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Opening Extract from...

Whitaker's Little Book of Knowledge

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Editorial Staff

Editor and Principal Contributor: Nathan Joyce

Contributors: Oli Lurie, Ruth Northey and Joel Simons

Illustration Design: Oli Lurie

Executive Editor: Ruth Northey

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Most Expensive Items Sold on Ebay

- ❶ A 405ft yacht dubbed the 'Gigayacht', designed by naval architect Frank Mulder – \$168m (£104m) in 2006
- ❷ A Gulfstream II twin-engine private jet – \$4.9m (£3m) in 2001
- ❸ Lunch with American business magnate Warren Buffett – \$2.63m (£1.6m) in 2010
- ❹ Albert, Texas, a five-person Texan hamlet – \$2.5m (£1.5m) in 2007
- ❺ 1909 Honus Wagner baseball card, one of only 50 ever made – \$1.2m (£742,000) in 2000
- ❻ 2003 Enzo Ferrari sports car – £650,000 in 2004
- ❼ Samuel Allsopp's Arctic Ale c.1852, an extremely rare bottle of beer – \$503,300 (£311,000) in 2007
- ❽ Zagami Martian Meteorite, a valuable space-rock found in Nigeria – \$450,000 (£278,000) in 2006
- ❾ The ball hit by baseball star Barry Bonds for his 715th home run – \$220,100 (£136,000) in 2006
- ❿ *Bandai Stadium events*, a rare Nintendo video-game – \$41,300 (£25,500) in 2010

'Forbes Fictional Fifteen' in 2012**(The Richest Fictional Characters in the World: Top Ten)**

- ❶ Smaug, treasure-hoarding dragon from *The Hobbit* – \$62.0bn (£39.6bn)
- ❷ Flintheart Glomgold, Scottish-South African duck, corrupt business tycoon and enemy of Scrooge McDuck – \$51.9bn (£33.2bn)
- ❸ Carlisle Cullen, vampire patriarch from *Twilight* – \$36.3bn (£23.2bn)
- ❹ Jed Clampett, patriarch of the Beverly Hillbillies – \$9.8bn (£6.3bn)
- ❺ Tony Stark, engineer, industrialist and alter ego of superhero Iron Man – \$9.3bn (£5.9bn)
- ❻ Richie Rich, aged around ten-years-old, an only child and the richest kid in the world – \$8.9bn (£5.7bn)
- ❼ Charles Foster Kane, enigmatic and tragic newspaper tycoon in *Citizen Kane* – \$8.3bn (£5.3bn)
- ❽ Bruce Wayne, business magnate and alter ego of superhero Batman – \$6.9bn (£4.4bn)
- ❾ Forrest Gump, table-tennis player, shrimp boat captain and fortuitous investor – \$5.7bn (£3.6bn)
- ❿ Mr Monopoly, legendary property developer – \$2.5bn (£1.6bn)

Highest-earning Actors (2012) [Source: Forbes]

- 1 Tom Cruise – \$75m (£48m)
- 2 Leonardo Di Caprio – \$37m (£24m)
- 2 = Adam Sandler – \$37m (£24m)
- 4 Dwayne Johnson – \$36m (£23m)
- 5 Ben Stiller – \$33m (£21m)
- 6 = Sacha Baron Cohen – \$30m (£19m)
- 6 = Johnny Depp – \$30m (£19m)
- 6 = Will Smith – \$30m (£19m)
- 9 Mark Wahlberg – \$27m (£17m)
- 10 Taylor Lautner – \$26.5m (£17m)

Fastest Cars by Top Speed

- 1 Bugatti Veyron Super Sport – 267mph (430kph)
- 2 = Hennessey Venom GT – 260mph (418kph)
- 2 = Koenigsegg Agera R – 260mph (418kph)
- 4 = SSC Ultimate Aero – 257mph (414kph)
- 4 = 9ff GT9-R – 257mph (414kph)
- 6 Saleen S7 Twin-Turbo – 248mph (399kph)
- 7 Koenigsegg CCX – 245mph (394kph)
- 8 McLaren F1 – 240mph (386kph)
- 9 Zenvo ST1 – 233mph (375kph)
- 10 Gumpert Apollo – 225mph (362kph)

