H. C. McNeile

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Herman Cyril McNeile, MC (28 September 1888 – 14 August 1937), commonly known as Cyril McNeile and publishing under the name H. C. McNeile or the pseudonym Sapper, was a British soldier and author. Drawing on his experiences in the trenches during the First World War, he started writing short stories and getting them published in the Daily Mail. As serving officers in the British Army were not permitted to publish under their own names, he was given the pen name "Sapper" by Lord Northcliffe, the owner of the Daily Mail, the nickname was based on that of his corps, the Royal Engineers.

After the war McNeile left the army and continued writing, although he changed from war stories to thrillers. In 1920 he published Bulldog Drummond, whose eponymous hero became his best-known creation. The character was based on McNeile himself, on his friend Gerard Fairlie and on English gentlemen generally. McNeile wrote ten Bulldog Drummond novels, as well as three plays and a screenplay.

McNeile interspersed his Drummond work with other novels and story collections that included two characters who appeared as protagonists in their own works, Jim Maitland and Ronald Standish. He was one of the most successful British popular authors of the inter-war period before his death in 1937 from throat cancer, which has been attributed to damage sustained from a gas attack in the war.

McNeile's stories are either directly about the war, or contain people whose lives have been shaped by it. His thrillers are a continuation of his war stories, with overtones, while also displaying the xenophobia and anti-semitism apparent in some of other writers of the period.

Contents

1 Biography
  1.1 Early life
  1.2 First World War service
  1.3 Post-war years
  1.4 Death and legacy
2 Writing
  2.1 Style and technique
  2.2 Major themes
  2.3 Reception
3 Works
4 Notes and references
5 Bibliography
6 External links

Biography

Early life

McNeile was born in Bodmin, Cornwall. He was the son of Malcolm McNeile, a captain in the Royal Navy who at the time was governor of the naval prison at Bodmin.[8] and Christiana Mary (née Sloggett).[9] The McNeile family had ancestral roots from both Belfast and Scotland,[10] and counted a general in the British Indian Army among their members.[11]

McNeile did not like either of his given names but preferred to be called Cyril, although he was always known by his friends as Mac.[12] McNeile's stories are either directly about the war, or contain people whose lives have been shaped by it. His thrillers are a continuation of his war stories, with fascist overtones, while also displaying the xenophobia and anti-semitism apparent in some of other writers of the period.

First World War service

On 2 November 1914 McNeile travelled to France as part of the British Expeditionary Force.[2][1] Few details are known about McNeile's wartime service, as his records were destroyed by incendiary bombs during the Second World War. He spent time with a number of Royal Engineer units on the Western Front, including 1st Field Squadron RE, 15th Field Company RE and RE elements of the 33rd Division.[2]

McNeile's first known published story, Ramblescences of Sergeant Michael Cassidy, was serialised on page four of the Daily Mail from 13 January 1915.[12][1] As serving officers in the British Army were not permitted to publish under their own names except during their half-pay sabbaticals, many would write under a pseudonym.[13] Lord Northcliffe, the owner of the Daily Mail, gave McNeile the pen name "Sapper", as the Royal Engineers were commonly known as the Sappers.[14][15] McNeile later contended that he had started writing through "sheer boredom".[16] Some of his stories appeared on page four of the Daily Mail over the following months.[16] Northcliffe was impressed by his writing and attempted, but failed, to have him released from the army to work as a war correspondent.[17] By the end of 1915, he had written two collections of short stories, The Lieutenant and Others and Sergeant Michael Cassidy, R.E., both of which were published by Hodder & Stoughton.[18] Although many of the stories he had already appeared in the Daily Mail,[17] between 1916 and 1918 Sergeant Michael Cassidy, R.E. sold 135,000 copies and The Lieutenant and Others sold 139,000 copies.[19] By the end of the war he had published three more collections. Men, Women, and Guns (1916), No Man's Land (1917) and The Human Touch (1918).[20] In 1916 he wrote a series of articles titled The Making of an Officer, which appeared under the initials C. N., in five issues of The Times between 8 and 14 June 1916.[21][22] The articles were aimed at young and new officers to explain their duties to them; these were collected together and published by Hodder & Stoughton later in 1916.[20]

