick (née Ruth Hanna, also known as Ruth Hanna McCormick Simms; March 27, 1880 – December 31, 1944), was an American politician, activist, and publisher. She served one term in the United States House of Representatives, winning an at-large seat in Illinois in 1928. She gave up the chance to run for re-election to seek a United States Senate seat from Illinois. She defeated the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Deneen, in the Republican primary, becoming the first female Senate candidate for a major party. McCormick lost the general election. A decade later, she became the first woman to manage a presidential campaign, although her candidate, Thomas E. Dewey, failed to capture his party's nomination. Politics was a part of McCormick's life from an early age. She was the daughter of Mark Hanna, a Senator and politician who was instrumental in the election of President William McKinley. McCormick learned politics by watching her father, and put those lessons to use fighting for causes such as women's suffrage and improved working conditions for women. McCormick was instrumental in passing a partial suffrage law in Illinois in 1913, allowing women to vote in municipal and Presidential elections. She also married two politicians, Senator Joseph Medill McCormick and Congressman Albert Gallatin Simms. McCormick's endeavors were not limited to politics. Throughout her life, she maintained an interest in agriculture. She owned and operated ranches in Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado. She also owned several newspapers, founding the Rockford Consolidated Newspapers in Rockford, Illinois.

Albert Gallatin Simms (October 8, 1882 – December 29, 1964) was a United States Representative from New Mexico. He was the husband of Ruth Hanna McCormick, who served as a United States Representative from Illinois. He was born in Washington, Arkansas, where he attended private

schools. He attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. He moved to Monterrey, Mexico in 1906 and was employed as an accountant. In 1912, he moved to Silver City, New Mexico. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1915, and practiced law at Albuquerque, New Mexico until 1919. Simms was a member of the city council 1920–1922. He was also a member and chairman of the board of county commissioners of Bernalillo County, New Mexico 1920–1922. He engaged in banking, serving as president of a national bank in Albuquerque, 1920–1924, and as president of a mortgage company in 1924. He served as a member of the New Mexico House of Representatives 1925–1927 and was elected as a Republican to the Seventy-first Congress (March 4, 1929 – March 3, 1931). He married the widowed Ruth Hanna McCormick, also a member of Congress at the time, in 1931. He was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1930 to the Seventy-second Congress due to a Democratic takeover. The couple returned to New Mexico and established Los Poblanos, a successful farm and ranch. After leaving Congress, he was member of the Republican National Committee 1932–1934 as well as a banker, farmer, and rancher. He helped found Albuquerque Academy. He died as a resident of Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1964 and was buried in Fairview Park Cemetery.

Snake in the Eagle's Shadow is a 1978 Hong Kong martial arts action comedy film directed by Yuen Woo-ping in his directorial debut, and starring Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Woo-ping's real life father, Yuen Siu Tien. Right after this film, Yuen Woo-ping directed *"Drunken Master"*, released in the same year, which also starred Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Siu Tien, and followed a similar plot.

Yuen Woo-ping (alias: Yuen Wo-ping; born 1945) is a Hong Kong martial arts choreographer and film director, renowned as one of the most successful and influential figures in the world of Hong Kong action cinema. He is one of the inductees on the Avenue of Stars in Hong Kong. Yuen is also a son of Yuen Siu-tien, a renowned martial arts film actor.

Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, KG (c. 1527 – 28 July 1585) of Chenies in Buckinghamshire and of Bedford House in Exeter, Devon, was an English nobleman, soldier, and politician. He was a godfather to the Devon-born sailor Sir Francis Drake. He served as Lord Lieutenant of Devon (1584–5).

Margaret Clifford ("née" Russell), Countess of Cumberland (7 July 1560 – 24 May 1616) was an English noblewoman and maid of honor to Elizabeth I. Lady Margaret was born in Exeter, England to Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford and Margaret St John. On 24 June 1577 she married George Clifford, 3rd Earl of Cumberland the son of Henry Clifford, 2nd Earl of Cumberland and Anne Dacre. Her sister, Anne Russell, Countess of Warwick, was married to Ambrose Dudley, brother of Robert Dudley, the Earl of Leicester, and Anne too was a great literary patron and a close friend to Queen Elizabeth I, attending her on her death bed. In 1593, Lady Margaret Russell founded Beamsley Hospital, an almshouse for local widows. The tomb of the Countess is at St Lawrence's Church, Appleby along with that of her daughter, Lady Anne Clifford, 14th Baroness de Clifford.

Adolph I, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen (died Zerbst, 28 August 1473), was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Köthen. He was the eldest son of Albert IV, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, by his first wife Elisabeth, daughter of Gebhard III, Count of Mansfeld.

Magnus, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen (1455 – 29 October 1524) was a German prince of the House of Ascania and ruler of the principality of Anhalt-Köthen. He was the third (but eldest surviving) son of Adolph I, Prince of Anhalt-Köthen, by his wife Cordula, daughter of Albert III, Count of Lindau-Ruppin.

Cosima Wagner (born Francesca Gaetana Cosima Liszt; 24 December 1837 – 1 April 1930) was the illegitimate daughter of the Hungarian pianist and composer Franz Liszt and Marie d'Agoult. She became the second wife of the German composer Richard Wagner, and with him founded the Bayreuth Festival as a showcase for his stage works; after his death she devoted the rest of her life to the promotion of his music and philosophy. Commentators have recognised Cosima as the principal inspiration for Wagner's later works, particularly "Parsifal". In 1857, after a childhood largely spent under the care of her grandmother and with governesses, Cosima married the conductor Hans von Bülow. Although the marriage produced two children, it was largely a loveless union, and in 1863 Cosima began a relationship with Wagner, who was 24 years her senior. She married him in 1870; after his death in 1883 she directed the Bayreuth Festival for more than 20 years, increasing its repertoire to form the Bayreuth canon of ten operas and establishing the festival as a major event in the world of musical theatre. During her directorship, Cosima opposed theatrical innovations and adhered closely to Wagner's original productions of his works, an approach continued by her successors long after her retirement in 1907. She shared Wagner's convictions of German cultural and racial superiority, and under her influence, Bayreuth became increasingly identified with antisemitism. This was a defining aspect of Bayreuth for decades, into the Nazi era which closely followed her death in 1930. Thus, although she is widely perceived as the saviour of the festival, her legacy remains controversial.

Eva Chamberlain (1867–1942) born Eva Maria von Bülow, was the daughter of Richard Wagner and Cosima Wagner, and the wife of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. When she was born, her mother was still married to Hans von Bülow. Through her mother, she was also a granddaughter of Franz Liszt. With her siblings Isolde and Siegfried, Eva was brought up by a house teacher. In 1906 Eva took over the care of the sick mother at Villa Wahnfried in Bayreuth, took care of her mail, and was the only family member to have access to the family archive. In 1908 she married Houston Stewart Chamberlain. They acquired a stately villa – now the Jean Paul Museum – next to the Villa Wahnfried, and moved into it in 1916. In the 1920s and 1930s, she and her sister Daniela were the head of the Altwagnerians who opposed any modernization of Richard Wagner's works. In 1933 she received the honorary citizenship of the city of Bayreuth. She was also a bearer of the Golden Party Badge of the Nazi Party. When she died of cancer in 1942, she was given an honorary funeral of the NSDAP, in which Adolf Wagner gave the eulogy.

Charles Somers Somers-Cocks, 3rd Earl Somers (14 July 1819 – 26 September 1883), styled the Hon. Charles Cocks from 1819 to 1841 and Viscount Eastnor from 1841 to 1852, was a British Conservative Party and then Liberal politician. Somers was the son of John Somers-Cocks, 2nd Earl Somers, and his wife Lady Caroline Harriet, daughter of Philip Yorke, 3rd Earl of Hardwicke. As a Conservative, he was elected to the House of Commons as the Member of Parliament (MP) for Reigate at a by-election in February 1841 (succeeding his father), a seat he held until 1847. In 1852 he succeeded his father in the earldom and took his seat in the House of Lords. He served as a Lord-in-waiting (government whip in the House of Lords) from 1853 to 1855 in Lord Aberdeen's coalition government and from 1855 to 1857 in the Liberal administration of Lord Palmerston. Lord Somers married Virginia, daughter of James Pattle, in 1850; she was the sister of Julia Margaret Cameron (née Pattle), a well-known Victorian era photographer. Lord Somers and Virginia had three daughters, of whom one, Lady Virginia, died from diphtheria at an early age. The younger daughter, Lady Adeline Marie, married George Russell, 10th Duke of Bedford, while the elder daughter, Lady Isabella Caroline, married Lord Henry Somerset. Lord Somers died in September 1883, aged 64, when the earldom and viscountcy of Eastnor became extinct. He was succeeded in his junior title of Baron Somers by his first cousin once removed, Philip Reginald Cocks. The Countess Somers died in 1910.

John Somers Somers-Cocks, 2nd Earl Somers (19 March 1788 – 5 October 1852), styled Viscount Eastnor between 1821 and 1841, was a British peer and Conservative Party politician. Somers was the second son of John Cocks, 1st Earl Somers; his older brother Edward Charles Cocks died in the Peninsular War. He was educated at Westminster, entered the British Army and served in the Peninsula War. Somers sat as Member of Parliament for Reigate between 1812 and 1818 (succeeding his elder brother) and again between 1832 and 1841 and for Hereford between 1818 and 1832. In 1841 he succeeded his father in the earldom.

Eduardo Nicanor Frei Montalva (January 16, 1911 – January 22, 1982) was a Chilean political leader. In his long political career, he was Minister of Public Works, president of his Christian Democratic Party, senator, President of the Senate, and the 28th president of Chile from 1964 to 1970. His eldest son, Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, also became president of Chile (1994–2000). Frei's Christian Democratic Party supported the Armed Forces intervention to remove his successor Salvador Allende from office in 1973, after the Chamber of Deputies, on August 22, 1973, accused Allende of violating the Constitution and called for his overthrow. He was later a vocal opponent of the Augusto Pinochet regime. On January 22, 1982, Frei was assassinated in Santiago, Chile.

Eduardo Alfredo Juan Bernardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle (born June 24, 1942) is a Chilean politician and civil engineer who was President of Chile from 1994 to 2000. He was also a Senator, fulfilling the role of President of the Senate from 2006 to 2008. He attempted a comeback as the candidate of the ruling Concertación coalition for the 2009 presidential election, but was narrowly defeated. His father was Eduardo Frei Montalva, who was President of Chile from 1964 to 1970.

Snake in the Eagle's Shadow is a 1978 Hong Kong martial arts action comedy film directed by Yuen Woo-ping in his directorial debut, and starring Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Woo-ping's real life father, Yuen Siu Tien. Right after this film, Yuen Woo-ping directed *"Drunken Master"*, released in the same year, which also starred Jackie Chan, Hwang Jang Lee and Yuen Siu Tien, and followed a similar plot.

Yuen Woo-ping (alias: Yuen Wo-ping; born 1945) is a Hong Kong martial arts choreographer and film director, renowned as one of the most successful and influential figures in the world of Hong Kong action cinema. He is one of the inductees on the Avenue of Stars in Hong Kong. Yuen is also a son of Yuen Siu-tien, a renowned martial arts film actor.

Sir Humphrey Francis de Trafford (3 July 1862 – 10 January 1929) was an English landowner and racehorse breeder. He was the son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 2nd Baronet and Lady Annette Mary Talbot. On the death of his father on 4 May 1886, Humphrey became the 3rd Baronet de Trafford. Later the same year, on 9 August, he married Violet Alice Maud Franklin, daughter of James Franklin. They had four children: In 1896, Sir Humphrey put the family estate of Trafford Park up for sale. The auction was held on 7 May 1896 in the Grand Hotel, Manchester. The estate was described in the sale catalogue as comprising a "distinguished family mansion of imposing elevation, built in the Italian style, seated in a beautifully timbered deer park". However it failed to reach its reported reserve price of £300,000. There was much public debate, before and after the abortive sale, as to whether Manchester Corporation ought to buy Trafford Park. But it could not agree terms quickly enough, and so, on 23 June 1896, Ernest Terah Hooley became the new owner of Trafford Park, for the sum of £360,000. Following the sale of Trafford Park, Sir Humphrey moved to Hill Crest, Market Harborough. Sir Humphrey served as an officer of the Lancashire Hussars Imperial Yeomanry, and was promoted Major 1 July 1901. In 1903 he served as president of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society and in 1905, he published

"Foxhounds of Great Britain and Ireland and their Masters and Huntsmen". In July 1907, Sir Humphrey de Trafford caused scandal in European society circles when he was taken to court for bankruptcy despite claiming an annual income of \$240,000. Lady de Trafford died on 20 July 1925. Sir Humphrey died four years later on 10 January 1929, aged 66. Correspondence and government accounts related to death duties payable on Sir Humphrey's estate are held by The National Archives, but remained sealed under a Lord Chancellor's Instrument until 2006.

Sir Rudolph Edgar Francis de Trafford, 5th Baronet, OBE (31 August 1894 – 16 August 1983) was a British aristocrat and banker who succeeded his brother to the de Trafford baronetage at the age of 77. Rudolph was the second son of Sir Humphrey de Trafford, 3rd Baronet and Violet Alice Maud Franklin. He attended Downside (Sep 1907 to Jul 1911), and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was friends with Marshall Field III. After graduating with a BA in 1915, he fought in the First World War, being twice mentioned in despatches. In 1919, Rudolph joined Marshall Field in California for a vacation with Field's wife and children on Catalina Island.