Best-selling Toys of all Time

- 1 ‘Nerf’ (Non-expanding Recreational Foam) assorted balls
- 2 Star Wars action figures
- 3 Barbie
- 4 Gameboy
- 5 Cabbage Patch Kids
- 6 Mr Potato Head
- 7 Zhu Zhu Pets (also known as Go Go Hamsters)
- 8 Pet Rock
- 9 The Slinky
- 10 The Viewmaster (with scenic reel of Mecca)

All-time Olympic Medals by Country

- 1 United States – 2,296 summer; 253 winter; 2,549 total
- 2 Soviet Union – 1,010 summer; 194 winter; 1,204 total
- 3 Germany – 851 summer; 248 winter; 1,099 total
- 4 Great Britain – 715 summer; 22 winter; 737 total

changeling (a child secretly exchanged by fairies for another child). As a punishment, Oberon calls for his servant **Puck** to find and apply a **potion** to **Titania's eyes**, which will make her **fall in love with the first man she sees**. **Demetrius is in love with Hermia, but she is in love with Lysander; Helena is in love with Demetrius, but he does not return her feelings**. Oberon witnesses Demetrius's cruelty to Helena, so **he orders Puck to apply the love potion** to his eyes. Puck **mistakenly applies the potion to Lysander**, who wakes up to see Helena, and **falls in love with her**. Oberon sees Demetrius pursuing Hermia and becomes angry that Puck didn't do as he asked, so he sends **Puck to fetch Helena**, while **he administers the potion to Demetrius** to make him fall in love with her when he wakes. Puck and Oberon both apply the potions and now **both Demetrius and Lysander love Helena**. Helena is convinced that their love is mere **mockery**, but **Hermia is furious with her for stealing Lysander**. Meanwhile, a band of **amateur actors** are rehearsing a play to be performed at Theseus and Hippolyta's wedding. Their leader, **Nick Bottom**, is spotted by Puck, who transforms his head into that of a **donkey**. His friends run away in fear, and the commotion **awakens the enchanted Titania, who falls in love with him**. Taking advantage of her infatuation with Bottom, Oberon **takes the changeling from Titania** before releasing Titania from the enchantment. He also instructs Puck to restore Bottom's head, and to apply the potion to Lysander's eyes. When the four of them wake, **Lysander is in love with Hermia and Demetrius is in love with Helena**. Theseus and Hippolyta arrive, and Theseus calls for a group wedding.

Much Ado about Nothing (1598-9)

Leonato, governor of **Messina**, receives news that a Spanish prince (**Don Pedro**) and his two officers (**Claudio** and **Benedick**), are coming to visit him. Claudio has a history with Leonato's daughter, **Hero**, and **falls in love with her again**. Meanwhile, **Benedick** and **Beatrice**, Leonato's niece, who have known and fought with each other for a long time, continue bickering. Benedick **swears he will never get married**, incredulous of Claudio's love for Hero. At a ball, Don Pedro attempts to help Claudio by wooing Hero on his behalf, but his vindictive brother, **Don John**, uses the opportunity to tell Claudio that Don Pedro is after his girl. But the misunderstanding is resolved between Claudio and his friend, and **Claudio proposes to Hero**. Shortly afterwards, Benedick and Beatrice's friends **hatch a plan to get the two enemies to admit their love** for each other, as Hero puts it: '**Some Cupid kills with arrows, some with traps**'. Claudio and Don Pedro speak of Beatrice's love for Benedick when they know him to be **eavesdropping**, and the women do the same with Beatrice listening in. Each responds by **resolving to requite the other's love**. Meanwhile, Don John makes another attempt at sabotaging Claudio's happiness. He gets his friend to flirt with Hero's chambermaid as though she were Hero herself, while placing Claudio in a position to observe. Claudio, believing Hero to be unfaithful, **mocks**

and **disparages** her at their wedding. Leonato publically disowns his daughter on hearing of her supposed disgrace. Hero faints. Amid the tumult, Beatrice and Benedick **openly declare their love for each other**. The local friar, believing in Hero's innocence, gets her to **fake her own death** to ignite Claudio's remorse. Fortunately, it turns out that a **watchman overheard** Don John hatching his evil plan, **exonerating Hero** from any impropriety. Claudio, remorseful, declares he will marry a cousin of Hero's as recompense. The cousin at the wedding **turns out to be Hero herself**. Don John is captured and happiness wins the day.