During the course of his life, McNeile saw action at the First and Second Battles of Ypres[23]—he was gassed at the second battle[23]—and the Battle of the Somme.[24] He was awarded the Military Cross[25] and was mentioned in despatches.[26] In November that year he was gazetted to act ing major.[27] From 1 April to 5 October 1918, he commanded a battalion of the Middlesex Regiment and was promoted to acting lieutenant-colonel.[28] The scholar Lawrence Treadwell observes that "for an engineer to command an infantry regiment was ... a rarity".[29] As serving officers in the British Army were not permitted to publish under their own names, he was given the pen name "Sapper", as the Royal Engineers were commonly known as the Sappers.[14][15] McNeile later contended that he had started writing through "sheer boredom".[16] Some of his stories appeared on page four of the Daily Mail over the following months.[16] Northcliffe was impressed by his writing and attempted, but failed, to have him released from the army to work as a war correspondent.[17] By the end of 1915, he had written two collections of short stories, The Lieutenant and Others and Sergeant Michael Cassidy, R.E., both of which were published by Hodder & Stoughton.[18] Although many of the stories he had already appeared in the Daily Mail,[17] between 1916 and 1918 Sergeant Michael Cassidy, R.E. sold 135,000 copies and The Lieutenant and Others sold 139,000 copies.[19] By the end of the war he had published three more collections. Men, Women, and Guns (1916), No Man's Land (1917) and The Human Touch (1918).[20] In 1916 he wrote a series of articles titled The Making of an Officer, which appeared under the initials C. N., in five issues of The Times between 8 and 14 June 1916.[21][22] The articles were aimed at young and new officers to explain their duties to them; these were collected together and published by Hodder & Stoughton later in 1916.[20]

Post-war years

McNeile had a quiet life after the war; his biographer Jonathan Green notes that "as in the novels of fellow-best-selling writers such as P. G. Wodehouse or Agatha Christie, it is the hero who lives the exciting life.[30] Although he was an "unremarkably hearty man",[31] he suffered from delicate health following the war.[32] He had a loud voice and a louder laugh, and "liked to enliven clubs and restaurants with the sight and sound of military good fellowship"; his friend and collaborator Gerard Fairlie described him as "not everybody's cup of tea"[33] and commented that "he was loud in every possible way—in his voice, in his laugh, in his clothes, in the unconscious swagger with which he always motivated himself, in his whole approach to life".[34] McNeile and his wife had two sons.[35]

On 13 June 1919 McNeile retired onto the reserve officer list and was confirmed in the rank of major.[36] The same year he also published a short-story collection, Mutif, in which he introduced a type of character as "the Breed", a class of Englishman who was patriotic, loyal and physically and morally inferior.[37] Although well received by the critics, the book failed commercially and, by the end of 1922, had sold only 16,700 copies from its first print run of 20,000; the unsold copies were pulped and the novel went out of print later that year.[38]
In 1920 McNeile published *Bulldog Drummond*, whose eponymous hero—a member of "the Breed"—became his most famous creation. He had first written *Drummond* as a detective for a short story in *The Strand Magazine*, but the character was not successful and was changed for the novel, which was a thriller. Captain Hugh "Bulldog" Drummond OSC was described in the novel's sub-title as "a demobilised officer who found peace duff after service during the First World War with the fictional Laurieston Regiment. Drummond went on to appear in ten full length novels by McNeile and a further seven by his friend Gerald Fairlie. The character was an amalgam of Fairlie, himself, and his idea of an English gentleman. Drummond also had roots in the literary characters Sherlock Holmes, Sexton Blake, Richard Hannay and The Scarlet Pimpernel. Drummond was characterised as large, very strong, physically unattractive and an "apparently brainless hunk of a man", who was also a master criminal with a private income. He could also be constituted as "a brutalised ex-officer whose thirst for excitement is also an attempt to reenact [sit] the war". The character was later described by Cecil Day-Lewis, author of novelistic detective Nigel Strangeways, as an "unspeakable public school bully". Drummond's main adversary across four novels is Carl Peterson, a master criminal with no national allegiance, who is often accompanied by his wife, Irma. Irma is described by Jonathan Green as "the slyly epidemic of a twenties vamp" and by Lawrence Treadwell as dark, sexy and from an oriental background, "a true femme fatale". After Carl Peterson's death in *The Final Count*, Irma awakes revenge on Drummond and kidnaps his wife—whom he had met in *Bulldog Drummond*—with the intent of killing him in the ensuing chase. Irma Peterson appears in six of McNeile's books, and in a further five by Fairlie.