Catherine de Foix (c. 1455 – died before 1494) was a French noblewoman. She was a daughter of Gaston IV, Count of Foix and Eleanor of Navarre, and granddaughter of John II of Aragón and Blanche I of Navarre. Catherine married her second cousin Gaston de Foix, Count of Candale. They had four children:

Eleanor of Navarre (and)(2 February 1426 – 12 February 1479), was the regent of Navarre from 1455 to 1479, then briefly the queen regnant of Navarre in 1479. She was crowned on 28 January 1479 in Tudela.

Norah Jones (born Geethali Norah Jones Shankar; March 30, 1979) is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She has won multiple awards and has sold more than 50 million records worldwide. "Billboard" named her the top jazz artist of the 2000s decade. She has won nine Grammy Awards and was ranked 60th on "Billboard" magazine's artists of the 2000s decade chart. In 2002, Jones launched her solo music career with the release of "Come Away with Me", which was a fusion of jazz with country, blues, folk and pop. It was certified Diamond, selling over 27 million copies. The record earned Jones five Grammy Awards, including the Album of the Year, Record of the Year, and Best New Artist. Her subsequent studio albums — "Feels Like Home", released in 2004, "Not Too Late", released in 2007, and 2009's "The Fall" all gained Platinum status, selling over a million copies each. They were also generally well received by critics. Jones's fifth studio album, "Little Broken Hearts", was released on April 27, 2012; her sixth, "Day Breaks", was released on October 7, 2016. Jones made her film debut in "My Blueberry Nights", which was released in 2007. Jones is the daughter of Indian sitar master and composer Ravi Shankar, and is the half-sister of fellow musician Anoushka Shankar.

"Everybody Needs a Best Friend" is a song from the 2012 feature film "Ted", with music composed by Walter Murphy and lyrics by Seth MacFarlane. Performed by Norah Jones during the film's opening credits, the song was used as the film's main theme song. It was released by Universal Republic Records on June 26, 2012. In January 2013, the song was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Original Song at the 85th Academy Awards, but lost to "Skyfall" from the film of the same name. MacFarlane was also the host of the Oscars while also being nominated.

Camilo Ponce Enríquez (January 31, 1912 in Quito – September 13, 1976) was an Ecuadorian political figure. He served as the 30th President of Ecuador between 1956 and 1960. He was married to Dolores

Marta Graciade Gangotena y Jijón.Ponce initially ran in the presidential election of 1948, but only came in third place.In 1951 Ponce, along with Sixto Durán Ballén founded the Movimiento Social Cristiano (MSC), which later became the Partido Social Cristiano (PSC).In 1956 he won the presidential election and named Durán Ballén minister of public works.He ran a final time in the election of 1968, once again coming in third place.

Dolores Marta Graciade Gangotena y Jijón was an Ecuadorian art collector, conservationist.She was First Lady of Ecuador to Camilo Ponce Enríquez from 16 September 1956 to 31 August 1960.

Elizabeth of York (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was the first queen consort of England of the Tudor dynasty from 18 January 1486 until her death, as the wife of Henry VII.She married Henry in 1485 after his victory at the Battle of Bosworth Field, which marked the end of the Wars of the Roses.Together, Elizabeth and Henry had seven, possibly eight, children.After the death of her father, King Edward IV, Elizabeth's brotherthe "Princes in the Tower" disappeared, their fate uncertain.Although the 1484 act of Parliament "Titulus Regius" declared the marriage of her parents, Edward and Elizabeth Woodville, invalid, she and her sisters were subsequently welcomed back to court by Edward's brother, King Richard III.As a Yorkist princess, the final victory of the Lancastrian faction in the War of the Roses may have seemed a further disaster, but Henry Tudor knew the importance of Yorkist support for his invasion and promised to marry Elizabeth before he arrived in England.This may well have contributed to the hemorrhaging of Yorkist support for Richard.Although Elizabeth seems to have played little part in politics, her marriage appears to have been a successful one.Her eldest son Arthur, Prince of Wales, died at age 15 in 1502, and three other children died young.Her second, and only surviving, son became King Henry VIII of England, while her daughters Mary and Margaret became queen of France and queen of Scotland, respectively; many modern royals, including Elizabeth II, trace their line through Margaret.

Mary Tudor (March 1496 – 25 June 1533) was an English princess who was briefly Queen consort of France, the progenitor of a family that eventually claimed the English throne.She was the younger surviving daughter of King Henry VII of England and Elizabeth of York, and the third wife of Louis XII of France, who was more than 30 years older than she.Following his death, she married Charles Brandon, 1st Duke of Suffolk.The marriage was performed secretly in France during the reign of her brother Henry VIII and without his consent.This necessitated the intervention of Thomas Wolsey; Henry eventually pardoned the couple, but they were forced to pay a large fine.Mary's second marriage produced four children, and she was the maternal grandmother of Lady Jane Grey through her oldest daughter Frances.Grey was the de facto Queen of England for nine days in July 1553.

Boden's Boy is a 1923 British romance film directed by Henry Edwards and starring Edwards, Chrissie White and Francis Lister.It was based on a novel by Tom Gallon.

Henry Edwards (18 September 1882 – 2 November 1952) was an English actor and film director.He appeared in 81 films between 1915 and 1952.He also directed 67 films between 1915 and 1937.Edwards was married to actress Chrissie White, who co-starred in a number of his films.He was born in Weston-super-Mare, Somerset and died in Chobham, Surrey.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester(1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby.His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke.He was made a Knight of the Bath

at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester(bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard.He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598.He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John.On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester.Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Hans Schweikart (1 October 1895 – 1 December 1975) was a German film director, actor and screenwriter.He directed 28 films between 1938 and 1968.He wrote for the film "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi", which was entered into the 11th Berlin International Film Festival.

Liberated Hands or Freed Hands is a 1939 German drama film directed by Hans Schweikart and starring Brigitte Horney, Olga Tschechowa and Ewald Balser.It was screened at the 8th Venice International Film Festival.Horney plays a sculptor who discovers her true vocation.

Break the News is a 1938 British musical comedy film directed by René Clair and starring Jack Buchanan, Maurice Chevalier and June Knight.Two struggling performers decide to create a fake murder scandal in order to drum up publicity for their act.It was based on the novel "Le mort en fuite" by Loïc Le Gouriadec which had previously been made into a 1936 French film "Death on the Run".Songs featured include "It All Belongs to You"(Cole Porter, sung by Chevalier) and"We're Old Buddies" (Van Phillips, Jack Buchanan, sung by Chevalier and Buchanan).

René Clair(11 November 1898 – 15 March 1981) born René- Lucien Chomette, was a French filmmaker and writer.He first established his reputation in the 1920s as a director of silent films in which comedy was often mingled with fantasy.He went on to make some of the most innovative early sound films in France, before going abroad to work in the UK and USA for more than a decade.Returning to France after World War II, he continued to make films that were characterised by their elegance and wit, often presenting a nostalgic view of French life in earlier years.He was elected to the Académie française in 1960.Clair's best known films include" The Italian Straw Hat"(1928)," Under the Roofs of Paris"(1930)," Le Million"(1931)," À nous la liberté"(1931)," I Married a Witch"(1942), and" And Then There Were None"(1945).

Queen Mathilde of Belgium (born "Jonkvrouw" Mathilde d'Udekem d'Acoz on 20 January 1973) is the wife of King Philippe, who ascended the throne following the abdication of his father, King Albert II, on 21 July 2013.She is the first Belgian-born Queen of the Belgians.

Princess Eléonore of Belgium(Eléonore Fabiola Victoria Anne Marie; born 16 April 2008) is the younger daughter and the youngest of four children of King Philippe and Queen Mathilde of Belgium.She is currently fourth in line to the throne of Belgium after her older siblings Princess Elisabeth, Duchess of Brabant, Prince Gabriel, and Prince Emmanuel.

Robert Sargent Shriver Jr. (November 9, 1915 – January 18, 2011) was an American diplomat, politician and activist.As the husband of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, he was part of the Kennedy

family. Shriver was the driving force behind the creation of the Peace Corps, and founded the Job Corps, Head Start, and other programs as the "architect" of the 1960s "War on Poverty." He was the Democratic Party's nominee for vice president in the 1972 presidential election. Born in Westminster, Maryland, Shriver pursued a legal career after graduating from Yale Law School. An opponent of U.S. entry into World War II, he helped establish the America First Committee but volunteered for the United States Navy before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. During the war, he served in the South Pacific, participating in the naval Battle of Guadalcanal. After being discharged from the navy, he worked as an assistant editor for "Newsweek" and met Eunice Kennedy, marrying her in 1953. He worked on the 1960 presidential campaign of his brother-in-law, John F. Kennedy, and helped establish the Peace Corps after Kennedy's victory. After Kennedy's assassination, Shriver served in the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson and helped establish several anti-poverty programs as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from October 16, 1964 to March 22, 1968. He also served as the United States Ambassador to France from 1968 to 1970. In 1972, Democratic vice presidential nominee Thomas Eagleton resigned from the ticket, and Shriver was chosen as his replacement. The Democratic ticket of George McGovern and Shriver lost in a landslide election defeat to Republican President Richard Nixon and Vice President Spiro Agnew. Shriver briefly sought the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination but dropped out of the race after the first set of primaries. After leaving office, he resumed the practice of law, becoming a partner with Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. He also served as president of the Special Olympics and was briefly a part-owner of the Baltimore Orioles. He was diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease in 2003 and died in Bethesda, Maryland in 2011.

Timothy Perry Shriver (born August 29, 1959) is an American disability rights activist, film producer, and former educator who has been Chairman of Special Olympics since 1996. He is a member of the Kennedy family as the third child of Eunice Kennedy Shriver, founder of the Special Olympics, and Sargent Shriver, who founded the Peace Corps.

Edsel Bryant Ford II (born December 27, 1948) is the great-grandson of Henry Ford and the son of Henry Ford II. He is currently a member of the board of directors of Ford Motor Company and serves on the finance committee and sustainability and innovation committee. He is a cousin of its Executive Chairman, William Clay Ford Jr..

Henry Ford II (September 4, 1917 – September 29, 1987), sometimes known as "HF2" or "Hank the Deuce", was the eldest son of Edsel Ford and eldest grandson of Henry Ford. He was president of the Ford Motor Company from 1945 to 1960, chief executive officer (CEO) from 1945 to 1979, and chairman of the board of directors from 1960 to 1980. Notably, under the leadership of Henry Ford II, Ford Motor Company became a publicly traded corporation in 1956. From 1943 to 1950, he also served as president of the Ford Foundation.

Zita of Bourbon-Parma ("Zita Maria delle Grazie Adelgonda Micaela Raffaella Gabriella Giuseppina Antonia Luisa Agnese"; 9 May 1892 – 14 March 1989) was the wife of Charles, the last monarch of Austria-Hungary. As such, she was the last Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, in addition to other titles. Born as the seventeenth child of the dispossessed Robert I, Duke of Parma, and his second wife, Infanta Maria Antonia of Portugal, Zita married the then Archduke Charles of Austria in 1911. Charles became heir presumptive to the Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria in 1914 after the assassination of his uncle Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, and acceded to the throne in 1916 after the old emperor's death. After the end of World War I in 1918, the Habsburgs were deposed and the empire became four independent countries, Austria, Hungary, and the newly formed Czechoslovakia and State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. Charles and Zita left for exile in Switzerland and were subsequently removed from Hungary by the Allies to Madeira, where Charles died in

1922. After her husband's death, Zita and her son Otto served as symbols of unity for the exiled dynasty. A devout Catholic, she raised a large family after being widowed at the age of 29, and never remarried.

Robert I (Italian: "Roberto I Carlo Luigi Maria di Borbone, Duca di Parma e Piacenza"; 9 July 1848 – 16 November 1907) was the last sovereign Duke of Parma and Piacenza from 1854 until 1859, when the duchy was annexed to Sardinia-Piedmont during the "Risorgimento". He was a member of the House of Bourbon-Parma and descended from Philip, Duke of Parma, the third son of King Philip V of Spain and Elisabeth Farnese.

Henry Cromwell, 2nd Baron Cromwell (before 1 March 1538 – 20 November 1592) was an English peer. He was the eldest son of Gregory Cromwell, 1st Baron Cromwell and Elizabeth Seymour, daughter to John Seymour of Wolf Hall, Wiltshire, and to Margery Wentworth. His mother's siblings included Jane Seymour, third consort of Henry VIII and the Protector Somerset.

Edward Cromwell, 3rd Baron Cromwell (c. 1560 – 27 April 1607) was an English peer. He was the son of Henry Cromwell, 2nd Baron Cromwell by his wife Mary, daughter of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife Elizabeth Willoughby. His grandfather, Gregory, son of Thomas Cromwell, chief minister to Henry VIII, was created Baron Cromwell on 18 December 1540.

Brenda Brave (original title: *Kajsa Kavatt*) is a 1989 Swedish film directed by Daniel Bergman and based on the novel "Brenda Brave Helps Grandmother" by Astrid Lindgren.