Othello (1601–2)

Othello, the **Moorish** general of the **Venetian army** is respected for his valued service to the state. However, he is nonetheless subjected to **racial prejudice** and is accused by senator **Brabantio** of **practising witchcraft to seduce his daughter, Desdemona**. Othello tells the senate how his stories, not witchcraft, won her heart. Othello is soon ordered to Cyprus to combat the invading Turks. Bitter and jealous of Othello's success, **Iago**, his standard-bearer, **plots against Othello while pretending to be his confidant**. He makes clear his plan to use **Cassio** – who was promoted up the ranks over him – as bait to ruin Othello and persuades Desdemona's disappointed suitor, **Roderigo**, to **pick a fight with Cassio**. Othello comes to quell the ruckus and **strips Cassio of his rank**. Iago then tells Cassio **to appeal to Desdemona** to get her husband to reinstate him, meanwhile **suggesting to Othello that Cassio is having an affair with his wife**. Next, Iago's wife, **Emilia**, comes across Desdemona's **handkerchief**, which was Othello's first gift to her. Upon request, Emilia hands it to Iago **who plants it in Cassio's room**. Iago orchestrates a scene watched from a distance by Othello, in which **Bianca**, a prostitute romantically involved with Cassio, **discovers the handkerchief and accuses Cassio of having another lover**. Iago persuades Othello that Desdemona is Cassio's lover and that **she received the handkerchief as a present from him**. Worked into a fit of jealousy, **Othello resolves to kill her and orders Iago to slay Cassio**. He steals into her bedroom **to smother her**. Emilia is horrified when she discovers Desdemona's dead body and calls for help. Othello attempts to justify his actions by accusing his wife of **adultery**, mentioning the handkerchief. Emilia, who now realises Iago's **treachery**, **outs her husband**, who stabs her. Othello wounds Iago and demands to know the reason **'why he hath ensnared my soul and body?'**, but Iago replies: **'Demand me nothing; what you know, you know:/From this time forth I never will speak word'**. Othello kills himself before he can be taken away.

Pericles, Prince of Tyre (1607–8)

King **Antiochus** has offered the **hand of his beautiful daughter** to any man who can solve the riddle he has devised, but at the price of death for an incorrect answer. **Pericles, Prince of Tyre**, manages to work out the answer but does not offer the

The Ways A Batsman Can Be Given Out

Type of dismissal	How the dismissal happens
Bowled	The bowler hits the stumps, knocking the bails off, with a delivery.
Caught	The batsman hits the ball in the air and one of the fielding team catch it before the ball bounces.
Leg Before Wicket (LBW) [See diagram below]	The bowler's delivery hits the batsman's body when it would have actually gone on to hit the stumps. In order for the batsman to be given out by the umpire, the bowler needs to appeal, which he does by shouting 'Howzat' (How is that?).
Run out	If the fielding team knock the bails off a wicket that the batsman is attempting to run to before he makes it to the popping crease.
Stumped	Similar to being run out, stumping occurs when the wicketkeeper knocks the bails off a wicket when the batsman has moved forward, away from his crease, in order to hit the ball.
Hit wicket (Infrequent)	The batsman being bowled to accidentally hits his wicket, knocking the bails off.
Hitting the ball twice (Infrequent)	Introduced as a law to protect close fielders, the batsman is given out if he makes contact with the ball twice unless he is protecting his wicket.
Obstructing the field (Infrequent)	If the batsman deliberately gets in the way of a fielder.
Handled the ball (Infrequent)	If the batsman deliberately touches the ball with his hand, eg to protect his wicket.
Timed out (Infrequent)	If the next batsman fails to arrive at the crease within three minutes of the previous batsman being given out.