McNeile adapted *Bulldog Drummond* for the stage. It was produced at Wyndham's Theatre during the 1921–22 season, with Gerald du Maurier playing the title role. It ran for 428 performances. The play also ran in New York during the same season, with A. E. Matthews as Drummond. Later in 1922 McNeile resigned his reserve commission with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and moved as a tax exile to Tettigio, Montreux, Switzerland, with his wife. The swiss countryside was later described in a number of his stories.

The following year McNeile introduced the character of Jim Maitland, a "footsoldier saith of the period". Maitland was the protagonist of the 1923 novel *Jim Maitland*; he later appeared in a second novel in 1931, *The Island of Terror*. Around the time McNeile killed off the Carl Peterson character in *The Final Count* (1920), he also introduced the character Ronald Standish, who first appeared in "The Saving Clause" (1927) and "Tiny Cartnet" (1930) before becoming the protagonist in two collections of short stories, Ronald Standish (1933) and Ask for Ronald Standish (1936). The character also appeared in the final three Drummond novels, *Knock Out* (1933), *Bulldog Drummond at Bay* (1935) and Challenge (1937). Standish was a sportsman who played cricket for England and was a part-time consultant with the War Office. The story was later turned into a novel by Fairlie, with the title *Bulldog Drummond on Dartmoor*. Fairlie continued to write Drummond novels, seven in total.

McNeile's chief literary legacy, became a model for other literary heroes created in the 1940s and 1950s. He was adapted by films as Bulldog Drummond, the character was also modelled on Drummond. The character was an amalgam of Bulldog Drummond in *The Final Count*, *The Island of Terror* and *The Final Count*, *The Island of Terror* and *The Final Count*.

Death and legacy

In 1920 McNeile published *Bulldog Drummond*, starring Ronald Colman in the title role. Colman was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Actor at the 3rd Academy Awards ceremony. The film earned $750,000 at the box office and McNeile received an estimated £5,000 for his rights to the novel. The same year he wrote his second play—*The Way Out*—which was staged at the Comedy Theatre in January 1930. About a year later he and his wife returned to England, and settled near Puburgh, West Sussex. In 1935 McNeile, Fairlie, Sidney Gilliat and J. C. O. Onstin collaborated on the screenplay *Bulldog Jack*, a "comedy thriller" with Jack Hulbert and Fay Wray, which was produced by Gaumont British.

Writing

McNeile's works fall into two distinct phases. Those works published between 1915 and 1918 are his war stories, and relate directly to his experiences during the First World War, while the later works are largely thriller/fantasy. His war stories were marketed by the Daily Mail and Hodder & Stoughton as a soldier's eyewitness accounts. When he started writing thrillers, Hodder & Stoughton advertised McNeile as "a fight and entertaining writer" and began publishing his works in the "Fellow Jacket" series.

Style and technique

McNeile's early works, published before 1918, are either "plot-driven adventure narratives", such as the short stories "The Song of the Bayonet" and "Private Meyrick, Company Idiot", or "atmospheric vignette[s]", such as "The Land of Topsy Turvy" and "The Human Touch". McNeile would write about 1,000 words every morning in a routine that was rarely disturbed; he took no breaks while writing and would do no re-writes until he completed his work. His academic Jessica Meyer has critiqued his style as having "little aesthetic merit, being stylised, cliché and often repetitive". Richard Osborne added, agreeing that the female characters were "cardboard" and that McNeile was "wonderfully forgetful" about characters dead in one book and alive in the next. In *The Bulldog Drummond* series, Drummond identifies the central character as "a melodramatic character, working only within a set of melodramatic". The academic Joan Defatte points out that while the characters and plots cannot be considered to be unique, credible or well-rounded, his books "make no claim to literary excellence" and are instead, "good, solid thrillers". Osborne agrees, and believes that McNeile wrote good stories that were flawed but well told. Meyer classifies the non-war stories as "atmospheric vignette[s]", such as "The Land of Topsy Turvy" and "The Human Touch". McNeile's early novels, particularly *Bulldog Drummond* and *The Black Gang*, were structured loosely and in some ways as short stories. The academic Hans Bertens blamed this on McNeile's lack of experience and self-confidence, noting that in his later novels, McNeile "mastered the tricks of his trade".

