

Chapter 1 : Fire Fighting, Ancient And Modern Aka Lambeth - British Path©

Ancient Fire, Modern Fire is an excellent resource on fire and fire safety, and should be on the shelves of educators and families, all fire service professionals, injury prevention specialists, juvenile firesetter intervention specialists, and mental health professionals.

These five elements are sometimes associated with the five platonic solids. The four classical elements of Empedocles and Aristotle illustrated with a burning log. The log releases all four elements as it is destroyed. Sicilian philosopher Empedocles ca. Fire is both hot and dry. Water is both cold and wet. Earth is both cold and dry. A classic diagram has one square inscribed in the other, with the corners of one being the classical elements, and the corners of the other being the properties. Aristotle added a fifth element, aether, as the quintessence, reasoning that whereas fire, earth, air, and water were earthly and corruptible, since no changes had been perceived in the heavenly regions, the stars cannot be made out of any of the four elements but must be made of a different, unchangeable, heavenly substance. As described in this book: And Isis answer made: Of living things, my son, some are made friends with fire, and some with water, some with air, and some with earth, and some with two or three of these, and some with all. And, on the contrary, again some are made enemies of fire, and some of water, some of earth, and some of air, and some of two of them, and some of three, and some of all. For instance, son, the locust and all flies flee fire; the eagle and the hawk and all high-flying birds flee water; fish, air and earth; the snake avoids the open air. Whereas snakes and all creeping things love earth; all swimming things love water; winged things, air, of which they are the citizens; while those that fly still higher love the fire and have the habitat near it. Not that some of the animals as well do not love fire; for instance salamanders, for they even have their homes in it. Each soul, accordingly, while it is in its body is weighted and constricted by these four. According to Galen, these elements were used by Hippocrates in describing the human body with an association with the four humours: He maintained that each of the elements has three properties. Fire is sharp, subtle, and mobile while its opposite, earth, is blunt, dense, and immobile; they are joined by the intermediate elements, air and water, in the following fashion:

Chapter 2 : Cernunnos: ancient and modern " Celtic Fire

Manse Ahmad talks about the importance of fire and talks about the how ingenious early humans were in creating fire, something that is so easy for us to do t.

Rome[edit] The first ever Roman fire brigade of which we have any substantial history was created by Marcus Licinius Crassus. Marcus Licinius Crassus was born into a wealthy Roman family around the year BC, and acquired an enormous fortune through in the words of Plutarch "fire and rapine. Crassus filled this void by creating his own brigade" men strong"which rushed to burning buildings at the first cry of alarm. Upon arriving at the scene, however, the fire fighters did nothing while their employer bargained over the price of their services with the distressed property owner. If Crassus could not negotiate a satisfactory price, his men simply let the structure burn to the ground, after which he offered to purchase it for a fraction of its value. Emperor Nero took the basic idea from Crassus and then built on it to form the Vigiles in AD 60 to combat fires using bucket brigades and pumps, as well as poles, hooks and even ballistae to tear down buildings in advance of the flames. The Vigiles patrolled the streets of Rome to watch for fires and served as a police force. The later brigades consisted of hundreds of men, all ready for action. When there was a fire, the men would line up to the nearest water source and pass buckets hand in hand to the fire. Rome suffered a number of serious fires, most notably the fire on 19 July AD 64 which eventually destroyed two thirds of Rome. A fire extinguisher pump from This picture published in shows firefighters tackling a fire in London using hand-pumped engines. In Europe , firefighting was quite rudimentary until the 17th century. London suffered great fires in , , , and above all in the Great Fire of London. Prior to this fire, London had no organized fire protection system. Insurance brigades would only fight fires at buildings the company insured. These buildings were identified by fire insurance marks. The key breakthrough in firefighting arrived in the 17th century with the first fire engines. Manual pumps, rediscovered in Europe after allegedly used in Augsburg in and in Nuremberg in , were only force pumps and had a very short range due to the lack of hoses. German inventor Hans Hautsch improved the manual pump by creating the first suction and force pump and adding some flexible hoses to the pump. Constructed of flexible leather and coupled every 50 feet 15 m with brass fittings. The length remains the standard to this day in mainland Europe whilst in the UK the standard length is either 23m or 25m. The fire engine was further developed by the Dutch inventor, merchant and manufacturer, John Lofting " who had worked with Jan Van der Heyden in Amsterdam. There was a glowing description of the firefighting ability of his device in The London Gazette of 17 March , after the issue of the patent. In the print three fire plaques of early insurance companies are shown, no doubt indicating that Lofting collaborated with them in firefighting. A later version of what is believed to be one of his fire engines has been lovingly restored by a retired firefighter, and is on show in Marlow Buckinghamshire where John Lofting moved in Patents only lasted for fourteen years and so the field was open for his competitors after Richard Newsham of Bray in Berkshire just 8 miles from Lofting produced and patented an improved engine in Royal Patent Office patent and patent and soon dominated the fire engine market in England. Newsham himself died in but his company continued making fire engines under other managers and names into the s. The city burghers later appointed eight prominent citizens to the "Rattle Watch" - these men volunteered to patrol the streets at night carrying large wooden rattles. On January 27, the first fire engine company went into service with its captain foreman Thomas Atkins. Prior to this time, private fire brigades competed with one another to be the first to respond to a fire because insurance companies paid brigades to save buildings. The first known female firefighter Molly Williams took her place with the men on the dragropes during the blizzard of and pulled the pumper to the fire through the deep snow. In , 70 percent of firefighters in the United States were volunteer. In the following years, other fire brigades were created in the large French cities. Around that time appeared the current French word pompier "firefighter" , whose literal meaning is "pumper. This was decided because people always waited until the last moment to call the fire brigades to avoid paying the fee, and it was often too late to stop fires. From on, the French fire brigades became para-military units and received uniforms. In the use of a protective helmet for firefighters was recommended by King Louis XV , but it took many more