The LBW Law

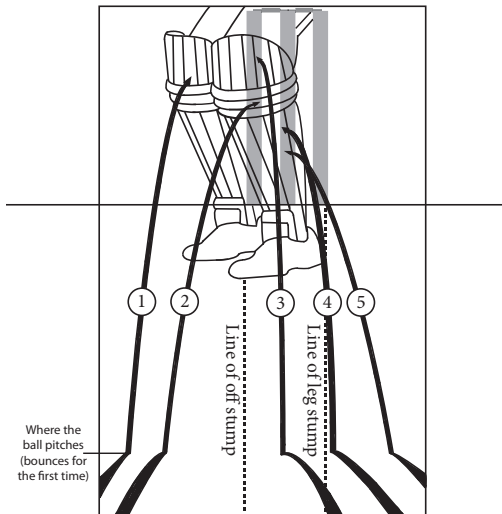
Example 1: **Not out** because the ball hits the batsman outside the line of the stumps

Example 2: Although the ball pitched outside the line of the stumps, it would have gone on to hit the stumps. However, the umpire can only give the batsman **out** if the batsman makes no attempt to hit the ball

Example 3: **Out** if the umpire believes that the ball would go on to hit the stumps

Example 4: **Out** as the ball pitched in the line of leg stump and would have gone on to hit the stumps

Example 5: **Not Out** as the ball pitched outside the line of leg stump



Glossary

Beamer: A delivery that reaches the batsman at head-height (illegal ball).

Corridor of uncertainty: Situated in an imaginary channel just outside the batsman's off stump, if a ball is pitched here, the batsman will often be unsure of whether to leave the ball or play it.

Declaration: A captain's decision to end the innings, usually performed when the batting team have accumulated enough runs to be sure to avoid defeat.

Duck: A term used if a batsman is dismissed without scoring a run.

Extras: Additional runs awarded to the batting team through errors committed by the fielding team, including wides, no balls, byes and leg byes (see table below).

THE 10 FILMS YOU SHOULD HAVE HEARD OF

Battleship Potemkin

Battleship Potemkin was made by legendary Russian director, Sergei Eisenstein, and released in 1925. A silent, propaganda film in which Eisenstein pioneered the use of montage, it recreates the crew's mutiny against the tsarist officers in 1905 after being served rotten meat in a soup. The ship pulls in to Odessa and finds that the local civilians are sympathetic to the mutineers, but the regime responds by executing hundreds on the Odessa steps, including women and children. The tsar's ships approach the *Potemkin*; the crew react by sending signals and lights, imploring the fleet to treat them as comrades in arms. The cannons are trained on *Potemkin* but it is finally allowed to pass through. The mutineers rejoice. The film was initially banned in West Germany, Britain and France for its violent scenes and revolutionary themes.

Amazing fact: Hitler's propaganda minister Joseph Goebbels described *Battleship Potemkin* as 'a marvellous film without equal in the cinema ... anyone who had no firm political conviction could become a Bolshevik after seeing the film'.

Citizen Kane

Written and directed by Orson Welles, *Citizen Kane* opens with the death of newspaper tycoon Charles Foster Kane, clutching a snow globe and uttering the word 'Rosebud'. Thompson, a reporter, is assigned the task of deciphering this word. As he investigates, the story unfolds through a number of flashbacks, and he discovers Kane's squalid upbringing, his abusive father, his questionable business successes, his egocentrism, his extramarital affair and the construction of his palatial home. Thompson also finds out that Kane's faults led to the loss of his fortune, friends and his cherished second wife. However, Thompson never finds out the significance of the word rosebud. The final shot sees workmen burning Kane's seemingly worthless possessions, including the sledge that he was riding the day that he was abandoned by his mother – the last day he was truly happy. On the side of the sledge is the word 'rosebud'.

Stars: Orson Welles, Joseph Cotten, Dorothy Comingore

Awards: Nominated for nine Academy Awards, winning one (Best Writing).

Amazing fact: *Citizen Kane* was based on William Randolph Hearst, a business mogul and head of a newspaper empire. Hearst did everything in his power to suppress the film's emergence into the public domain, including banning all his newspapers from reviewing it.

Once Upon a Time in the West

Directed by Sergio Leone, *Once Upon a Time in the West* is regarded as one of the greatest examples of the Western genre. The film centres on two story strands, the first involving a harmonica-playing stranger on a revenge mission against a cold-blooded murderer named Frank, and the second, a dispute over a vital patch of land containing the only water supply for 50 miles, which is crucial for the building of a railroad. The film features one of cinema's iconic opening scenes: three gunmen wait for a train to arrive, while a succession of mundane sounds penetrate the silence, building the tension superbly. The film ends in a duel between the man known as 'Harmonica' and Frank, before which we learn of Harmonica's motive in a flashback. Many years ago, Frank had strung up Harmonica's brother with a noose around his neck, forcing Harmonica to carry his brother's weight on his shoulders, before forcing a harmonica in his mouth. Harmonica finally collapsed from exhaustion, killing his brother. In the duel, Harmonica mortally wounds Frank. Frank asks his name, but Harmonica simply responds by placing a harmonica in Frank's mouth before he dies.