Defatte outlines the use of double adjectives to reinforce feelings towards enemies in both his war stories and thrillers, such as "filthy, murdering Boche", and "stinking, cowardly Bolshhevik". She and the scholar Lise Jaillant also comment on the dehumanisation of the enemy, comparing them to animals and vermin. In his later novels, McNeile "mastered the tricks of his trade".s

Major themes

First World War

The major theme running throughout McNeile's works is the First World War. Between 1915 and 1918 he had five collections of short stories published about the war, while his post-war fiction can be seen as an extension of those stories, "as both treat the war as a trial with mankind at stake". His war stories were considered by contemporary audiences as anti-sentimental, realistic depictions of the trenches, and as a "celebration of the qualities of the soldier". McNeile's view, expressed through his writing, was that war was a purposeful activity for the nation and for individuals even if that purpose was later wasted: "a valuable chance at national renewal that had been squandered"

Sport

Running throughout McNeile's books is the metaphor of warfare as sport. His war stories include descriptions of fights between individuals that carry a sporting motif: In *Sergeant Michael Cassidy*, R.E., he writes, "To bag a man with a gun is one thing; there is sport—there is an element of one against one, like when the quality goes big game shooting. But to bag twenty men by a mine has not the same feeling at all, even if they are Germans." The motif was continued into the Drummond novels. McNeile reinforces this theme through his use of the language of public school sports or of boxing, poker or hunting. The titles of his books also use sporting imagery: *The Third Round*, *The Final Count*, *Knock Out* and *Challenge*.

Reception

McNeile's war stories were marketed well; nearly 50,000 copies of his first book, *Sergeant Michael Cassidy*, R.E., were purchased in its first year, and nearly 58,000 copies the following year. His thrillers were also popular, with *Bulldog Drummond* selling 396,302 copies between 1920 and 1939, exceeding the 100,000-copies benchmark for "best-sellers". At his peak in the 1920s, he was the highest paid short story writer in the world, and it was estimated that in the last five years of his life he was earning around £10,000 a year. The *Daily Mirror* estimated that during his writing career he had earned £850,000.
Throughout the Drummond stories, much of the language used by McNeile’s characters relating to ethnic minorities or Jews is considered by DelFattore to be “intensely conservative by modern standards”; when reviewing Bull-Dog Drummond Strikes Back,[52] the critic observed that “if you like a good knock-down-and-drag-out yarn with excitement and violence on nearly every page, you can’t go wrong with Bull-Dog Drummond!”[53] for the novel Bull-Dog Drummond at Bay, the reviewer considered that “as a piece of fictional melodrama, the book is first rate”[54] In the British market, The Times Literary Supplement also characterised him as a mass-market thriller writer, which contrasted with its consideration of his earlier works.[55]

Controversy

From the 1950s on, McNeile’s work came to be viewed in the light of events of the Second World War,[56] and journalists such as Richard Usborne highlighted aspects of the stories which he considered were “carrying the Führer-principle”. DeFattore agrees, and considers that the second Bulldog Drummond novel—The Black Gang (1922)—is when the fascist element was introduced.[57] Jaillant notes that the accusations of fascism only came about after the Second World War,[58] while the academic Ion Trewin considers that through the Drummond stories, McNeile was seen at the time as “simply an upstanding Tory who spoke for many of his countrymen.”[59]