Daniel Sebastian Bergman (born 7 September 1962) is a Swedish film director. He is the son of Ingmar Bergman and Käbi Laretei. As a child, Bergman appeared in a 1967 Swedish program called "Stimulantia", which consisted of eight episodes, one of which was directed by his father Ingmar. The short, 10-minute film focuses on the first two years of Daniel's life. His mother Käbi is also seen. He was the assistant director of Andrei Tarkovsky on *Offret* (The Sacrifice, 1986). Bergman directed an episode of the Swedish horror series "Chock", with Ernst-Hugo Järegård. Bergman's independent ability as a director was seen as compromised following the 1992 film "Sunday's Children", which he directed with his father providing the screenplay. The film was seen in Swedish reviews as an attempt by Ingmar to boost the career of his son.

John Hodgetts Hodgetts- Foley (17 July 1797 – 13 November 1861), born John Hodgetts Foley, of Prestwood House (then in Kingswinford, and now in Kinver) in Staffordshire was a British MP. He was the second son of the Hon. Edward Foley of Stoke Edith, Herefordshire and his wife Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts. He inherited the Prestwood estate from his mother, whose mother Eliza Foley was a descendant of Philip Foley. He represented the borough of Droitwich in Parliament from 1822 to 1835 as a Whig and East Worcestershire from 1847 to 1861 (initially as a Whig and from 1859 as a Liberal). He married Charlotte Margaret Gage, daughter of John Gage and Mary Milbanke and granddaughter of General Thomas Gage and Margaret Kemble, on 20 October 1825. Their son was Henry John Wentworth Hodgetts- Foley

Edward Foley (16 March 1747 – 22 June 1803) was the second son of Thomas, 1st Lord Foley. Like his brother, he was profligate with the great family wealth. His father's will settled the paternal estate at Stoke Edith, Herefordshire together with the manor of Malvern and property bought from Lord Montfort,

but limited him to an annuity from the estate, the balance of the income being applied to pay his debts. He married firstly Lady Anne Coventry (daughter of George Coventry, 6th Earl of Coventry) without having children before the marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in 1786. In 1790, he married his distant cousin Eliza Maria Foley Hodgetts, by whom he had two sons, Edward Thomas Foley and John Hodgetts Hodgetts-Foley. She was the heiress of the Prestwood estate, formerly owned by Philip Foley. On their marriage, the Stoke Edith estate was settled to go to their eldest son and the Prestwood estate to their second. Edward Foley sat as Member of Parliament for Droitwich from April 1768 to May 1774; then for Worcestershire until his death.

Zita of Bourbon-Parma ("Zita Maria delle Grazie Adelgonda Micaela Raffaella Gabriella Giuseppina Antonia Luisa Agnese"; 9 May 1892 – 14 March 1989) was the wife of Charles, the last monarch of Austria-Hungary. As such, she was the last Empress of Austria and Queen of Hungary, in addition to other titles. Born as the seventeenth child of the dispossessed Robert I, Duke of Parma, and his second wife, Infanta Maria Antonia of Portugal, Zita married the then Archduke Charles of Austria in 1911. Charles became heir presumptive to the Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria in 1914 after the assassination of his uncle Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, and acceded to the throne in 1916 after the old emperor's death. After the end of World War I in 1918, the Habsburgs were deposed and the empire became four independent countries, Austria, Hungary, and the newly formed Czechoslovakia and State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs. Charles and Zita left for exile in Switzerland and were subsequently removed from Hungary by the Allies to Madeira, where Charles died in 1922. After her husband's death, Zita and her son Otto served as symbols of unity for the exiled dynasty. A devout Catholic, she raised a large family after being widowed at the age of 29, and never remarried.

Robert I (Italian: "Roberto I Carlo Luigi Maria di Borbone, Duca di Parma e Piacenza"; 9 July 1848 – 16 November 1907) was the last sovereign Duke of Parma and Piacenza from 1854 until 1859, when the duchy was annexed to Sardinia-Piedmont during the "Risorgimento". He was a member of the House of Bourbon-Parma and descended from Philip, Duke of Parma, the third son of King Philip V of Spain and Elisabeth Farnese.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester (1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester (bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

Oomana Thinkal is a 1983 Indian Malayalam-language film, directed by Yatheendra Das and produced by Kora George. The film stars Kaviyoor Ponnamm, Venu Nagavally, Baby Anju and Babu Namboothiri in the lead roles. The film has musical score by M. B. Sreenivasan.

Manamadurai Balakrishnan Sreenivasan (19 September 1925 – 9 March 1988), or MBS, as he was called, was a South Indian music director who worked mainly in the Malayalam and Tamil film industries. He was born to an orthodox Tamil Brahmin family on 19 September 1925 in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh. He had his schooling at P.S. High School, Chennai. During his college days at Madras Presidency College, he was attracted to communist ideals and joined the Madras Students Organisation. His acquaintance with Nemai Ghosh, a Bengali director, paved his entry into films. His first film song was written to the words of noted Tamil lyricist, Jayakanthan, for the Tamil film "Paadhai Theriyudhu Paar". He played a major part in the formation of Indian Peoples Theatre Association (IPTA). He formed the Madras Youth Choir in 1971, which sings Indian choral music, based at Chennai. You can contact the choir at "www.madrasyouthchoir.org". MYC sings choral compositions of MBS. They have released a twin cd "Pallupaduvome by Charsur" and propose to release a children's CD "Poo Vaenuma" that was composed by MBS. He had also acted in a Tamil movie, "Agraharathil Kazhuthai". He was married to Zahida Kitchlew, a Kashmiri Muslim, who was the daughter of the freedom fighter Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew. They had a son named Kabir. None of them are still alive. M. B. Sreenivasan died suddenly of a heart attack while conducting a choir in the Lakshadweep islands on 9 March 1988. His body was later taken to his homeland, and was cremated there. Zahida, his wife, outlived him for 14 years, dying on 23 October 2002. Kabir died on 4 April 2009.

Richard de Clare, 5th Earl of Hertford, 6th Earl of Gloucester, 2nd Lord of Glamorgan, 8th Lord of Clare (4 August 1222 – 14 July 1262) was son of Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and Isabel Marshal. He was also a powerful Marcher Lord in Wales and inherited the Lordship of Glamorgan upon the death of his father. He played a prominent role in the constitutional crisis of 1258–1263.

Isabel Marshal (9 October 1200 – 17 January 1240) was a medieval English countess. She was the wife of both Gilbert de Clare, 4th Earl of Hertford and 5th Earl of Gloucester and Richard, 1st Earl of Cornwall (son of King John of England). With the former, she was a great grandmother of King Robert the Bruce of Scotland.

Domitila (or Domitília) deCastro Canto e Melo (December 27, 1797 —November 3, 1867), 1st Viscountess with designation as a Grandee, then 1st Marchioness of Santos, was a Brazilian noblewoman and the long-term mistress and favorite of Emperor Pedro I.

Maria Isabel de Alcântara Bourbon (São Paulo, 28 February 1830 – 5 September 1896) was the third daughter (fifth child) of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil and his mistress, Domitila de Castro, Marchioness of Santos. Maria Isabel received the same name as her second sister, the Duchess of Ceara, who died in 1828. She was never given any titles by her father due to his marriage to Amélie of Leuchtenberg. Still, Pedro I acknowledged her as his daughter in his will but gave her no share of his state, except asking for his widow to aid in her education and upbringing. He had wished that she be given a good European education like her oldest sister, the Duchess of Goiás. However, the Marchioness declined to send the girl to Europe. On 2 September 1848, at the age of eighteen, Maria Isabel married Pedro Caldeira Brant, the Count of Iguaçu, son of Felisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of Barbacena. At their wedding, Maria Isabel became the second Countess of Iguaçu. The couple had seven children: She died on 5 September 1896, at sixty-six years of age, in São Paulo.

William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester (1532 – 24 November 1598) was an English nobleman, the son of John Paulet, 2nd Marquess of Winchester and his first wife, Elizabeth Willoughby. His maternal grandfather was Robert Willoughby, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. He was made a Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Mary I on 30 November 1553.

William Paulet, 4th Marquess of Winchester (bef. 1560 – 4 February 1629) was an English nobleman, the son of William Paulet, 3rd Marquess of Winchester and Anne or Agnes Howard. He was styled Lord St. John from 1576 to 1598. He was summoned to Parliament on 16 January 1581 in his father's barony as Lord St. John. On 24 November 1598, he succeeded his father as 4th Marquess of Winchester. Paulet experienced great financial difficulties arising from his magnificent style of living and his lavish entertainment of Elizabeth I at Basing House.

John Cecil, 6th Earl of Exeter (15 May 1674 – 24 December 1721), known as Lord Burghley from 1678 to 1700, was a British peer and Member of Parliament. He was the son of John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter, and Anne Cavendish. He sat as Member of Parliament for Rutland from 1695 to 1700, when he succeeded his father in the earldom and entered the House of Lords. Between 1712 and 1715 he also served as Lord Lieutenant of Rutland. Exeter married, firstly, Annabella Grey, daughter of Ford Grey, 1st Earl of Tankerville, in 1697. After her death in 1698 he married, secondly, Elizabeth Brownlow, daughter of Sir John Brownlow, 3rd Baronet, in 1699. He died in December 1721, and was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son from his second marriage, John. Lady Exeter died in 1723. The 6th Earl's second son from his second marriage, Brownlow Cecil, 8th Earl of Exeter, would eventually succeed his brother to the title. The 6th Earl also had a third son, named William, who was educated with his brother Brownlow 'at St. John's College, Cambridge, and gave great hopes that he would maintain the lustre of the family; "but died too early, to the concern of all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, July 19, 1717." He also had a fourth and a fifth son, Francis and Charles. 'The Hon. Charles Cecil, fifth son of John, sixth earl of Exeter, died young and unmarried, in 1726'. He also had a daughter, Lady Elizabeth Aislabie. She was the only daughter of the Earl, and wife of William Aislabie, Esq. of Studley, in Yorkshire, son and heir of John Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer. She died in 1733, aged 26 years, and was buried at Ripon.

John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter (c. 1648 – 29 August 1700), known as Lord Burghley until 1678, was a British peer and Member of Parliament. He was also known as the Travelling Earl.

Nallavan Vazhvan is a 1961 Tamil-language drama film, directed by P. Neelakantan. The film features M. G. Ramachandran and Rajasulochana in lead roles. The film had musical score by T. R. Pappa and was released on 31 August 1961. The film didn't do well at the box office and ran for 80 days. It was the 50th film for MGR.

Palaniyaandi Neelakantan (2 October 1916 Villupuram – 3 September 1992 Chennai) was a Tamil film director, who was active for nearly four decades. He was born at Villupuram, Tamil Nadu. He graduated to movies from stage play. His play "Naam Iruvar" was brought by movie mogul Avichi Meiyappa Chettiar and made into a film in 1947. Then he wrote the dialogues for films like "Vedala Ulagam" in 1948. His directorial debut was with "Oru Iravu" in (1951), the dialogue for which was written by C. N. Annadurai. Two films that made him well-known are ALS productions "Ambikapadi" (1957) and "Thirudadhe" (1961). He also has directed movies in Kannada and Sinhalese "Suneetha" and "Sujage Rahase". Neelakantan was mainly associated with creating M. G. Ramachandran's (MGR) movie persona. Between "Chakravarthi Thirumagal" in 1957 and "Needhikku Thalaivanangu" in 1976, Neelakantan directed altogether 17 of MGR's movies.

Victoria Mary Sackville-West, Lady Nicolson, CH (9 March 1892 – 2 June 1962), usually known as Vita Sackville-West, was an English poet, novelist, and garden designer. She was a successful novelist,

poet, and journalist, as well as a prolific letter writer and diarist. She published more than a dozen collections of poetry during her lifetime and 13 novels. She was twice awarded the Hawthornden Prize for Imaginative Literature: in 1927 for her pastoral epic, "The Land", and in 1933 for her "Collected Poems". She was the inspiration for the androgynous protagonist of , by her famous friend and lover, Virginia Woolf. She had a longstanding column in "The Observer" (1946–1961) and is remembered for the celebrated garden at Sissinghurst created with her husband, Sir Harold Nicolson.

Victoria Josefa Dolores Catalina Sackville- West, Baroness Sackville(23 September 1862 – 30 January 1936) married her first cousin Lionel Edward Sackville- West, 3rd Baron Sackville. Their daughter was the writer, poet and gardener Vita Sackville- West. The family lived mainly at Knole House, an estate that had been in the Sackville family for centuries. Victoria, having experienced a controversial life herself, has since been mostly displaced in the public's consciousness by the colourful life of her daughter Vita.