Stars: Henry Fonda, Charles Bronson, Claudia Cardinale

Amazing fact: Henry Fonda initially turned down the role of Frank. When he did accept the role, it was one of the first times in the western genre that the villain was played by the lead actor.

The Godfather

Considered the paradigmatic mob film and often topping lists of the greatest films of all time, *The Godfather* was based on a novel by Mario Puzo, and was directed by Francis Ford Coppola. It forms the first of a trilogy about an influential mafia family, the Corleones, and is set just after the Second World War. Vito Corleone (Marlon Brando) is the head of the family and is acknowledged as 'the Godfather'. His youngest son Michael (Al Pacino) has just returned after fighting for his country in the war and wants nothing to do with the family. The film charts Michael's progression from innocent outsider to ruthless crime-lord and ends with his coronation as Godfather following his father's death. The film's characterisation is one of its greatest strengths, with the assortment of villains portrayed with depth and insight, considered unusual in previous mob films.

Stars: Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, Diane Keaton

Awards: Three Academy Awards (Best Picture, Best Actor, Best Adapted Screenplay)

Amazing fact: Al Pacino boycotted the Academy Award ceremony because he was annoyed at being nominated for best supporting actor and not best actor. Pacino argued that he had more time on screen than his costar Marlon Brando (who won the Best Actor category that year) and therefore should have been nominated for the award.

No. of Series: 4 (130 episodes)

Classic quote: 'Sword of Omens, give me sight BEYOND sight.'

Did you know? A new *ThunderCats* animated series began airing on the Cartoon Network in July 2011.

DuckTales (1987–90)

DuckTales was an American animated television series revolving around the adventures of Scrooge McDuck and his great-nephews, Huey, Dewey and Louie. As the richest duck in the world, Scrooge McDuck is constantly looking for ways of both making more money but also protecting his vast fortune from the likes of the Beagle Boys and Flintheart Glomgold – his arch-nemesis. Supported by his great-nephews, Webbigail 'Webby' Vanderquack and hapless pilot Launchpad McQuack, Scrooge McDuck did whatever it took to protect both his family and his over-sized money vault.

No. of series: 4 (100 episodes)

Classic quote: 'Since I'm the richest duck in the world, I am going to celebrate by taking everyone out the world's biggest hamburger stand!' (Scrooge McDuck)

Did you know? The great-nephews originally lived with their uncle, Donald Duck, but were left in Scrooge's care when Donald joined the navy.

Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles (1987–96)

Based on a series of comic books originally released in the early 1980s, the internationally successful animation series – commonly abbreviated to *TMNT* – follows the adventures of a team of anthropomorphic, pizza-loving, teenage turtles. Under the guidance of former jujitsu master (and now humanoid rat) Splinter, Donatello, Michelangelo, Raphael and Leonardo do battle with arch-enemy Shredder while maintaining a low-profile in the sewers of a criminal-ridden Manhattan island. Spanning three animated series, four feature films, concert tours and countless food tie-ins, *TMNT* was one of the biggest-selling animated series of the late 1980s.

No. of series: 10 (193 episodes)

Classic quote: 'Heroes in a half-shell – TURTLE POWER!'

Did you know? Robbie Rist, who voiced Michelangelo in the 1987 feature-length film *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles*, publicly criticised film-director Michael Bay after it was reported that Bay was looking into significantly changing the turtles' back-story for a re-launch of the original film.

Baywatch (1989–99)

Baywatch premiered on NBC in the USA in 1989 and went on to become one of the most successful prime-time television shows of all time. The show revolved around the work of a team of lifeguards patrolling a stretch of beach in sunny California, with each episode focusing on both a significant event for the team to resolve and their 'off-beach' interpersonal relationships. David Hasselhoff's Mitch Buchannon was the show's mainstay protagonist and, along with support from the likes of Pamela Anderson, Yasmine Bleeth, and Carmen Electra, went on to star in over 240 episodes of the sun-kissed drama.