Works

Main article: List of works by H. C. McNeile

Notes and references

Notes

- a. Malcolm McNeile was also later the governor of Lewes Naval Prison.[60]
- b. He is also named as Arthur Sholto-Douglas in some sources.[61]
- c. Although there are claims that suggest Sapper’s first stories were published in Blackwood’s Magazine, none of these appear in the 1914–1918 issues under the name McNeillie or Sapper.[62] His obituary in The Sunday Times states that he had written “practically nothing” prior to the war.[63]
- d. The ten Drummond novels are: Bull-Dog Drummond (1920), The Black Gang (1922), The Third Round (1924), The Final Count (1926), The Female of the Species (1928), Temple of Terror (1929), The Return of Bull-Dog Drummond (1932), Knock-Out (1933), Bull-Dog Drummond at Bay (1935) and Challenge (1937).[64]
- e. Boum disputes the Fairlie background to the character, noting that it was Fairlie who made the claim, although “he was still at school when Sapper created his ... hero”.[65]
- f. The four Drummond novels with Carl Peterson are: Bull-Dog Drummond (1920), The Black Gang (1922), The Third Round (1924) and The Final Count (1926).[66]
- g. The six Drummond novels with Irma Peterson are: Bull-Dog Drummond (1920), The Black Gang (1922), The Third Round (1924), The Final Count (1926), The Female of the Species (1928) and The Return of Bull-Dog Drummond (1932).[67]
- h. Du Maurier again played the role on 8 November 1932 in a special charity performance at the Royal Adelphi Theatre attended by King George VI.[68]
- i. The play was later adapted for the screen and became the silent 1922 film Bulldog Drummond, with Carlton Blackwell as the lead.[69]
- j. Although published in the 1920s and 30s, the Maxfield stories were set in 1912–13.[70]
- k. The cast for The Way Out included Ian Hunter and Beatrice Thomson.[71]
- l. Jonathan Green names the play as Bulldog Drummond Again, although this is not supported by any other sources.[72]
- m. The seven Bulldog Drummond novels written by Fairlie are: Bulldog Drummond on Dartmoor (1939), Bulldog Drummond Attacks (1939), Captain Bulldog Drummond (1945), Bulldog Drummond Stands Fast (1947), Hands Off Bulldog Drummond (1940), Calling Bulldog Drummond (1951) and The Return of the Black Gang (1954).[73]
- n. The novel was first published in the UK under the title Knock-Out and was renamed Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back for the US market.[74]

References

5. e. *Challenge* (1937).
7. g. *Bulldog Drummond* 1933.
8. h. *Bulldog Drummond* 1933.
McNeile, H. C. (1920).
Fairlie, Gerard
Denning, Michael
Adrian, Jack; Symons, Julian (1992).

The Special Branch: The British Spy Novel, 1890–1980
Ronald Colman: A Bio-bibliography

The New York Times


Watson 1971, pp. 69–70.


Meyer 2007, p. 119.

Meyer 2007, p. 119.

Meyer 2007, p. 113.


Watson 1971, p. 65.


Watson 1971, p. 65.


Watson 1971, p. 115.

Barbara 1990, p. 55.

Barbara 1990, p. 55.

Barbara 1990, p. 81.


Barbara 1990, p. 62.


Categories: 1888 | 1937 | 20th-century English novelists | British Army personnel of World War I | British male screenwriters | 20th-century English writers | Cornish writers | English thriller writers
Graduates of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich | People from Bodmin | Recipients of the Military Cross | Royal Engineers officers | British male novelists | 20th-century British male writers

1 world war I

1 World War I, also known as the First World War, the Great War, or the War to End All Wars, was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. More than 70 million military personnel, including 60 million Europeans, were mobilized in one of the largest wars in history and it was one of the deadliest conflicts in history, and paved the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved. The war drew in the world's major powers, assembled in two opposing alliances, the Allies and the Central Powers. The war was preceded by many decades of alliances and territorial disputes. The Great War was a result of the complex political and social systems of Europe at the time and the tensions of the alliances that were formed. The war was fought in four fronts: the Western Front in Western Europe, the Eastern Front in Eastern Europe, the Southern Front in the Middle East, and the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Ottoman Empire joined the Western Front in Austria and Serbia, and the German Empire joined the Eastern Front in East Africa. The United States entered the war in 1917 on the side of the Allies, while Japan entered in 1914 on the side of the Central Powers. The war ended with the defeat and surrender of the Central Powers, the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, and the emergence of the Soviet Union.