Abu Tahir Firuzshah , better known by his "laqab" of Diya' al-Dawla, was the Buyid ruler of Basra during the 980s. He was the son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Fann■ (Pan■h) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of ■A■ud al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Izz al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, 'Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Saif Ali Khan (born Sajid Ali Khan on 16 August 1970) is an Indian film actor and producer. The son of actress Sharmila Tagore and cricketer Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, Khan made his acting debut in Yash Chopra's unsuccessful drama "Parampara" (1993), but achieved success with his roles in the romantic drama "Yeh Dillagi" and the action film "Main Khiladi Tu Anari" (both 1994). Khan's career prospect declined through much of the 1990s, and his biggest commercial success of the decade came with the ensemble drama "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" (1999). He rose to prominence with roles in two ensemble comedy-dramas "Dil Chahta Hai" (2001) and "Kal Ho Naa Ho" (2003). The 2004 romantic comedy "Hum

Tum" proved to be Khan's first success in which he played the sole male lead, earning him the National Film Award for Best Actor, and starring roles in the drama "Parineeta" and the romantic comedy "Salaam Namaste" (both 2005) established him as a leading actor in Bollywood. He earned wide critical praise for his portrayal of a manipulative businessman in the 2004 thriller "Ek Hasina Thi", an apprentice in the 2006 English film "Being Cyrus", a character based on William Shakespeare's antagonist Iago in the 2006 crime film "Omkaara", and a terrorist in the 2009 thriller "Kurbaan". Khan's greatest commercial success came with the 2008 thriller "Race" and its 2013 sequel, the 2009 romance "Love Aaj Kal", and the 2012 romantic comedy "Cocktail". He followed it by starring in a series of films that under-performed at the box office, but received praise in 2018 for playing a troubled policeman in the Netflix thriller series "Sacred Games". Khan is the recipient of several accolades, including a National Film Award and six Filmfare Awards, and received the Padma Shri, the fourth highest Indian civilian award, in 2010. He has been noted for his performances in a range of film genres—from crime dramas to thrillers and occasional romances—and his film roles have been credited with contributing to a change in the concept of a Hindi film hero. Khan was married to his first wife, Amrita Singh, for thirteen years, after which he married the actress Kareena Kapoor. He has three children: two with Singh and one with Kapoor. In addition to film acting, Khan is a frequent television presenter, stage show performer and the owner of the production company Illuminati Films.

Sara Ali Khan (born 12 August 1995) is an Indian actress who works in Hindi films. A member of the Pataudi family, she is the daughter of actors Amrita Singh and Saif Ali Khan and the paternal granddaughter of Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi and Sharmila Tagore. After graduating from Columbia University, Khan ventured into acting by playing the leading lady in the 2018 films "Kedarnath" and "Simmba". Both films were commercially successful and the former earned her the Filmfare Award for Best Female Debut. She appeared in "Forbes India" Celebrity 100 list of 2019.

Claude de La Trémoille, 2nd Duke of Thouars (1566 – 25 October 1604) was a sixteenth-century French nobleman of the La Trémoille family. He was the son of Louis III de La Trémoille and his wife, Jeanne de Montmorency. King Henry IV of France had been friendly with La Trémoille when he was King of Navarre, but kept him in a subordinate position once he became King of France, preferring La Trémoille's cousin, Henry de La Tour d'Auvergne, the Viscount of Turenne. In 1587, La Trémoille converted to Protestantism. He fought for Henry IV at the battle of Coutras and also at Ivry, and was rewarded by elevation to the peerage, as Duke of Thouars, in 1595. This new title, however, made La Trémoille lose more money than it earned him. In 1598, Turenne proposed to his sister-in-law Charlotte-Brabantine to marry La Trémoille. Thanks to her relations with the houses of Orange and Bouillon, Charlotte-Brabantine played an important part in the French Protestant diplomacy. They had four children: Henry; Charlotte, who married James Stanley, Earl of Derby; Élisabeth (1601–1604); and Frédéric (1602–1642) comte de Laval. In 1602, Charlotte-Brabantine dissuaded her husband from engaging in the conspiracy of Biron and encouraged him to lend allegiance to the king. He died in 1604.

Henri de La Trémoille (22 December 1598 – 21 January 1674) was the 3rd Duke of Thouars, 2nd Duke of La Trémoille, and Prince of Talmond and Taranto. He was the son of Claude de La Trémoille and his wife, Charlotte Brabantine of Nassau, and a descendant of the medieval general Louis de La Trémoille.

Frederick Christian I (6 April 1721 – 13 November 1794) was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg from 1754 to 1794. He was the eldest son of Christian August, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (1696–1754) and his wife Duchess Louise Frederikke "née" Countess af Danneskiold-Samsøe (1699–1744). In 1754, his father died and Frederick Christian inherited Augustenborg Castle and Gråsten. However, these estates were deeply in debt. He waived his claims on the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein and in return the King of Denmark

(who was also Duke of Schleswig and Holstein) granted him a favourable settlement. This allowed him to purchase Als and Sundeved, making him the largest landowner in Schleswig. He was also able to expand Augustenborg Castle, the family residence. Frederick Christian served as a general in the Danish army. He was a Knight of the Order of the Elephant.

Christian August I, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (4 August 1696 – 20 January 1754) was a son of Frederick William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, who was himself a son of Ernest Günther. He served as provost of the cathedral chapter in Hamburg. Later, he became governor of the Danish island Als, then General of the Infantry and Colonel of the royal guards in Denmark. In 1731, Christian August I succeeded his childless uncle Ernest August.

Catherine de Foix (c. 1455 – died before 1494) was a French noblewoman. She was a daughter of Gaston IV, Count of Foix and Eleanor of Navarre, and granddaughter of John II of Aragón and Blanche I of Navarre. Catherine married her second cousin Gaston de Foix, Count of Candale. They had four children:

Eleanor of Navarre (and)(2 February 1426 – 12 February 1479), was the regent of Navarre from 1455 to 1479, then briefly the queen regnant of Navarre in 1479. She was crowned on 28 January 1479 in Tudela.

Philip III of Namur (1319 – September 1337 in Famagusta) was Count of Namur from 1336 to 1337. He was the fourth son of John I, Marquis of Namur, and Mary of Artois. When his older brother Guy was killed in a tournament in Flanders in March 1336, Philip became his successor. At that time, Philip was in Sweden at the court of his sister Blanche of Namur, Queen consort of Sweden and Norway. From there he traveled to the Holy Land via Cyprus, with his brother-in-law Henry II of Vianden. It is recorded that "Philippus comes Namucensis" (as he was called) donated property to St Alban, in accordance with the testament of "frater noster dominus Guido quondam comes Namucensis", by charter dated 23 Jun 1336. On his stop-over in Famagusta, he and his companions misbehaved so badly that the citizens of Famagusta decided to kill them all. Philip and the Count of Vianden were buried in the Franciscan church of Famagusta.

John I of Namur (1267 – 31 January 1330) was the ruler of Namur from 1305 to 1330. He was a member of the House of Dampierre, the son of Guy of Dampierre, Count of Flanders and Marquis of Namur, and his second wife Isabelle of Luxembourg. John was the father of Blanche of Namur, Queen of Sweden and Norway. He was the elder brother of Guy of Namur, whom he sent to command the Flemish rebels against the French Kingdom in the 1302 Battle of the Golden Spurs.

Domitila (or Domitília) deCastro Canto e Melo (December 27, 1797 —November 3, 1867), 1st Viscountess with designation as a Grandee, then 1st Marchioness of Santos, was a Brazilian noblewoman and the long-term mistress and favorite of Emperor Pedro I.

Maria Isabel de Alcântara Bourbon (São Paulo, 28 February 1830 – 5 September 1896) was the third daughter (fifth child) of Emperor Pedro I of Brazil and his mistress, Domitila de Castro, Marchioness of Santos. Maria Isabel received the same name as her second sister, the Duchess of Ceará, who died in 1828. She was never given any titles by her father due to his marriage to Amélie of Leuchtenberg. Still, Pedro I acknowledged her as his daughter in his will but gave her no share of his state, except asking

for his widow to aid in her education and upbringing. He had wished that she be given a good European education like her oldest sister, the Duchess of Goiás. However, the Marchioness declined to send the girl to Europe. On 2 September 1848, at the age of eighteen, Maria Isabel married Pedro Caldeira Brant, the Count of Iguaçu, son of Felisberto Caldeira Brant, Marquis of Barbacena. At their wedding, Maria Isabel became the second Countess of Iguaçu. The couple had seven children. She died on 5 September 1896, at sixty-six years of age, in São Paulo.

, also called was the founder of the Kanazawa Bunko (Kanazawa Library). He was a member of the Kanezawa branch of the Hōjō clan. He was born to Hōjō Saneyasu in 1224. As his talent was discovered by his uncle Hōjō Yasutoki, Sanetoki was given important posts by four "shikken": Yasutoki, Tsunetoki, Tokiyori and Tokimune. He began his career as the head of "Kosamurai-dokoro" in 1234 and then became "Hikitsukeshu" in 1252 and "Hyojoshu" in 1253. Due to illness, he resigned from all posts and took a rest at his residence at Kanezawa (modern-day Kanazawa), Yokohama. While attending to government affairs, he was dedicated himself to study. He studied under Kiyohara no Noritaka, who came to Kamakura in Prince Munetaka's retinue. In 1258 he established a temple called Shōmyōji at Kanazawa and put a library within the temple to house his huge manuscript collection.

Hōjō Akitoki (1248 – 7 May 1301) was a Japanese military leader during the Kamakura period (1185–1333). He was the third head of the of the Hōjō clan. Akitoki was the son of Kanezawa Sanetoki and a daughter of Hōjō Masamura. In 1257 Akitoki had his "genpuku" coming-of-age ceremony under the "tokusō" Hōjō Tokiyori and took the name "Tokikata". In 1260 he became a guard of the "shōgun"; he attended Prince Munetaka and studied poetry and other subjects. He married Mugai Nyodai. Akitoki died 7 May 1301 and was succeeded by his son Hōjō Sadaaki. Akitoki's grave is in Kanagawa. He is said to have had a love of learning, like his father, and to have contributed to the establishment of the Kanazawa Bunko.

Slap Her...She's French (shown in the United States as *She Gets What She Wants*), is a 2002 teen comedy film directed by Melanie Mayron and starring Piper Perabo.

Melanie Joy Mayron (born October 20, 1952) is an American actress and director of film and television. Mayron is best known for portraying the role of photographer Melissa Steadman on the ABC drama "thirtysomething" for which she won the Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Supporting Actress in a Drama Series in 1989. In 2018, the Santa Fe Film Festival honored Mayron for her outstanding contributions to film and television.

Abu Tahir Firuzshah , better known by his "laqab" of Diya' al-Dawla, was the Buyid ruler of Basra during the 980s. He was the son of 'Adud al-Dawla.

Fannā (Panāh) Khusraw , better known by his laqab of Aḥmad al-Dawla ("Pillar of the [Abbasid] Dynasty") (September 24, 936 – March 26, 983) was an emir of the Buyid dynasty, ruling from 949 to 983, and at his height of power ruling an empire stretching from Makran as far to Yemen and the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. He is widely regarded as the greatest monarch of the dynasty, and by the end of his reign was the most powerful ruler in the Middle East. The son of Rukn al-Dawla, Fanna Khusraw was given the title of Adud al-Dawla by the Abbasid caliph in 948 when he was made emir of Fars after the death of his childless uncle Imdad al-Dawla, after which Rukn al-Dawla became the senior emir of the Buyids. In 974 Adud al-Dawla was sent by his father to save his cousin Izz al-Dawla from a rebellion. After defeating the rebel forces, he claimed the emirate of Iraq for himself, and forced his

cousin to abdicate. His father, however, became angered by this decision and restored Izz al-Dawla. After the death of Adud al-Dawla's father, his cousin rebelled against him, but was defeated. Adud al-Dawla became afterwards the sole ruler of the Buyid dynasty and assumed the ancient Iranian title of Shahanshah ("King of Kings"). When Adud al-Dawla became emir of Iraq, the capital city, Baghdad, was suffering from violence and instability owing to sectarian conflict. In order to bring peace and stability to the city, he ordered the banning of public demonstrations and polemics. At the same time, he patronized a number of Shia scholars such as al-Mufid, and sponsored the renovation of a number of important Shia shrines. In addition, Adud al-Dawla is credited with sponsoring and patronizing other scientific projects during his time. An observatory was built by his orders in Isfahan where Azophi worked. Al-Muqaddasi also reports that he ordered the construction of a great dam between Shiraz and Estakhr in 960. The dam irrigated some 300 villages in Fars province and became known as "Band-e Amir" (Dam of the emir). Among his other major constructions was the digging of the Haffar channel, that joined the Karun river to the Shatt al-Arab river (the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates). The port of Khorramshahr was built on the Haffar, at its joining point with the Shatt al-Arab.

Fanny Bornedal (born 24 July 2000) is a Danish actress. Fanny is the daughter of Ole Bornedal.

Ole Bornedal (born 26 May 1959) is a Danish film director, actor and producer. Bornedal was born in Nørresundby, Denmark. He wrote and directed "Nattevagten Nightwatch", (1994), a thriller about a law student who works in a morgue as a night-watchman, and becomes implicated in a series of murders of prostitutes. He also directed an English language remake ("Nightwatch") in 1997, starring Ewan McGregor, Nick Nolte and Patricia Arquette. In 2002, he directed "I Am Dina". Other Danish films include "The Substitute" (2007), "Just Another Love Story" (2007), and "Deliver Us from Evil". He directed the English-language film "The Possession" (2012) and was one of the producers of the horror film "Mimic". In 2014 he wrote and directed the epic historical drama "1864", the most expensive Danish TV series in history, chronicling the Second Schleswig War through the story of two brothers. He is married to the Danish actress, Helle Fagralid, and has three children.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

He was born in humble circumstances in Worcestershire, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford in 1621. He left the university without taking a degree, and in about 1630 began a career in London as a dramatist. He was employed at some point in the household of a nobleman near Worcester, and seems to have been of a convivial disposition. He had at least two children, Bridget and William, both of whom died within two years of his death, and were buried with him at St Giles in the Fields.