No of series: 11 (242 episodes)

Classic Quote: 'Uh . . . we just had a serious ordinance violation committed' (Mitch Buchannon)

Did you know? Hobie Buchannon, Mitch Buchannon's tearaway son, was played by two different actors during the show's run between 1989 and 1999. Brandon Call played him in the show's first season before the role was taken over by Jeremy Jackson for the remaining ten series and the spin-off feature-length film, *Baywatch: Hawaiian Wedding*.

Round the Twist (1989–2001)

Round the Twist was an Australian children's television programme, based on fantasy stories written by children's author Paul Jennings. The show centres around the magical adventures of three children – Pete, Linda and Bronson – who live with their widowed father Tony Twist in a mysterious and ghostly old lighthouse. In episodes ranging from 'Skeleton on the Dunny' – in which Bronson discovers a ghost in the lighthouse's outdoor toilet – to 'Without my Pants' – in which a ghost casts a spell on Pete causing him to blurt out 'without my pants' at the end of every sentence, *Round the Twist* remains one of the most entertaining and original children's television shows of all time.

No. of series: 4 series (52 episodes)

Classic quote: 'Have you ever, ever felt like this? How strange things happen, or are you going round the twist?'

Did you know? Tamsin West, who played the original Linda Twist in the first series, provided the vocals for the show's opening song. After a brief stint playing Emma Gordon in the long-running hit Australian television soap *Neighbours*, West returned to Queensland to concentrate on her singing career.

The Death of King George VI and the Accession of Queen Elizabeth II

As recorded in the 1953 edition

Home Affairs: The Royal House

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE KING

(1952) **Feb. 6.** The world was shocked to learn that King George VI, who had retired to rest in his usual health, passed peacefully away in his sleep at Sandringham. It was afterwards learned that cause of death was coronary thrombosis. The Queen and Princess Margaret were at Sandringham, and sad news was broken to the new Queen by Duke of Edinburgh in Kenya. Accession Council signed proclamation of Queen Elizabeth II. Messages of condolence were received from every part of the Commonwealth and in almost every country in the world warm tributes were paid.

QUEEN ELIZABETH II FLIES HOME

(1952) **Feb. 6.** The new sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II, was resting in her hunting lodge in Kenya when the Duke of Edinburgh broke to her the news of the death of King George. Her Majesty and the Duke drove to airfield at Nanyuki from where they flew to Entebbe, Uganda. There they took off for El Adem, Libya, after being delayed by sudden electrical storm. 7. Queen Elizabeth and her husband arrived at London Airport after flying from El Adem. Duke of Gloucester welcomed Her Majesty, and when she alighted she was greeted by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Attlee, and leading Privy Councillors. The Queen drove to Clarence House where Queen Mary awaited her. 8. At her first Privy Council Her Majesty made her Accession Declaration, in which she expressed her resolve to follow her father's shining example of service and devotion. The accession was proclaimed with picturesque ceremonial throughout Britain and the Commonwealth.

The Queen's Coronation

As recorded in the 1954 edition

Home Affairs: The Royal House

QUEEN ELIZABETH IS CROWNED

(1953) **June 2.** With traditional ceremony and a religious symbolism that stirred millions of people throughout the world, Queen Elizabeth II was crowned in Westminster Abbey, receiving the acclaim of hundreds of thousands of her subjects as, with the Duke of Edinburgh, she made her royal progress through the capital before and after the impressive service. Great throngs lined the decorated streets but even larger multitudes, in their homes and in places of assembly, saw by means of television or heard by wireless, all but the most sacred and personal portions of the ceremony. In the Abbey the Queen, with superb grace and dignity, made the ancient promises to govern well, and confirmed those promises with solemn oath, and after