The war had a profound impact on the world, with significant political, social, and economic changes. It led to the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Russian Empire, and the rise of the Soviet Union. It also led to the establishment of the League of Nations, which was established in 1919 with the aim of preventing any repetition of such a conflict. This effort failed, and economic depression, renewed nationalism, weakened successor states, and feelings of humiliation eventually contributed to World War II.

The war had a significant impact on European society, with significant social and political changes. The war led to the rise of nationalism, with the creation of new nations in Eastern Europe, most of them small in size. The United States gained dominance in world finance, by the middle of the decade, prosperity was widespread, with the second half of the decade often referred to as the "Roaring Twenties." The war also led to the rise of fascism, with the establishment of the Nazi Party in Germany in 1933 and the establishment of the Fascist Party in Italy in 1922.

The war also had a significant impact on European culture, with the rise of modernism and the emergence of new artistic movements. The war led to the rise of modernism, with the emergence of new artistic movements such as surrealism, futurism, and expressionism. The war also led to the rise of modernism in literature, with the emergence of new literary movements such as modernist literature and the rise of the avant-garde.

The war also had a significant impact on European economy, with the rise of the United States as a major economic power. The war led to the rise of the United States as a major economic power, with the United States gaining dominance in world finance, by the middle of the decade, prosperity was widespread, with the second half of the decade often referred to as the "Roaring Twenties." The war also led to the rise of the United States as a major economic power, with the United States gaining dominance in world finance, by the middle of the decade, prosperity was widespread, with the second half of the decade often referred to as the "Roaring Twenties."
Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe (15 July 1865 – 14 August 1922) was a British newspaper and

World War I

2.5 million in the Second. Soldier ranks included Sepoys or Sowars, equivalent to a British private, British Army ranks such as gunner and sapper were used by other corps. In the aftermath of the Indian Mutiny of 1857, also known as the

Officers were Indians holding officer ranks and they were treated in almost all respects as commissioned officers, but had authority over Indian troops only, and were subordinate to all British Kings Commissioned Officers and KCIOs. They

expected to learn to speak the Indian languages of their men, prominent British Indian Army officers included Frederick Roberts, 1st Earl Roberts, William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, Claude Auchinleck and William Slim, 1st Viscount

Commander-in-Chief and his staff were based at GHQ India, Indian Army postings were less prestigious than British Army positions, but the pay was significantly greater so that officers could live on their salaries instead of having to have a

following World War I, the Royal Navy was significantly reduced in size, although at the onset of the Second World War it was still the worlds largest. By the end of the war, however, the United States Navy had emerged as the worlds largest,

Cornwall was first inhabited in the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods and it continued to be occupied by Neolithic and then Bronze Age people. The Common Brittonic spoken at the time developed into several distinct tongues

sites, in later times, Cornwall was known to the Anglo-Saxons as West Wales to distinguish it from North Wales. The name appears in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 891 as On Corn walum, in the Domesday Book it was referred to as

VII, Warbeck was proclaimed King Richard IV in Bodmin but Henry had little difficulty crushing the uprising

when the town is part of the North Cornwall parliamentary constituency, which is represented by Scott Mann MP. Bodmin Town Council is made up of sixteen councillors who are elected to serve a term of four years, each year, the Council elects

historian and Holocaust survivor, argues there is no such thing as generic fascism. He claims that National Socialism and Communism are essentially manifestations of populism, Fascism was influenced by both left and right, conservative

symbolism of the fasces suggested strength through unity, a rod is easily broken. Similar symbols were developed by different fascist movements, for example, historians, political scientists, and other scholars

mobilization of society had broken down the distinction between civilians and combatants. A military citizenship arose in which all citizens were involved with the military in some manner during the war, Fascism rejects assertions that violence