Hannibal and Scipio is a Caroline era stage play, a classical tragedy written by Thomas Nabbes. The play was first performed in 1635 by Queen Henrietta's Men, and was first published in 1637. The first edition of the play contained a cast list of the original production, making the 1637 quarto an important information source on English Renaissance theatre.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group,

and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Bomberg was one of the most audacious of the exceptional generation of artists who studied at the Slade School of Art under Henry Tonks, and which included Mark Gertler, Stanley Spencer, C.R.W. Nevinson and Dora Carrington. Bomberg painted a series of complex geometric compositions combining the influences of cubism and futurism in the years immediately preceding World War I; typically using a limited number of striking colours, turning humans into simple, angular shapes, and sometimes overlaying the whole painting a strong grid-work colouring scheme. He was expelled from the Slade School of Art in 1913, with agreement between the senior teachers Tonks, Frederick Brown and Philip Wilson Steer, because of the audacity of his breach from the conventional approach of that time.

The Mud Bath is a 1914 oil-on-canvas painting by David Bomberg. The work is considered a masterpiece of Bomberg's work in this period. Bomberg was a founder member of the London Group, and the painting is considered a leading example of Vorticism, although Bomberg resisted being described as a Vorticist.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Elizabeth and After is a novel by Matt Cohen, first published in 1999 by Knopf Canada. His final novel, it won the Governor General's Award for English-language fiction just a few weeks before Cohen's death.

Matt Cohen was born in Kingston, Ontario, the son of Morris Cohen and Beatrice Sohn, and grew up in Ottawa. He studied political economy at the University of Toronto and taught political philosophy and religion at McMaster University in the late 1960s before publishing his first novel "Korsoniloff" in 1969.

Daniel Fletcher Webster, commonly known as Fletcher Webster (July 25, 1813 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire – August 30, 1862) was the son of renowned politician Daniel Webster and Grace Fletcher Webster. He was educated at Harvard College. During his father's first term as Secretary of State, Fletcher served as Chief Clerk of the United States State Department which, at the time, was the second most powerful office in the State Department. As Chief Clerk, he delivered the news of President William Henry Harrison's death to the new President, John Tyler.

Caroline LeRoy Webster (September 28, 1797 in New York City – February 26, 1882) was the second wife of 19th Century statesman Daniel Webster. Her father was Herman LeRoy, who was once head of the commercial house of Leroy, Bayard, McKiven & Co., a large trading company that operated in different parts of the world. Her father was also the first Holland Consul to the United States. Caroline's mother was Hannah Cornell, daughter of the last Royal Attorney General of the State of North Carolina. Caroline was a descendant of Thomas Cornell.

Daniel Fletcher Webster, commonly known as Fletcher Webster (July 25, 1813 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire – August 30, 1862) was the son of renowned politician Daniel Webster and Grace Fletcher Webster. He was educated at Harvard College. During his father's first term as Secretary of State, Fletcher served as Chief Clerk of the United States State Department which, at the time, was the second most powerful office in the State Department. As Chief Clerk, he delivered the news of President William Henry Harrison's death to the new President, John Tyler.

Caroline LeRoy Webster (September 28, 1797 in New York City – February 26, 1882) was the second wife of 19th Century statesman Daniel Webster. Her father was Herman LeRoy, who was once head of the commercial house of Leroy, Bayard, McKiven & Co., a large trading company that operated in different parts of the world. Her father was also the first Holland Consul to the United States. Caroline's mother was Hannah Cornell, daughter of the last Royal Attorney General of the State of North Carolina. Caroline was a descendant of Thomas Cornell.

Daniel Fletcher Webster, commonly known as Fletcher Webster (July 25, 1813 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire – August 30, 1862) was the son of renowned politician Daniel Webster and Grace Fletcher Webster. He was educated at Harvard College. During his father's first term as Secretary of State, Fletcher served as Chief Clerk of the United States State Department which, at the time, was the second most powerful office in the State Department. As Chief Clerk, he delivered the news of President William Henry Harrison's death to the new President, John Tyler.

Caroline LeRoy Webster (September 28, 1797 in New York City – February 26, 1882) was the second wife of 19th Century statesman Daniel Webster. Her father was Herman LeRoy, who was once head of the commercial house of Leroy, Bayard, McKiven & Co., a large trading company that operated in different parts of the world. Her father was also the first Holland Consul to the United States. Caroline's mother was Hannah Cornell, daughter of the last Royal Attorney General of the State of North Carolina. Caroline was a descendant of Thomas Cornell.

Daniel Fletcher Webster, commonly known as Fletcher Webster (July 25, 1813 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire – August 30, 1862) was the son of renowned politician Daniel Webster and Grace Fletcher Webster. He was educated at Harvard College. During his father's first term as Secretary of State,

Fletcher served as Chief Clerk of the United States State Department which, at the time, was the second most powerful office in the State Department. As Chief Clerk, he delivered the news of President William Henry Harrison's death to the new President, John Tyler.

Caroline LeRoy Webster (September 28, 1797 in New York City – February 26, 1882) was the second wife of 19th Century statesman Daniel Webster. Her father was Herman LeRoy, who was once head of the commercial house of Leroy, Bayard, McKiven & Co., a large trading company that operated in different parts of the world. Her father was also the first Holland Consul to the United States. Caroline's mother was Hannah Cornell, daughter of the last Royal Attorney General of the State of North Carolina. Caroline was a descendant of Thomas Cornell.

Daniel Fletcher Webster, commonly known as Fletcher Webster (July 25, 1813 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire – August 30, 1862) was the son of renowned politician Daniel Webster and Grace Fletcher Webster. He was educated at Harvard College. During his father's first term as Secretary of State, Fletcher served as Chief Clerk of the United States State Department which, at the time, was the second most powerful office in the State Department. As Chief Clerk, he delivered the news of President William Henry Harrison's death to the new President, John Tyler.

Caroline LeRoy Webster (September 28, 1797 in New York City – February 26, 1882) was the second wife of 19th Century statesman Daniel Webster. Her father was Herman LeRoy, who was once head of the commercial house of Leroy, Bayard, McKiven & Co., a large trading company that operated in different parts of the world. Her father was also the first Holland Consul to the United States. Caroline's mother was Hannah Cornell, daughter of the last Royal Attorney General of the State of North Carolina. Caroline was a descendant of Thomas Cornell.

Bang Bang Rock & Roll is the debut studio album by British rock band Art Brut. It was re-released in 2006 with bonus CD.

Eddie Argos (born Kevin Macklin 25 October 1979) is the lead singer of English rock band Art Brut, and writer of comics.

Bang Bang Rock & Roll is the debut studio album by British rock band Art Brut. It was re-released in 2006 with bonus CD.

Eddie Argos (born Kevin Macklin 25 October 1979) is the lead singer of English rock band Art Brut, and writer of comics.

Bang Bang Rock & Roll is the debut studio album by British rock band Art Brut. It was re-released in 2006 with bonus CD.

Eddie Argos (born Kevin Macklin 25 October 1979) is the lead singer of English rock band Art Brut, and writer of comics.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Patabendi Don Jinadasa Nandasiri Wijeweera (; 14 July 1943 – 13 November 1989) known as Rohana Wijeweera, was a Sri Lankan Marxist politician, revolutionary and the founding leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Wijeweera led the party in two unsuccessful insurrections in Sri Lanka, in 1971 and 1987 to 1989.

Dimuthu Bandara Abayakoon (born September 6, 1971) is a Sri Lankan politician, belonging to the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. In the 2004 election he was elected as a representative of Kandy District in the Parliament of Sri Lanka, standing as a United People's Freedom Alliance candidate. He resides in Kandy.

Empress Dowager Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown) (died 928) was a concubine of the late-Tang Dynasty warlord Yang Xingmi and the mother of his son Yang Pu, the final ruler and the only emperor of the Wu state founded upon the territory that Yang Xingmi took. During Yang Pu's reign as emperor, she was honored as empress dowager.

Empress Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown), known as Empress Rang (王皇后, "empress of the emperor who yielded") during Southern Tang, was the wife and empress of Yang Pu (Emperor Rui), the final ruler of the Chinese Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period state Wu. As he was the only ruler

who claimed the title of emperor, she was the only person to carry the title of empress during Wu.

Empress Dowager Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown) (died 928) was a concubine of the late-Tang Dynasty warlord Yang Xingmi and the mother of his son Yang Pu, the final ruler and the only emperor of the Wu state founded upon the territory that Yang Xingmi took. During Yang Pu's reign as emperor, she was honored as empress dowager.

Empress Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown), known as Empress Rang (让皇后, "empress of the emperor who yielded") during Southern Tang, was the wife and empress of Yang Pu (Emperor Rui), the final ruler of the Chinese Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period state Wu. As he was the only ruler who claimed the title of emperor, she was the only person to carry the title of empress during Wu.

Empress Dowager Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown) (died 928) was a concubine of the late-Tang Dynasty warlord Yang Xingmi and the mother of his son Yang Pu, the final ruler and the only emperor of the Wu state founded upon the territory that Yang Xingmi took. During Yang Pu's reign as emperor, she was honored as empress dowager.

Empress Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown), known as Empress Rang (让皇后, "empress of the emperor who yielded") during Southern Tang, was the wife and empress of Yang Pu (Emperor Rui), the final ruler of the Chinese Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period state Wu. As he was the only ruler who claimed the title of emperor, she was the only person to carry the title of empress during Wu.

Empress Dowager Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown) (died 928) was a concubine of the late-Tang Dynasty warlord Yang Xingmi and the mother of his son Yang Pu, the final ruler and the only emperor of the Wu state founded upon the territory that Yang Xingmi took. During Yang Pu's reign as emperor, she was honored as empress dowager.

Empress Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown), known as Empress Rang (让皇后, "empress of the emperor who yielded") during Southern Tang, was the wife and empress of Yang Pu (Emperor Rui), the final ruler of the Chinese Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period state Wu. As he was the only ruler who claimed the title of emperor, she was the only person to carry the title of empress during Wu.

Empress Dowager Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown) (died 928) was a concubine of the late-Tang Dynasty warlord Yang Xingmi and the mother of his son Yang Pu, the final ruler and the only emperor of the Wu state founded upon the territory that Yang Xingmi took. During Yang Pu's reign as emperor, she was honored as empress dowager.

Empress Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown), known as Empress Rang (让皇后, "empress of the emperor who yielded") during Southern Tang, was the wife and empress of Yang Pu (Emperor Rui), the final ruler of the Chinese Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period state Wu. As he was the only ruler who claimed the title of emperor, she was the only person to carry the title of empress during Wu.

Empress Dowager Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown) (died 928) was a concubine of the late-Tang Dynasty warlord Yang Xingmi and the mother of his son Yang Pu, the final ruler and the only emperor

of the Wu state founded upon the territory that Yang Xingmi took. During Yang Pu's reign as emperor, she was honored as empress dowager.

Empress Wang (王皇后, personal name unknown), known as Empress Rang (让皇后, "empress of the emperor who yielded") during Southern Tang, was the wife and empress of Yang Pu (Emperor Rui), the final ruler of the Chinese Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period state Wu. As he was the only ruler who claimed the title of emperor, she was the only person to carry the title of empress during Wu.

The group contained renowned artists such as Laura Knight (who kept a studio in the village with her husband and fellow painter Harold Knight), Frederick W. Jackson, Edward E. Anderson, Joseph R. Bagshawe, Thomas Barrett and James W. Booth.

Ruby Loftus Screwing a Breech Ring is a 1943 painting by the British painter Laura Knight depicting a young woman, Ruby Loftus (1921–2004), working at an industrial lathe as part of the British war effort in World War II. The painting was commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee (WAAC), and is now part of the Imperial War Museum's art collection. The painting brought instant fame to Loftus, and has been likened to the American figure of "Rosie the Riveter".

The group contained renowned artists such as Laura Knight (who kept a studio in the village with her husband and fellow painter Harold Knight), Frederick W. Jackson, Edward E. Anderson, Joseph R. Bagshawe, Thomas Barrett and James W. Booth.

Ruby Loftus Screwing a Breech Ring is a 1943 painting by the British painter Laura Knight depicting a young woman, Ruby Loftus (1921–2004), working at an industrial lathe as part of the British war effort in World War II. The painting was commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee (WAAC), and is now part of the Imperial War Museum's art collection. The painting brought instant fame to Loftus, and has been likened to the American figure of "Rosie the Riveter".

The group contained renowned artists such as Laura Knight (who kept a studio in the village with her husband and fellow painter Harold Knight), Frederick W. Jackson, Edward E. Anderson, Joseph R. Bagshawe, Thomas Barrett and James W. Booth.

Ruby Loftus Screwing a Breech Ring is a 1943 painting by the British painter Laura Knight depicting a young woman, Ruby Loftus (1921–2004), working at an industrial lathe as part of the British war effort in World War II. The painting was commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee (WAAC), and is now part of the Imperial War Museum's art collection. The painting brought instant fame to Loftus, and has been likened to the American figure of "Rosie the Riveter".

The group contained renowned artists such as Laura Knight (who kept a studio in the village with her husband and fellow painter Harold Knight), Frederick W. Jackson, Edward E. Anderson, Joseph R. Bagshawe, Thomas Barrett and James W. Booth.

Ruby Loftus Screwing a Breech Ring is a 1943 painting by the British painter Laura Knight depicting a young woman, Ruby Loftus (1921–2004), working at an industrial lathe as part of the British war effort

in World War II. The painting was commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee (WAAC), and is now part of the Imperial War Museum's art collection. The painting brought instant fame to Loftus, and has been likened to the American figure of "Rosie the Riveter".