the anointing beneath canopy of cloth of gold and the presentation of the regalia the Archbishop of Canterbury placed the Crown upon her head to the cry from all over the Abbey of “God Save the Queen” and the sound of fanfares. Her Majesty then ascended the throne and the peers, led by Her Majesty’s own consort, swore the oath of homage, after which the whole congregation acclaimed their sovereign. The Coronation was completed and shortly afterwards the Queen, the central figure of a colourful procession, left the Abbey to meet again her people, waiting patiently in showers of rain, to show their affection. All the members of the Royal Family were present, including for a time, which covered the actual crowning, the young Duke of Cornwall, in the care of the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. The Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth, with Sir Winston Churchill at their head, were also there, as were representatives of all the nations. A great roar of cheering met the Queen when, with her husband and wearing her crown, she set out in the golden coach on the longer return journey to the Palace, and the enthusiasm continued throughout the slow progress home. Afterwards the vast concourse near the Mall flocked to the front of the forecourt and presently Her Majesty, her husband and children and all the members of the Royal Family came to the balcony to watch the brilliantly executed fly-past of the Royal Air Force in honour of their sovereign. Other balcony appearances followed and in the evening Her Majesty broadcast to the Commonwealth and Europe and declared that her abiding memory of the day would be not only the solemnity and beauty of the ceremony but the inspiration of the loyalty and affection of her people. At dusk she pressed switch which turned on illuminations and searchlights and was signal for lighting of bonfires and celebrations all over the United Kingdom.

Man’s First Landing on the Moon

As recorded in the 1970 edition

Science, Discovery and Invention in 1969

With the words “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind,” American astronaut Neil Armstrong realized an age-old dream of humanity when he took the first step on the surface of the Moon at 3.56am. B.S.T. on Monday, July 21, 1969. America’s £10,000,000,000 programme for landing a man on the Moon in this current decade had come to success sooner than many would have believed even a short year before. Perhaps the words uttered by Armstrong were a little uncharacteristic of the more laconic comments he made during the nine days in which the world’s gaze was fixed, *via* television, on *Apollo 11* and its historic journey. But they did elicit an immediate response from the millions watching the strange shadowy scene as the American foot in the heavy boot of the spaceman’s outfit lowered hesitantly to the lunar surface. Armstrong, with his colleagues, Col. Michael Collins and Col. Edwin (Buzz) Aldrin, took off from Cape Kennedy in their

FACTS AND FIGURES

A selection of facts and figures from the *Whitaker's Almanack* archive

Agricultural Statistics, Great Britain

	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Acres	Acres	Acres
1866	3,350,394	2,237,329	2,759,923
1867	3,367,876	2,159,164	2,750,487
1868	3,646,260	2,149,201	2,753,240
1868 over	*278,384	†109,963	*2,753
1867	or 8.2 pr ct.	or 4.0 pr ct.	or 0.3 pr ct.
1868 over	*295,866	†88,128	†6,683
1866	or 8.8 pr ct.	or 4.0 pr ct.	or 0.3 pr ct.
Total Number of Live Stock, June 25.			
1867	4,993,034	28,219,101	2,966,970
1868	5,416,159	30,685,980	2,303,857
1868 over	*423,120	*1,766,879	†663,122
1867	or 8.5 pr ct.	or 6.1 pr ct.	or 22.3 pr ct.
Increase (*) or Decrease (†).			

The amount of land under potatoes in 1868 was 539,554 acres, against 492,217 in 1867 and 498,843 in 1866.

The acreage under hops in 1868 was 64,488, against 64,284 in 1867, and 56,578 in 1866.

It is computed that the extra produce of wheat from the extended acreage under cultivation will be 1,200,000 quarters, which added to the extra yield per acre, will give a surplus wheat yield of 3,000,000 quarters for 1868 over the preceding year.

Probabilities of Life

From the 1869 edition

It will be seen that of 100,000 boys alive at 3, but 94,417 will reach the age of 10, while of girls the number will be 94,551. At 50 the difference is much greater; of females there will then be 65,237 alive, and but 59,123 males. Nine females may reach the age of 100, but none of the other sex.

Average Heights and Weights

From the 1953 edition

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height	Average Weight
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

Immigration and Emigration

United Kingdom Passenger Movement 1950 (Including Pleasure Cruises)

	Inwards	Outwards
<i>By Sea:</i>		
Irish Republic	644,000	629,000
Continent of Europe	1,357,000	1,312,000
Out of Europe	269,000	332,000
<i>By Air</i>	710,000	723,000
TOTAL	2,980,000	2,996,000

Tourists in Great Britain

The total number of foreign visitors arriving in this country rose from 603,000 in 1950 to over 690,000 in 1951, not including tourists from the Republic of Ireland. The large increase in the number of tourists in 1951 is largely accounted for by an increase of 61,000 in the number of foreign visitors from Europe and an increase of over 18,000 in the number of visitors from the Commonwealth.