– Cornwall is a ceremonial county and unitary authority area of England within the United Kingdom. It is bordered to the north and west by the Celtic Sea, to the south by the English Channel, Cornwall has a population of 551,700 and covers an area of 3,563 km². Cornwall forms the westernmost part of the south-west peninsula of the island of Great Britain, and this area was first inhabited in the Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods. It continued to be occupied by Neolithic and then Bronze Age peoples, there is little evidence that Roman rule was effective west of Exeter and few Roman remains have been found. In the mid-19th century, however, the tin and copper mines entered a period of decline, subsequently, china clay extraction became more important and metal mining had virtually ended by the 1690s. Traditionally, fishing and agriculture were the important sectors of the economy. Railways led to a growth of tourism in the 20th century, however, the area is noted for its wild moorland landscapes, its long and varied coastline, its attractive villages, its many place-names derived from the Cornish language, and its very mild climate. Extensive stretches of Cornwall

Cornwall - Bodmin is a civil parish and major town in Cornwall, England, United Kingdom. It is situated south-west of Bodmin Moor, the extent of the civil parish corresponds fairly closely to that of the town so is mostly urban in character. It is

– Bodmin is a civil parish and major town in Cornwall, England, United Kingdom. It is situated south-west of Bodmin Moor, the extent of the civil parish corresponds fairly closely to that of the town so is mostly urban in character. It

– The Royal Navy is the United Kingdoms naval warfare force. Although warships were used by the English kings from the medieval period. The modern Royal Navy traces its origins to the early 16th century, from the middle

11. Royal Navy – The Royal Navy is the United Kingdoms naval warfare force. Although warships were used by the English kings from the medieval period. The modern Royal Navy traces its origins to the early 16th century, from the middle

German soldiers in a railway goods wagon near the front to the right in 1914. Early in the war, all sides expected the conflict to be a short

The "Trench for the Blackbirds" article by Les Rothamens

June, 1917
Royal Engineers

The Corps of Royal Engineers, usually just called the Royal Engineers (RE), and commonly known as the Sappers, is one...

Royal Engineers recruitment poster

Corps of Royal Engineers Cypher

The Royal Albert Hall, designed by Captain Francis Fowke RE

Drop Redoubt.

Bulldog Drummond

Hugh "Bulldog" Drummond is a British fictional character, created by H. C. McNeile and published under his pen name...

First edition cover of Bulldog Drummond

No-man's-land, where Drummond honed the skills he later used during his exploits

Gerald du Maurier, who first portrayed Drummond on stage in 1921

Poster for the 1922 film "Bulldog Drummond", based on McNeile's play of the same name

Interwar period

In the context of the history of the 20th century, the interwar period was the period between the end of the First...

Europe, 1923

Population densities in Europe, 1923

George V with the British and Dominion prime ministers at the 1926 Imperial Conference

Japanese poster promoting the Axis cooperation in 1938

Upper class

The upper class in modern societies is the social class composed of the wealthiest members of society, who also wield...

George V with the British and Dominion prime ministers at the 1926 Imperial Conference

Ball in colonial Chile by Pedro Subercaseaux. In Spain's American colonies, the upper classes were made up of Europeans and American born Spaniards and were heavily influenced by European trends.

The upmarket Harrods department store in London, 1909

First edition dust cover of Edith Wharton's 1920 Pulitzer Prize-winning novel The Age of Innocence, a story set in upper-class New York City in the 1870s

Fascism

Fascism is a form of radical authoritarian nationalism, characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of...

Charles Maurras

Enrico Corradini

Filippo Tommaso Marinetti, Italian modernist author of the Futurist Manifesto (1909) and later the co-author of the Fascist Manifesto (1919)

Bodmin

Bodmin (Cornish: Bosvena) is a civil parish and historic town in Cornwall, England, United Kingdom. It is situated...

Image: Bodmin Public Rooms geograph.org.uk 1904199

A Cornish cross on Old Callywith Road

St Petroc's Church

Berry Tower, all that remains of the Chapel of the Holy Rood

Cornwall

Cornwall (Cornish: Kernow) is a county and duchy in South West England in the United Kingdom. The county is...