The group contained renowned artists such as Laura Knight (who kept a studio in the village with her husband and fellow painter Harold Knight), Frederick W. Jackson, Edward E. Anderson, Joseph R. Bagshawe, Thomas Barrett and James W. Booth.

Ruby Loftus Screwing a Breech Ring is a 1943 painting by the British painter Laura Knight depicting a young woman, Ruby Loftus (1921–2004), working at an industrial lathe as part of the British war effort in World War II. The painting was commissioned by the War Artists' Advisory Committee (WAAC), and is now part of the Imperial War Museum's art collection. The painting brought instant fame to Loftus, and has been likened to the American figure of "Rosie the Riveter".

Ice Bound: A Woman's Survival at the South Pole is a 2003 CBS television movie starring Susan Sarandon as Dr. Jerri Nielsen in the true story of the cancer-stricken physician stranded at a South Pole research station who, under dangerous circumstances, and with the help of co-workers, treats her own illness.

Middle of Nowhere is a 2008 coming-of-age comedy-drama film directed by John Stockwell, written by Michelle Morgan, and starring Susan Sarandon and her real-life daughter, Eva Amurri. It premiered at the 2008 Toronto International Film Festival. The film received a Golden Trailer Awards nomination in the category of "Best Music".

Ice Bound: A Woman's Survival at the South Pole is a 2003 CBS television movie starring Susan Sarandon as Dr. Jerri Nielsen in the true story of the cancer-stricken physician stranded at a South Pole research station who, under dangerous circumstances, and with the help of co-workers, treats her own illness.

Middle of Nowhere is a 2008 coming-of-age comedy-drama film directed by John Stockwell, written by Michelle Morgan, and starring Susan Sarandon and her real-life daughter, Eva Amurri. It premiered at the 2008 Toronto International Film Festival. The film received a Golden Trailer Awards nomination in the category of "Best Music".

Ice Bound: A Woman's Survival at the South Pole is a 2003 CBS television movie starring Susan Sarandon as Dr. Jerri Nielsen in the true story of the cancer-stricken physician stranded at a South Pole research station who, under dangerous circumstances, and with the help of co-workers, treats her own illness.

Middle of Nowhere is a 2008 coming-of-age comedy-drama film directed by John Stockwell, written by Michelle Morgan, and starring Susan Sarandon and her real-life daughter, Eva Amurri. It premiered at the 2008 Toronto International Film Festival. The film received a Golden Trailer Awards nomination in the category of "Best Music".

One More Time is a memoir by comedian Carol Burnett. It was published by Random House in 1986 and became a "New York Times" non-fiction bestseller.

Hollywood Arms is a play by Carrie Hamilton and Carol Burnett. It ran at the Goodman Theatre and on Broadway in 2002. The play is adapted from Carol Burnett's memoir "One More Time".

One More Time is a memoir by comedian Carol Burnett. It was published by Random House in 1986 and became a "New York Times" non-fiction bestseller.

Hollywood Arms is a play by Carrie Hamilton and Carol Burnett. It ran at the Goodman Theatre and on Broadway in 2002. The play is adapted from Carol Burnett's memoir "One More Time".

One More Time is a memoir by comedian Carol Burnett. It was published by Random House in 1986 and became a "New York Times" non-fiction bestseller.

Hollywood Arms is a play by Carrie Hamilton and Carol Burnett. It ran at the Goodman Theatre and on Broadway in 2002. The play is adapted from Carol Burnett's memoir "One More Time".

One More Time is a memoir by comedian Carol Burnett. It was published by Random House in 1986 and became a "New York Times" non-fiction bestseller.

Hollywood Arms is a play by Carrie Hamilton and Carol Burnett. It ran at the Goodman Theatre and on Broadway in 2002. The play is adapted from Carol Burnett's memoir "One More Time".

Alice Clere (died 1538) was the daughter of Sir William Boleyn and his wife Margaret Ormond (otherwise Butler), the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond. Alice was thus the sister of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the aunt of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Sir William Boleyn (1451 – 10 October 1505) was the son of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer and Lord Mayor of London, and his wife, Anne Hoo. He was the father of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the paternal grandfather of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Alice Clere (died 1538) was the daughter of Sir William Boleyn and his wife Margaret Ormond (otherwise Butler), the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond. Alice was thus the sister of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the aunt of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Sir William Boleyn (1451 – 10 October 1505) was the son of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer and Lord Mayor of London, and his wife, Anne Hoo. He was the father of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the paternal grandfather of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Alice Clere (died 1538) was the daughter of Sir William Boleyn and his wife Margaret Ormond (otherwise Butler), the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond. Alice was thus the sister of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the aunt of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Sir William Boleyn (1451 – 10 October 1505) was the son of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer and Lord Mayor of London, and his wife, Anne Hoo. He was the father of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the paternal grandfather of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Alice Clere (died 1538) was the daughter of Sir William Boleyn and his wife Margaret Ormond (otherwise Butler), the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond. Alice was thus the sister of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the aunt of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Sir William Boleyn (1451 – 10 October 1505) was the son of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer and Lord Mayor of London, and his wife, Anne Hoo. He was the father of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the paternal grandfather of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Alice Clere (died 1538) was the daughter of Sir William Boleyn and his wife Margaret Ormond (otherwise Butler), the daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Butler, 7th Earl of Ormond. Alice was thus the sister of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the aunt of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Sir William Boleyn (1451 – 10 October 1505) was the son of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, a wealthy mercer and Lord Mayor of London, and his wife, Anne Hoo. He was the father of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and the paternal grandfather of King Henry VIII's second Queen, Anne Boleyn.

Broderip, second daughter of Thomas Hood, the poet, who died in 1845, by his wife, Jane Reynolds, who died in 1846, was born at Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, in 1830. She was named after her father's friend, Sir Francis Freeling, the secretary to the general post office.

Tom Hood (19 January 1835 – 20 November 1874), was an English humorist and playwright, and son of the poet and author Thomas Hood. A prolific author, in 1865 he was appointed editor of the magazine "Fun". He founded "Tom Hood's Comic Annual" in 1867.

Broderip, second daughter of Thomas Hood, the poet, who died in 1845, by his wife, Jane Reynolds, who died in 1846, was born at Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, in 1830. She was named after her father's friend, Sir Francis Freeling, the secretary to the general post office.

Tom Hood (19 January 1835 – 20 November 1874), was an English humorist and playwright, and son of the poet and author Thomas Hood. A prolific author, in 1865 he was appointed editor of the magazine "Fun". He founded "Tom Hood's Comic Annual" in 1867.

Cyberdyne Systems Series T-800 / T-850 Model 101, or "The Terminator", is a fictional character from the "Terminator" franchise portrayed by both Arnold Schwarzenegger and numerous actor stand-ins digitally overlaid with Schwarzenegger's likeness. The Terminator itself is part of a series of machines created by Skynet for infiltration-based assassination missions, and while an android for its appearance resembling a human, it is described as a cybernetic organism consisting of living tissue over a robotic endoskeleton.

Several prominent Americans figure among Chretien du Bois' descendants, including former governor of Massachusetts William Floyd Weld, actor Marlon Brando, Jr., painter Mary Cassatt, journalist Maria Shriver (wife of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger), Samuel Walton, General George Smith Patton III and film director George Lucas. W. E. B. Du Bois is also said to be a descendant.

Cyberdyne Systems Series T-800 / T-850 Model 101, or "The Terminator", is a fictional character from the "Terminator" franchise portrayed by both Arnold Schwarzenegger and numerous actor stand-ins digitally overlaid with Schwarzenegger's likeness. The Terminator itself is part of a series of machines created by Skynet for infiltration-based assassination missions, and while an android for its appearance resembling a human, it is described as a cybernetic organism consisting of living tissue over a robotic endoskeleton.

Several prominent Americans figure among Chretien du Bois' descendants, including former governor of Massachusetts William Floyd Weld, actor Marlon Brando, Jr., painter Mary Cassatt, journalist Maria Shriver (wife of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger), Samuel Walton, General George Smith Patton III and film director George Lucas. W. E. B. Du Bois is also said to be a descendant.

Cyberdyne Systems Series T-800 / T-850 Model 101, or "The Terminator", is a fictional character from the "Terminator" franchise portrayed by both Arnold Schwarzenegger and numerous actor stand-ins digitally overlaid with Schwarzenegger's likeness. The Terminator itself is part of a series of machines created by Skynet for infiltration-based assassination missions, and while an android for its appearance resembling a human, it is described as a cybernetic organism consisting of living tissue over a robotic endoskeleton.

Several prominent Americans figure among Chretien du Bois' descendants, including former governor of Massachusetts William Floyd Weld, actor Marlon Brando, Jr., painter Mary Cassatt, journalist Maria Shriver (wife of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger), Samuel Walton, General George Smith Patton III and film director George Lucas. W. E. B. Du Bois is also said to be a descendant.

Cyberdyne Systems Series T-800 / T-850 Model 101, or "The Terminator", is a fictional character from the "Terminator" franchise portrayed by both Arnold Schwarzenegger and numerous actor stand-ins digitally overlaid with Schwarzenegger's likeness. The Terminator itself is part of a series of machines created by Skynet for infiltration-based assassination missions, and while an android for its appearance resembling a human, it is described as a cybernetic organism consisting of living tissue over a robotic endoskeleton.

Several prominent Americans figure among Chretien du Bois' descendants, including former governor of Massachusetts William Floyd Weld, actor Marlon Brando, Jr., painter Mary Cassatt, journalist Maria Shriver (wife of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger), Samuel Walton, General George Smith Patton III and film director George Lucas. W. E. B. Du Bois is also said to be a descendant.

Cyberdyne Systems Series T-800 / T-850 Model 101, or "The Terminator", is a fictional character from the "Terminator" franchise portrayed by both Arnold Schwarzenegger and numerous actor stand-ins digitally overlaid with Schwarzenegger's likeness. The Terminator itself is part of a series of machines created by Skynet for infiltration-based assassination missions, and while an android for its appearance resembling a human, it is described as a cybernetic organism consisting of living tissue over a robotic endoskeleton.

Several prominent Americans figure among Chretien du Bois' descendants, including former governor of Massachusetts William Floyd Weld, actor Marlon Brando, Jr., painter Mary Cassatt, journalist Maria Shriver (wife of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger), Samuel Walton, General George Smith Patton III and film director George Lucas. W. E. B. Du Bois is also said to be a descendant.

Cyberdyne Systems Series T-800 / T-850 Model 101, or "The Terminator", is a fictional character from the "Terminator" franchise portrayed by both Arnold Schwarzenegger and numerous actor stand-ins digitally overlaid with Schwarzenegger's likeness. The Terminator itself is part of a series of machines created by Skynet for infiltration-based assassination missions, and while an android for its appearance resembling a human, it is described as a cybernetic organism consisting of living tissue over a robotic endoskeleton.

Several prominent Americans figure among Chretien du Bois' descendants, including former governor of Massachusetts William Floyd Weld, actor Marlon Brando, Jr., painter Mary Cassatt, journalist Maria Shriver (wife of California governor Arnold Schwarzenegger), Samuel Walton, General George Smith Patton III and film director George Lucas. W. E. B. Du Bois is also said to be a descendant.

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Jack Hawkins, Richard Beymer, Maximilian Schell, and Annette Gorman, with an early screen appearance from Lana Wood, the sister of Natalie Wood.

Maureen O'Hara as Doris Walker John Payne as Frederick M. ``Fred "Gailey Edmund Gwenn as Kris Kringle Gene Lockhart as The Hon. Henry X. Harper Natalie Wood as Susan Walker Porter Hall as Granville Sawyer William Frawley as Charlie Halloran Jerome Cowan as District Attorney Thomas Mara Philip Tonge as Julian Shellhammer

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Jack Hawkins, Richard Beymer, Maximilian Schell, and Annette Gorman, with an early screen appearance from Lana Wood, the sister of Natalie Wood.

Maureen O'Hara as Doris Walker John Payne as Frederick M. ``Fred "Gailey Edmund Gwenn as Kris Kringle Gene Lockhart as The Hon. Henry X. Harper Natalie Wood as Susan Walker Porter Hall as Granville Sawyer William Frawley as Charlie Halloran Jerome Cowan as District Attorney Thomas Mara Philip Tonge as Julian Shellhammer

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Jack Hawkins, Richard Beymer, Maximilian Schell, and Annette Gorman, with an early screen appearance from Lana Wood, the sister of Natalie Wood.

Maureen O'Hara as Doris Walker John Payne as Frederick M. ``Fred "Gailey Edmund Gwenn as Kris Kringle Gene Lockhart as The Hon. Henry X. Harper Natalie Wood as Susan Walker Porter Hall as Granville Sawyer William Frawley as Charlie Halloran Jerome Cowan as District Attorney Thomas Mara Philip Tonge as Julian Shellhammer

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Jack Hawkins, Richard Beymer, Maximilian Schell, and Annette Gorman, with an early screen appearance from Lana Wood, the sister of Natalie Wood.

Maureen O'Hara as Doris Walker John Payne as Frederick M. ``Fred "Gailey Edmund Gwenn as Kris Kringle Gene Lockhart as The Hon. Henry X. Harper Natalie Wood as Susan Walker Porter Hall as Granville Sawyer William Frawley as Charlie Halloran Jerome Cowan as District Attorney Thomas Mara Philip Tonge as Julian Shellhammer

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Jack Hawkins, Richard Beymer, Maximilian Schell, and Annette Gorman, with an early screen appearance from Lana Wood, the sister of Natalie Wood.