127,000 United States citizens and 36,000 Canadians visited the United Kingdom in 1951. Tourist earnings from the Dollar Area in the year totalled \$69,000,000 (£24,643,000 approximately). The number of visitors from Germany increased by 71 per cent from 24,000 in 1950 to 41,000 in 1951. Expenditure of all overseas visitors in the United Kingdom in 1951 amounted to £73,000,000 compared with £60,900,000 in 1950.

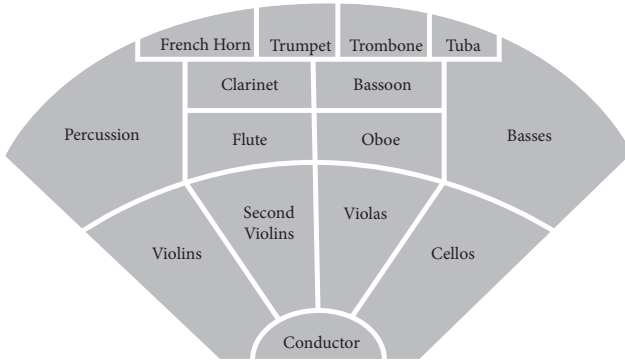
READY REFERENCE

Rabbits	bury, colony, nest, warren	Spiders	cluster, clutter
Raccoons	nursery	Squirrels	drey
Rats	colony	Starlings	chattering, murmuration
Ravens	unkindness	Swans	bank, wedge, whiteness
Rhinoceros	crash	Tigers	ambush
Rooks	clamour, parliament	Toads	knab, knot
Seals	harem, herd, pod, rookery	Turkeys	posse, raffle, rafter
Snakes	nest, pit	Turtles	bale, dule, turn
Snipe	walk, whisper, wish, wisp	Wasps	bike, herd, nest, pledge
Sparrows	host, quarrel	Whales	herd, pod, school

NAMES OF MALE, FEMALE AND YOUNG ANIMALS

Animal	Male	Female	Young
Ant	drone	queen, worker	larvae
Bear	boar	sow	cub
Cat	tom	queen	kitten
Deer	buck, stag	doe	fawn
Donkey	jack, jackass	jennet, jenny colt,	foal
Elephant	bull	cow	calf
Fox	reynard	vixen	kit, cub, pup
Giraffe	bull	doe	calf
Goat	buck, billy	doe, nanny	kid, billy
Goose	gander	goose	gosling
Gorilla	male	female	infant
Hedgehog	boar	sow	pup, piglet
Hippopotamus	bull	cow	calf
Mouse	buck	doe	kitten, pinkie, pup
Rabbit	buck	doe	kit
Sheep	buck, ram	ewe, dam	lamb, lambkin, cosset
Swan	cob	pen	cygnet
Whale	bull	cow	calf

ARRANGEMENT OF THE ORCHESTRA



MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS AND SECTIONS

Term	Meaning
Aria	A self-contained piece for solo voice, often with an accompaniment and occurring within a larger work
Canon	A device in which one melody is repeated, often with creative variation, at regular overlapping intervals
Concerto	A work, usually in three parts, for orchestra and one or more solo instruments
Étude	French 'study': a piece, often difficult, originally designed to help perfect a particular technique or style
Mass	A sacred composition for choir (either accompanied or <i>a cappella</i>) in which the Eucharistic liturgy is set to music
Nocturne	A piece inspired by, or evocative of, the night
Opera	A composition in which vocal and orchestral scores are combined to create a piece of dramatic narrative theatre
Oratorio	A large work for choir, orchestra and soloist, similar to an opera but with a focus on sacred topics
Requiem	A mass for the dead
Rhapsody	A lively, one-movement work, often patriotic
Sonata	An instrumental piece for one or two instruments, often comprising four movements: fast, slow, moderate, fast
Symphony	An orchestral piece, generally in several movements
Toccata	An instrumental piece, often designed to demonstrate the dexterity and technical proficiency of a performer