Image: Os 2

"Cornwallian", shown on an early 18th-century map of "Saxon England" (and Wales), based on the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

Cliffs at Land's End

Souvenir flag outside a Cornish café

Royal Navy

The Royal Navy (RN) is the United Kingdom's naval warfare force. Although warships were used by the English kings from...

The Battle of Sluys as depicted in Froissart's Chronicles, late 14th century

A late 16th-century painting of the Spanish Armada in battle with English warships

The Battle of Scheveningen in 1653

The Dutch Raid on the Medway in 1667 during the Second Anglo-Dutch War

British Indian Army

The Indian Army was the principal army of the British Indian Empire before its dismantling in 1947. It was responsible...

A painting showing a scene of the 6th Madras Light Cavalry, circa 1845

The Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, 1896.

No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery with RML7 pounder "Steel Gun" Mountain Gun in Review Order. Left to right Naick, Havildar, Subadar (Sikhs) and Gunner (Punjabi Musalman) circa 1895.

The 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles in Waziristan during the Third Anglo-Afghan War.

Eastbourne

Eastbourne (Esborne) is a town, seaside resort and borough in the non-metropolitan county of East Sussex on the...

The beach at Eastbourne

St Mary's Church, Old Town, Eastbourne

Hove Stream running through Muscombe Gardens

Wish Tower Martello Tower in Eastbourne

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich

The Royal Military Academy (RMA) at Woolwich, in south-east London, was a British Army military academy for the...

Image: 2017 Woolwich, RMA 3

The Old Royal Military Academy, in use 1741–1904. The cadets were taught in the left-hand half of the building, the right providing a Board Room for the Ordnance Board.

View from the north west in 2015
Infectious microorganisms," reads the entry. "Wikipedia is here to dispel this harmful myth. "Most certainly, dropping food onto carpet cannot be seen as a guarantee ... will be in a sanitary condition when ingested - to imply such is both ignorant and dangerous given modern knowledge of

The Times is a British daily (Monday to Saturday) national newspaper based in London, England. It began in 1785 under

The Queen's Own in pith helmets and kilts during the 1898 offensive of the Anglo-Egyptian War

Canterbury Cathedral

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood was appointed commander of Aldershot Division in 1889. He played a significant part in the reconstruction of the original
camp.

A wounded British officer reading The Times's report of the end of the

The Times (United Kingdom) [videos]

The Times is a British daily (Wednesday to Saturday) national newspaper based in London, England. It began in 1785 under ...

Image: TheTimespapercover

Facebook video is now the top platform for video ads and is sustaining unprecedented engagement rates. Here's your complete guide to increasing reach, results, and revenue using Facebook video ads. Even though ads autoplay, customers have to be a little bit interested to watch more than 3 seconds. But customers who completed your Facebook video are very interested. You had a lot of chances to lose them—and they stuck with the video! The entire clip clocks in at just about five seconds. If you notice it in your Instagram feed, you’re likely to stop and watch the whole thing. They knew it would be tough to keep your attention—and they decided to work with that, by making it almost impossible to stop watching. Advanced tip #2. Think like a silent film artist. Destroyed in Seconds was a half-hour American television series that aired on Discovery Channel. Hosted by Ron Pitts, it features video segments of various things being destroyed fairly quickly (hence, "in seconds") such as planes crashing, explosions, wrecks, boats, boats, roads, race car accidents, fires ... Usually the nature of the show closely resembles Real TV. The show uses real video of real events, and commentary explaining the destruction portrayed. Most videos have stock sound effects added. There is an entire WWII entry dedicated to it and all its forms, from lavish props and epic period dramas, to Savory distribution dates and sombre subjects matters. Come see The Paradise, from 1990, has been identified as the ultimate Oscar-targeted film, but it failed to receive a single nomination. In Metal meatballs. Motherhood and the sad story of Lemmy Photo: Sheila Rock/REX/Shutterstock. Not just playground dogma, the five-second rule is apparently widespread. Fear not, because Wikipedia is here to dispel this harmful myth. "Most certainly, dropping food onto carpet cannot be seen as a guarantee that the food will be in a sanitary condition when ingested - to imply such is both ignorant and dangerous given modern knowledge of infectious microorganisms," reads the entry.