Maureen O'Hara as Doris Walker John Payne as Frederick M. ``Fred "Gailey Edmund Gwenn as Kris Kringle Gene Lockhart as The Hon. Henry X. Harper Natalie Wood as Susan Walker Porter Hall as Granville Sawyer William Frawley as Charlie Halloran Jerome Cowan as District Attorney Thomas Mara Philip Tonge as Julian Shellhammer

The film stars Rosalind Russell, Jack Hawkins, Richard Beymer, Maximilian Schell, and Annette Gorman, with an early screen appearance from Lana Wood, the sister of Natalie Wood.

Maureen O'Hara as Doris Walker John Payne as Frederick M. ``Fred "Gailey Edmund Gwenn as Kris Kringle Gene Lockhart as The Hon. Henry X. Harper Natalie Wood as Susan Walker Porter Hall as Granville Sawyer William Frawley as Charlie Halloran Jerome Cowan as District Attorney Thomas Mara Philip Tonge as Julian Shellhammer

Chiang Hsiao-wu (; also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.

Chiang Hsiao-chang (; born 1938) is the only daughter of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. Her mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. She had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, and two younger brothers, Hsiao-wu and Hsiao-yung. She is the only living member of Chiang Ching-kuo's legitimate children, and was the only

one among the siblings who could converse in Russian with their mother.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (; also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.

Chiang Hsiao-chang (; born 1938) is the only daughter of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. Her mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. She had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, and two younger brothers, Hsiao-wu and Hsiao-yung. She is the only living member of Chiang Ching-kuo's legitimate children, and was the only one among the siblings who could converse in Russian with their mother.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (; also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.

Chiang Hsiao-chang (; born 1938) is the only daughter of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. Her mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. She had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, and two younger brothers, Hsiao-wu and Hsiao-yung. She is the only living member of Chiang Ching-kuo's legitimate children, and was the only one among the siblings who could converse in Russian with their mother.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (; also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.

Chiang Hsiao-chang (; born 1938) is the only daughter of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. Her mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. She had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, and two younger brothers, Hsiao-wu and Hsiao-yung. She is the only living member of Chiang Ching-kuo's legitimate children, and was the only one among the siblings who could converse in Russian with their mother.

Chiang Hsiao-wu (; also known as Alex Chiang; April 25, 1945 - July 1, 1991) was the second son of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. His mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. He had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, one older sister, Hsiao-chang, and one younger brother, Hsiao-yung. He also had two half-brothers, Winston Chang and John Chiang, with whom he shared the same father.

Chiang Hsiao-chang (; born 1938) is the only daughter of Chiang Ching-kuo, the President of the Republic of China in Taiwan from 1978 to 1988. Her mother is Faina Ipatyevna Vakhreva, also known as Chiang Fang-liang. She had one older brother, Hsiao-wen, and two younger brothers, Hsiao-wu and Hsiao-yung. She is the only living member of Chiang Ching-kuo's legitimate children, and was the only one among the siblings who could converse in Russian with their mother.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

Kerry chaired the Senate Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs from 1991 to 1993. The committee's report, which Kerry endorsed, stated there was "no compelling evidence that proves that any American remains alive in captivity in Southeast Asia." In 1994 the Senate passed a resolution, sponsored by Kerry and fellow Vietnam veteran John McCain, that called for an end to the existing trade embargo against Vietnam; it was intended to pave the way for normalization. In 1995, President Bill Clinton normalized diplomatic relations with the country of Vietnam.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

The United States presidential election of 2008 was the 56th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008. The Democratic ticket of Barack Obama, a Senator from Illinois, and Joe Biden, a long - time Senator from Delaware, defeated the Republican ticket of Senator John McCain of Arizona and Governor Sarah Palin of Alaska. Obama became the first African American ever to be elected as president.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

The United States presidential election of 2008 was the 56th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008. The Democratic ticket of Barack Obama, a Senator from Illinois, and Joe Biden, a long - time Senator from Delaware, defeated the Republican ticket of Senator John McCain of Arizona and Governor Sarah Palin of Alaska. Obama became the first African American ever to be elected as president.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

The United States presidential election of 2008 was the 56th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008. The Democratic ticket of Barack Obama, a Senator from Illinois, and Joe Biden, a long - time Senator from Delaware, defeated the Republican ticket of Senator John McCain of Arizona and Governor Sarah Palin of Alaska. Obama became the first African American ever to be elected as president.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

The United States presidential election of 2008 was the 56th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008. The Democratic ticket of Barack Obama, a Senator from Illinois, and Joe Biden, a long - time Senator from Delaware, defeated the Republican ticket of Senator John McCain of Arizona and Governor Sarah Palin of Alaska. Obama became the first African American ever to be elected as president.

Dirty Sexy Politics is a 2010 political memoir written by Meghan McCain, the daughter of Republican Senator John McCain, about the 2008 United States presidential election.

The United States presidential election of 2008 was the 56th quadrennial presidential election. It was held on Tuesday, November 4, 2008. The Democratic ticket of Barack Obama, a Senator from Illinois, and Joe Biden, a long - time Senator from Delaware, defeated the Republican ticket of Senator John McCain of Arizona and Governor Sarah Palin of Alaska. Obama became the first African American ever to be elected as president.

Bindi the Jungle Girl is an Australian children's television nature documentary series, presented by Bindi Irwin, the daughter of Steve and Terri Irwin. The series is produced and shot in Queensland by The Best Picture Show Company for Discovery Kids and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The first series was scheduled for 26 episodes, and ran from 9 June 2007 until 31 May 2008 on American networks Discovery Kids and simulcast on Animal Planet and on ABC1 in Australia from 18 July 2007. Also appearing on the show are Bindi's mother Terri, her younger brother Robert, and Steve Irwin's "best mate" and director of Australia Zoo, Wes Mannon. Bindi performs songs and dances with a group called the Crocmen, and answers questions from viewers in the "Bindi's Blog" segment.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

Bindi the Jungle Girl is an Australian children's television nature documentary series, presented by Bindi Irwin, the daughter of Steve and Terri Irwin. The series is produced and shot in Queensland by The Best Picture Show Company for Discovery Kids and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The first series was scheduled for 26 episodes, and ran from 9 June 2007 until 31 May 2008 on American networks Discovery Kids and simulcast on Animal Planet and on ABC1 in Australia from 18 July 2007. Also appearing on the show are Bindi's mother Terri, her younger brother Robert, and Steve Irwin's "best mate" and director of Australia Zoo, Wes Mannon. Bindi performs songs and dances with a group called the Crocmen, and answers questions from viewers in the "Bindi's Blog" segment.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

Bindi the Jungle Girl is an Australian children's television nature documentary series, presented by Bindi Irwin, the daughter of Steve and Terri Irwin. The series is produced and shot in Queensland by The Best Picture Show Company for Discovery Kids and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The first series was scheduled for 26 episodes, and ran from 9 June 2007 until 31 May 2008 on American networks Discovery Kids and simulcast on Animal Planet and on ABC1 in Australia from 18 July 2007. Also appearing on the show are Bindi's mother Terri, her younger brother Robert, and Steve Irwin's "best mate" and director of Australia Zoo, Wes Mannion. Bindi performs songs and dances with a group called the Crocmen, and answers questions from viewers in the "Bindi's Blog" segment.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

Bindi the Jungle Girl is an Australian children's television nature documentary series, presented by Bindi Irwin, the daughter of Steve and Terri Irwin. The series is produced and shot in Queensland by The Best Picture Show Company for Discovery Kids and the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. The first series was scheduled for 26 episodes, and ran from 9 June 2007 until 31 May 2008 on American networks Discovery Kids and simulcast on Animal Planet and on ABC1 in Australia from 18 July 2007. Also appearing on the show are Bindi's mother Terri, her younger brother Robert, and Steve Irwin's "best mate" and director of Australia Zoo, Wes Mannion. Bindi performs songs and dances with a group called the Crocmen, and answers questions from viewers in the "Bindi's Blog" segment.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

My Daddy, the Crocodile Hunter is a one-hour television documentary film that is hosted by Bindi Irwin and details her life and growing career and also serves as a memorial for her father, famed naturalist and conservationist Steve Irwin, better known as The Crocodile Hunter who died in 2006. She has inherited his legacy and continues his work.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

My Daddy, the Crocodile Hunter is a one-hour television documentary film that is hosted by Bindi Irwin and details her life and growing career and also serves as a memorial for her father, famed naturalist and conservationist Steve Irwin, better known as The Crocodile Hunter who died in 2006. She has inherited his legacy and continues his work.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

My Daddy, the Crocodile Hunter is a one-hour television documentary film that is hosted by Bindi Irwin and details her life and growing career and also serves as a memorial for her father, famed naturalist and conservationist Steve Irwin, better known as The Crocodile Hunter who died in 2006. She has inherited his legacy and continues his work.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

My Daddy, the Crocodile Hunter is a one-hour television documentary film that is hosted by Bindi Irwin and details her life and growing career and also serves as a memorial for her father, famed naturalist and conservationist Steve Irwin, better known as The Crocodile Hunter who died in 2006. She has inherited his legacy and continues his work.

Bindi Irwin as Nim Rusoe Matthew Lillard as Jack Rusoe Toby Wallace as Edmund John Waters as Booker BJ and Friday as Selkie Pumpkin as Fred Nathan Derrick as Felix Jack Pearson as Ben Sebastian Gregory as Frankie

My Daddy, the Crocodile Hunter is a one-hour television documentary film that is hosted by Bindi Irwin and details her life and growing career and also serves as a memorial for her father, famed naturalist and conservationist Steve Irwin, better known as The Crocodile Hunter who died in 2006. She has inherited his legacy and continues his work.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Queen Elizabeth II became the longest - reigning British monarch on 9 September 2015 when she surpassed the reign of her great - great - grandmother Victoria. On 6 February 2017 she became the first British monarch to celebrate a sapphire jubilee, commemorating 65 years on the throne.

The wedding dress of Princess Elizabeth was worn by the future Queen Elizabeth II at her wedding to Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh on 20 November 1947 in Westminster Abbey. Given the rationing of clothing at the time, she still had to purchase the material using ration coupons. The dress was designed by Norman Hartnell. Hartnell's signature was said to be embroidery, and he enjoyed "working with soft, floating fabrics, particularly tulle and chiffon, and with plain, lustrous silks". The dress was made of soft Damascus Prokar, with a high neckline, tailored bodice and a short train.

Born in Whiston, Merseyside, lived and brought up in Rainhill, Merseyside, McManaman began his youth career at Everton before being released in 2007 and joining Wigan Athletic. He made his first team debut in 2009, and was the man of the match as they won the FA Cup in 2013. In January 2015, he joined West Bromwich Albion for £4.75 million.

Whiston is a large village and civil parish within the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley in Merseyside, England. At the 2001 Census the population was recorded as 13,629, (6,560 males and 7,069 females), increasing to 14,263 at the 2011 Census.

Born in Whiston, Merseyside, lived and brought up in Rainhill, Merseyside, McManaman began his youth career at Everton before being released in 2007 and joining Wigan Athletic. He made his first team debut in 2009, and was the man of the match as they won the FA Cup in 2013. In January 2015, he joined West Bromwich Albion for £4.75 million.

Whiston is a large village and civil parish within the Metropolitan Borough of Knowsley in Merseyside, England. At the 2001 Census the population was recorded as 13,629, (6,560 males and 7,069 females), increasing to 14,263 at the 2011 Census.

Blair was born in Holley, New York. In 1839, his family moved to LaSalle County, Illinois. In 1851, Blair encountered missionaries from the Latter Day Saint movement. On October 8, 1851, Blair was baptized by William Smith, the younger brother of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter Day Saint movement.

Holley is a village in the town of Murray in Orleans County, New York, United States. The population was 1,811 at the 2010 census. It is part of the Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Blair was born in Holley, New York. In 1839, his family moved to LaSalle County, Illinois. In 1851, Blair encountered missionaries from the Latter Day Saint movement. On October 8, 1851, Blair was baptized by William Smith, the younger brother of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Latter Day Saint movement.

Holley is a village in the town of Murray in Orleans County, New York, United States. The population was 1,811 at the 2010 census. It is part of the Rochester Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Kimbrough Memorial Stadium is a stadium in Canyon, Texas. It is owned by Canyon Independent School District, and is primarily primarily used for American football. It is the home stadium for Canyon High School and Randall High School of Canyon Independent School District, and is the former home of West Texas A&M; University. The stadium holds 20,000 people and was built in 1959. It was originally called Buffalo Bowl on Canyon Hill but was renamed Kimbrough Memorial Stadium in 1971 in honor of the late West Texas State University football coach and athletic director Frank Kimbrough.

Canyon is a city in, and the county seat of, Randall County, Texas, United States. The population was 13,303 at the 2010 census. It is part of the Amarillo, Texas, metropolitan statistical area. Canyon is the home of West Texas A&M; University and Panhandle–Plains Historical Museum, and the world-famous outdoor musical drama "Texas".

Kimbrough Memorial Stadium is a stadium in Canyon, Texas. It is owned by Canyon Independent School District, and is primarily primarily used for American football. It is the home stadium for Canyon High School and Randall High School of Canyon Independent School District, and is the former home of West Texas A&M; University. The stadium holds 20,000 people and was built in 1959. It was originally called Buffalo Bowl on Canyon Hill but was renamed Kimbrough Memorial Stadium in 1971 in

honor of the late West Texas State University football coach and athletic director Frank Kimbrough.

