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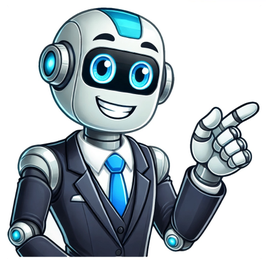

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For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. , the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 109,638 active editors 7,014,655 articles in English HMS Neptune was a dreadnought battleship built for the Royal Navy in the first decade of the 20th century, the sole ship of her class. Laid down at HM Dockyard, Portsmouth, in January 1909, she was the first British battleship to be built with superfiring guns. Shortly after her completion in 1911, she carried out trials of an experimental fire-control director and then became the flagship of the Home Fleet. Neptune became a private ship in early 1914 and was assigned to the 1st Battle Squadron. The ship became part of the Grand Fleet when it was formed shortly after the beginning of the First World War in August 1914. Aside from participating in the Battle of Jutland in May 1916, and the inconclusive action of 19 August several months later, her service during the war generally consisted of routine patrols and training in the North Sea. Neptune was deemed obsolete after the war and was reduced to reserve before being sold for scrap in 1922 and subsequently broken up. (Full article...) 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Casani Richard Gerald Jordan Franco Testa Raymond Laflamme Gertrud Leutenegger Maria Voce Nominate an article June 28: Vidovdan in Serbia Ned Kelly 1880 – Police captured Australian bank robber and cultural icon Ned Kelly (pictured) after a gun battle in Glenrowan, Victoria. 1895 – The U.S. Court of Private Land Claims ruled that James Reavis's claim to 18,600 sq mi (48,000 km2) of land in present-day Arizona and New Mexico was "wholly fictitious and fraudulent". 1904 – In the worst maritime disaster involving a Danish merchant ship, SS Norge ran aground on Hasselwood Rock and sank in the North Atlantic, resulting in more than 635 deaths. 1950 – Korean War: South Korean forces began the Bodo League massacre, summarily executing tens of thousands of suspected North Korean sympathizers. 1969 – In response to a police raid at the Stonewall Inn in New York City, groups of gay and transgender people began demonstrations, a watershed event for the worldwide gay rights movement. Charles Cruft (b. 1852)Olga Sapphire (b. 1907)Meralda Warren (b. 1959)Aparna Rao (d. 2005) More anniversaries: June 27 June 28 June 29 Archive By email List of days of the year About Myosotis scorpioides, the water forget-me-not, is a herbaceous perennial flowering plant in the borage family, Boraginaceae. It is native to Europe and Asia, but is widely distributed elsewhere, including much of North America, as an introduced species and sometimes a noxious weed. It is an erect to ascending plant of up to 70 cm, bearing small (8–12 mm) flowers that become blue when fully open and have yellow centers. It is usually found in damp or wet habitats, such as bogs, ponds, streams, ditches, fen, and rivers. This focus-stacked photograph shows a water forget-me-not growing in Niitvälja bog, Estonia. Photograph credit: Ivar Leidus Recently featured: Whitehead's trogon Atacamite Turban Head eagle Archive More featured pictures Community portal – The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements. Village pump – Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news – Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. Teahouse – Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Help desk – Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia. Reference desk – Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics. Content portals – A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. 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Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles العربية Deutsch Español فارسی Français Italiano Nederlands 日本語 Polski Português Русский Svenska Українська Tiếng Việt 中文 250,000+ articles Bahasa Indonesia Bahasa Melayu Bân-lâm-gú Български Català Čeština Dansk Eesti Ελληνικά Esperanto Euskara עברית Հայերեն Magyar Norsk bokmål Română Simple English Slovenčina Srpski Srpskohrvatski Suomi Türkçe Oʻzbekcha 50,000+ articles Asturianu Azərbaycanca [illegible] Bosanski کوردی Frysk Gaeilge Galego Hrvatski ქართული Kurdî Latviešu Lietuvių [illegible] Македонски [illegible] Norsk nynorsk [illegible] Shqip Slovenščina [illegible] اردو Retrieved from " 2Battleship formation of the Royal Navy For the German counterpart during World War I, see I Battle Squadron. 1st Battle SquadronThe 1st Battle Squadron at sea, April 1915Active1912–1945Country United KingdomBranch Royal NavyTypeSquadronSize x BattleshipsPart ofGrand FleetMilitary unit The 1st Battle Squadron was a naval squadron of the British Royal Navy consisting of battleships. The 1st Battle Squadron was initially part of the Royal Navy's Grand Fleet. After World War I the Grand Fleet was reverted to its original name, the Atlantic Fleet. The squadron changed composition often as ships were damaged, retired or transferred. As an element in the Grand Fleet, the Squadron participated in the Battle of Jutland.