Canyon is a city in, and the county seat of, Randall County, Texas, United States. The population was 13,303 at the 2010 census. It is part of the Amarillo, Texas, metropolitan statistical area. Canyon is the home of West Texas A&M; University and Panhandle–Plains Historical Museum, and the world-famous outdoor musical drama "Texas".

The Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative (SMECO) is an electric distribution cooperative which is headquartered in Hughesville, Maryland. SMECO serves approximately 161,000 customers in Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties of southern Maryland. Under its rules as a nonprofit cooperative, SMECO passes on its costs to its customer-members without markup or profit.

Hughesville is a census-designated place (CDP) in Charles County, Maryland, United States. The population was 2,197 at the 2010 census. Truman's Place was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

The Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative (SMECO) is an electric distribution cooperative which is headquartered in Hughesville, Maryland. SMECO serves approximately 161,000 customers in Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, and St. Mary's counties of southern Maryland. Under its rules as a nonprofit cooperative, SMECO passes on its costs to its customer-members without markup or profit.

Hughesville is a census-designated place (CDP) in Charles County, Maryland, United States. The population was 2,197 at the 2010 census. Truman's Place was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988.

Tim DuBois (born May 4, 1948 in Southwest City, Missouri) is a Nashville, Tennessee-based music executive. He attended Oklahoma State University and received a B.A. and M.A. in Accounting and in 2016 he was awarded an honorary PHD in Accounting. He then entered into the music business and has taken part in multiple aspects of the industry including songwriting, record labels, management, and production. DuBois has been recognized for numerous honors and awards for his contributions to the music industry.

Southwest City is a city in McDonald County, Missouri, United States. The population was 937 at the 2010 census, at which time it was a town. It is part of the Fayetteville–Springdale–Rogers, AR-MO Metropolitan Statistical Area and is located in the southwestern corner of the state of Missouri.

Tim DuBois (born May 4, 1948 in Southwest City, Missouri) is a Nashville, Tennessee-based music executive. He attended Oklahoma State University and received a B.A. and M.A. in Accounting and in 2016 he was awarded an honorary PHD in Accounting. He then entered into the music business and has taken part in multiple aspects of the industry including songwriting, record labels, management, and production. DuBois has been recognized for numerous honors and awards for his contributions to the music industry.

Southwest City is a city in McDonald County, Missouri, United States. The population was 937 at the 2010 census, at which time it was a town. It is part of the Fayetteville–Springdale–Rogers, AR–MO Metropolitan Statistical Area and is located in the southwestern corner of the state of Missouri.

Greenfield is a city in and the county seat of Hancock County, Indiana, United States, and a part of the Indianapolis metropolitan area. The population was 20,602 at the 2010 census, and an estimated 21,709 in 2016. It lies in Center Township.

Mark Dismore (born October 12, 1956 in Greenfield, Indiana) is a former driver in the Indy Racing League and the 1990 Toyota Pacific champion as well as the winner of the 1993 24 Hours of Daytona with Dan Gurney's All American Racers in a Toyota GTP car with co-drivers Rocky Moran and P. J. Jones. He made 3 CART starts in 1991 but was badly injured in a practice crash for the Indianapolis 500, when his car veered sharply towards the entrance of pit road at the exit of Turn 4 and back-ended the fence, only to careen across the pit lane and smash virtually head on at sizeable speed against the edge of pit wall; this second impact tore off the front of the car leaving Mark's legs exposed. Amongst the injuries he suffered, the most severe was a broken neck. He was largely out of open wheel racing until the 1996 Indy 500 where he drove for Team Menard though he did try to qualify in the 1992 Indianapolis 500 for Concept Motorsports in an outdated Lola/Buick. In 1997 he drove a second car at the Indy 500 for Kelley Racing and would become a full-time fixture there until the 2001 season. He returned to Menard for a partial season in 2002. Dismore has a single IRL win coming in the fall 1999 Texas Motor Speedway race and also finished a career-best third in points that season. Among his 62 career IRL starts he won four poles. He also represented the IRL in the International Race of Champions in 2000 and 2001.

Greenfield is a city in and the county seat of Hancock County, Indiana, United States, and a part of the Indianapolis metropolitan area. The population was 20,602 at the 2010 census, and an estimated 21,709 in 2016. It lies in Center Township.

Mark Dismore (born October 12, 1956 in Greenfield, Indiana) is a former driver in the Indy Racing League and the 1990 Toyota Pacific champion as well as the winner of the 1993 24 Hours of Daytona with Dan Gurney's All American Racers in a Toyota GTP car with co-drivers Rocky Moran and P. J. Jones. He made 3 CART starts in 1991 but was badly injured in a practice crash for the Indianapolis 500, when his car veered sharply towards the entrance of pit road at the exit of Turn 4 and back-ended the fence, only to careen across the pit lane and smash virtually head on at sizeable speed against the edge of pit wall; this second impact tore off the front of the car leaving Mark's legs exposed. Amongst the injuries he suffered, the most severe was a broken neck. He was largely out of open wheel racing until the 1996 Indy 500 where he drove for Team Menard though he did try to qualify in the 1992 Indianapolis 500 for Concept Motorsports in an outdated Lola/Buick. In 1997 he drove a second car at the Indy 500 for Kelley Racing and would become a full-time fixture there until the 2001 season. He returned to Menard for a partial season in 2002. Dismore has a single IRL win coming in the fall 1999 Texas Motor Speedway race and also finished a career-best third in points that season. Among his 62 career IRL starts he won four poles. He also represented the IRL in the International Race of Champions in 2000 and 2001.

The United States Naval Institute (USNI), based in Annapolis, Maryland, is a private, non-profit, professional military association that seeks to offer independent, nonpartisan forums for debate of national defense and security issues. In addition to publishing magazines and books, the Naval Institute holds several annual conferences.

In the Shadow of Greatness is a 2012 book written by 33 members of the United States Naval Academy Class of 2002 and published by the United States Naval Institute. The authors describe how their lives were shaped by their experiences at the Academy, the September 11 attacks, and events following graduation.

The United States Naval Institute (USNI), based in Annapolis, Maryland, is a private, non-profit, professional military association that seeks to offer independent, nonpartisan forums for debate of national defense and security issues. In addition to publishing magazines and books, the Naval Institute holds several annual conferences.

In the Shadow of Greatness is a 2012 book written by 33 members of the United States Naval Academy Class of 2002 and published by the United States Naval Institute. The authors describe how their lives were shaped by their experiences at the Academy, the September 11 attacks, and events following graduation.

James Finch (born 1950, Lynn Haven, Florida) is an American businessman. He is the owner of Phoenix Construction, a construction company that specializes in airport construction. He owned Phoenix Racing until late 2013 when he sold the team to Harry Scott. Finch began work in construction as a teenager, and later formed Phoenix Construction Services, whose first job was at Tyndall Air Force Base.

Lynn Haven is a city in Bay County, Florida, United States, north of Panama City. The population was 18,493 at the 2010 census. It has the smaller population of the two principal cities of the Panama City - Lynn Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area.

James Finch (born 1950, Lynn Haven, Florida) is an American businessman. He is the owner of Phoenix Construction, a construction company that specializes in airport construction. He owned Phoenix Racing until late 2013 when he sold the team to Harry Scott. Finch began work in construction as a teenager, and later formed Phoenix Construction Services, whose first job was at Tyndall Air Force Base.

Lynn Haven is a city in Bay County, Florida, United States, north of Panama City. The population was 18,493 at the 2010 census. It has the smaller population of the two principal cities of the Panama City - Lynn Haven Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Montebello (Italian: "Beautiful mountain") is an incorporated village in the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, New York, United States. It is located north of Suffern, east of Hillburn, south of Wesley Hills, and west of Airmont. The population was 4,526 at the 2010 census.

Erik Hort (born February 16, 1987 in Montebello, New York) is an American soccer player who is currently a Free Agent.

Montebello (Italian: "Beautiful mountain") is an incorporated village in the town of Ramapo, Rockland County, New York, United States. It is located north of Suffern, east of Hillburn, south of Wesley Hills, and west of Airmont. The population was 4,526 at the 2010 census.

Erik Hort (born February 16, 1987 in Montebello, New York) is an American soccer player who is currently a Free Agent.

Poplarville is a city in Pearl River County, Mississippi, United States. As of the 2010 census, the city population was 2,894. It is the county seat of Pearl River County. It hosts an annual Blueberry Jubilee, which includes rides, craft vendors and rodeos.

Smith was born in Poplarville, Mississippi to Nona Orene Bounds and her husband Hezekiah K. Smith, Sr. Smith was named after his maternal grandfather Larkin Bounds and his maternal uncle Irvin E. Bounds. He received his bachelor's degree from William Carey University and then served at various positions in the police forces in both Pearl River and then Harrison counties. He became the police chief in Gulfport and thereafter the Harrison County sheriff.

Poplarville is a city in Pearl River County, Mississippi, United States. As of the 2010 census, the city population was 2,894. It is the county seat of Pearl River County. It hosts an annual Blueberry Jubilee, which includes rides, craft vendors and rodeos.

Smith was born in Poplarville, Mississippi to Nona Orene Bounds and her husband Hezekiah K. Smith, Sr. Smith was named after his maternal grandfather Larkin Bounds and his maternal uncle Irvin E. Bounds. He received his bachelor's degree from William Carey University and then served at various positions in the police forces in both Pearl River and then Harrison counties. He became the police chief in Gulfport and thereafter the Harrison County sheriff.

Marcinkus is a one-man play, by American author Tom Flannery based on the life of Roman Catholic Archbishop Paul Marcinkus.

Tom Flannery (born July 12, 1966) is an American singer-songwriter and playwright from Scranton, Pennsylvania, United States. AllMusic has called him "one of the most gifted songwriters to emerge at the turn of the century."

Marcinkus is a one-man play, by American author Tom Flannery based on the life of Roman Catholic Archbishop Paul Marcinkus.

Tom Flannery (born July 12, 1966) is an American singer-songwriter and playwright from Scranton, Pennsylvania, United States. AllMusic has called him "one of the most gifted songwriters to emerge at the turn of the century."

Whelan was born in Hastings, Nebraska on May 14, 1925. He graduated from University of Nebraska–Lincoln, obtained a law degree from Creighton University, and practiced law in Hastings.

Hastings is a city and county seat of Adams County, Nebraska, United States. The population was 24,907 at the 2010 census. It is known as the town where Kool-Aid was invented by Edwin Perkins in 1927, and celebrates that event with the Kool-Aid Days festival every August. Hastings is also known for Fisher Fountain, and during World War II operated the largest Naval Ammunition Depot in the United States. It was chosen because of its centralized location from North to South and East and West in the country. This made it quicker to send ammunition by train to wherever needed.

Whelan was born in Hastings, Nebraska on May 14, 1925. He graduated from University of Nebraska–Lincoln, obtained a law degree from Creighton University, and practiced law in Hastings.

Hastings is a city and county seat of Adams County, Nebraska, United States. The population was 24,907 at the 2010 census. It is known as the town where Kool-Aid was invented by Edwin Perkins in 1927, and celebrates that event with the Kool-Aid Days festival every August. Hastings is also known for Fisher Fountain, and during World War II operated the largest Naval Ammunition Depot in the United States. It was chosen because of its centralized location from North to South and East and West in the country. This made it quicker to send ammunition by train to wherever needed.

Paulsdale, in Mount Laurel Township, New Jersey, was the birthplace and childhood home of Alice Paul, a major leader in the Women's suffrage movement in the United States. Paulsdale was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1991.

The National Woman's Party, like the Congressional Union, was under the leadership of Alice Paul, who learned from militant suffragettes in Britain who used a variety of tactics to gain publicity for the cause of suffrage. Paul's strategy was to use publicity to hold the party in power, the Democratic Party and President Woodrow Wilson, responsible for the status of woman suffrage. Starting in January 1917, NWP members known as Silent Sentinels continued their quest for equality by protesting outside the White House.

Paulsdale, in Mount Laurel Township, New Jersey, was the birthplace and childhood home of Alice Paul, a major leader in the Women's suffrage movement in the United States. Paulsdale was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1991.

The National Woman's Party, like the Congressional Union, was under the leadership of Alice Paul, who learned from militant suffragettes in Britain who used a variety of tactics to gain publicity for the cause of suffrage. Paul's strategy was to use publicity to hold the party in power, the Democratic Party and President Woodrow Wilson, responsible for the status of woman suffrage. Starting in January 1917, NWP members known as Silent Sentinels continued their quest for equality by protesting outside the White House.

Alice Paul, the head of the National Women's Party, believed that the Nineteenth Amendment would not be enough to ensure that men and women were treated equally regardless of sex. In 1923, she revised the proposed amendment to read:

Paulsdale, in Mount Laurel Township, New Jersey, was the birthplace and childhood home of Alice Paul, a major leader in the Women's suffrage movement in the United States. Paulsdale was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1991.

Alice Paul, the head of the National Women's Party, believed that the Nineteenth Amendment would not be enough to ensure that men and women were treated equally regardless of sex. In 1923, she revised the proposed amendment to read:

Paulsdale, in Mount Laurel Township, New Jersey, was the birthplace and childhood home of Alice Paul, a major leader in the Women's suffrage movement in the United States. Paulsdale was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1991.