[1] On 5 August 1914, the squadron was constituted as follows:[2] HMS Marlborough HMS Collingwood HMS Colossus HMS Hercules HMS Neptune HMS St. Vincent HMS Superb HMS Vanguard Revenge and Hercules en route to Jutland with the sixth division. During the Battle of Jutland, the composition of the 1st Battle Squadron was as follows:[1] Sixth Division HMS Marlborough Flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney; Captain G. P. Ross; HMS Revenge Captain E. B. Kiddle; HMS Hercules Captain L. Clinton-Baker; HMS Agincourt Captain H. M. Doughty; Fifth Division HMS Colossus Flagship of Rear Admiral E. F. A. Gaunt; Captain A. D. P. R. Pound; HMS Collingwood Captain J. C. Ley; HMS St. Vincent Captain W. W. Fisher; HMS Neptune Captain V. H. G. Bernard; HMS Revenge Following the Battle of Jutland, the 1st Battle Squadron was reorganized, with Colossus, Hercules, St. Vincent, Collingwood and Neptune all transferred to the 4th Battle Squadron. In January 1917, the squadron was constituted as follows:[3] HMS Marlborough HMS Agincourt HMS Benbow – joined July, 1916 HMS Canada HMS Emperor of India – joined July, 1916 HMS Revenge HMS Royal Oak – joined May, 1916 HMS Royal Sovereign – joined June, 1916 By 1918, Agincourt had been transferred to the 2nd Battle Squadron, and Resolution, Ramillies and Iron Duke had joined the squadron on completion.[4] For many years the squadron served in the Mediterranean as the main British battle force there. On 3 September 1939 the 1st Battle Squadron, serving in the Mediterranean Fleet, consisted of Barham, Warspite and Malaya, with headquarters at Alexandria, Egypt, under the command of Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton.[5] In December 1943 the Squadron was under the command of Vice Admiral Arthur Power. In January 1944 the Eastern Fleet was reinforced by HMS Queen Elizabeth, HMS Renown, HMS Valiant, HMS Illustrious, HMS Unicorn and seven destroyers. The Admiralty sent this force out to India under the title of the First Battle Squadron.[6] From November 1944, the squadron served in the British Pacific Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Henry Rawlings, who also served as Second-in-Command of the Fleet. It consisted of HMS King George V, HMS Howe, HMS Duke of York and HMS Anson at various times. Commanders were as follows:[7] Vice-Admiral Sir Stanley Colville (1912–14) Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly (June–December 1914) Admiral Sir Cecil Burney (1914–16) Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (1916–19) Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (1919–21) Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (1921–22) Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair (1922–24) Rear-Admiral William Fisher (1924–25) Rear-Admiral Cecil Staveley (1925–26) Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Hodges (1926–27) Vice-Admiral Sir John Kelly (1927–29) Vice-Admiral Howard Kelly (1929–30) Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher (1930–32) Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse (1932–34) Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Forbes (1934–36) Vice-Admiral Hugh Binney (1936–38) Rear-Admiral Ralph Leatham (1938–39) Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton (January–November 1939) Rear-Admiral Henry Pridham-Wippell (July–October 1940) Vice-Admiral John Tovey (October–December 1940) Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (1940–41) Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (1941–42) Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Power (1943–44) Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (1944–45) Post holders included:[8] Rear-Admiral Charles E. Madden, 5 January 1912 – 10 November 1912 Rear-Admiral The Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, 10 December 1912 – 10 December 1913 Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, 10 December 1913 – 25 August 1915 Rear-Admiral Ernest Gaunt, 25 August 1915 – 12 June 1916 Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, 12 June 1916 – 30 November 1916 Rear-Admiral Sir William C. M. Nicholson, 1 December 1916 – 20 March 1919 Rear-Admiral The Hon. Victor A. Stanley, 1 April 1919 – 1 April 1920 Rear-Admiral Henry M. Doughty, 24 March 1920 – 14 April 1921 Rear-Admiral Sir Rudolf W. Bentinck, 3 May 1921 – 3 May 1922 Rear-Admiral Arthur A. M. Duff, 3 May 1922 Rear-Admiral William A. H. Kelly, 3 May 1923 Rear-Admiral William H. D. Boyle, 3 May 1924 – 3 May 1924 Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 – 7 September 1925 Rear-Admiral Cecil M. Staveley, 15 October 1925 – 1 October 1926 Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1926 Rear-Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, 1 October 1927 Rear-Admiral William M. Kerr, 20 March 1928 – 5 April 1929 Rear-Admiral The Hon. Reginald A. R. P.-E.-E.-Drax, 12 April 1929 – 26 April 1930 Rear-Admiral Henry D. Pridham-Wippell, 8 May 1940 – 24 October, 1941 ^ a b Macintyre, Donald. Jutland Evans Brothers Ltd. 1957; ISBN 0-330-20142-5 ^ Dittmar, F.J & Colledge J.J., British Warships 1914–1919 Ian Allan, London. 1972; ISBN 0-7110-0380-7 ^ Dittmar, F.J & Colledge J.J., British Warships 1914–1919 Ian Allan, London. 1972; ISBN 0-7110-0380-7 pp20 ^ Dittmar, F.J & Colledge J.J., British Warships 1914–1919 Ian Allan, London. 1972; ISBN 0-7110-0380-7 pp24 ^ Orbat.com/Niehorster, Mediterranean Fleet, 3 September 1939, accessed May 2008 ^ Jackson, Ashley (2006). The British Empire and the Second World War. Continuum International Publishing Group. p. 301. ISBN 1-85285-417-0. ^ "Royal Navy Senior Appointments" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on 11 July 2011. Retrieved 4 October 2014. ^ Harley, Simon; Lovell, Tony. "First Battle Squadron (Royal Navy) - The Dreadnought Project". www.dreadnoughtproject.org. Harley and Lovell, 27 December 2016. Retrieved 15 February 2018. First Battle Squadron at DreadnoughtProject.org Royal Navy History Composition of the Grand Fleet Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 1st Battle Squadron External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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