years before the measure was actually enforced on the ground. There were no full-time paid firefighters in America until 1862. Even after the formation of paid fire companies in the United States, there were disagreements and often fights over territory. New York City companies were famous for sending runners out to fires with a large barrel to cover the hydrant closest to the fire in advance of the engines. In 1852, the Sandgate Fire Brigade, Queensland, Australia, outside the Sandgate Fire-Brigade Station in Sandgate, Queensland, drawing from the century-old experience of the gardes-pompes, is generally attributed as creating the first "professional" firefighters, known as Sapeurs-Pompiers " Sappers -Firefighters" , from the French Army. Created under the Commandant of Engineers in 1852, the company was organized after a fire at the ballroom in the Austrian Embassy in Paris which injured several dignitaries. In the UK, the Great Fire of London in 1666 set in motion changes which laid the foundations for organised firefighting in the future. In the wake of the Great Fire, the City Council established the first fire insurance company, "The Fire Office", in 1696, which employed small teams of Thames watermen as firefighters and provided them with uniforms and arm badges showing the company to which they belonged. However, the first organised municipal fire brigade in the world was established in Edinburgh , Scotland , when the Edinburgh Fire Engine Establishment was formed in 1769, led by James Braidwood. London followed in 1790 with the London Fire Engine Establishment. On April 1, 1853, the Cincinnati Fire Department became the first full-time paid professional fire department in the United States, and the first in the world to use steam fire engines. Internal combustion engine fire engines arrived in 1872, built in the United States, leading to the decline and disappearance of steam engines by 1880.

Chapter 3 : Classical element - Wikipedia

Understanding and Living With Our Friend and Foe Creating fire is easy, yet understanding and learning to live with this friend and foe has never been easy; stopping fire is a dangerous—often deadly—pursuit.

In my stories, the man was just that—a mortal, one perhaps dangerous, the embodiment of the Scottish saorsa, the wild place. The ancient idea of an antlered deity still intrigues me. This article is no more than a brief look at of the horned god as he appears in western especially Celtic tradition and persists even into modern times. Pan is usually portrayed as a satyr, a man with cloven feet, often with horns, playing a reed instrument. The sexual overtones are obvious in this piece originally discovered at Pompeii [Wiki, copy of marble sculpture by Heliodoros. Object in the collection of the Naples Museum of Archeology. Photo,] In many myths and images his sexual potency is celebrated with nary a blush. Such activity obviously runs in the family. How else to explain the cloven footgear? The most persistent image and mythos of an antlered god aside from the modern Wicca tradition is Cernunnos. Scholars think the torc may represent wealth or status. In my novel *Warrior, Come Again* the scholar Jaythor describes the god to a fidgety audience: A half-man, half stag, one whose legacy goes back as far as the Greek Pan. Or perhaps even farther. One endowed with horns, who lives in the shelter of trees, and takes his strength from the power of Earth itself. He embraces the notion of fertility as well as the end of days. They are blue-painted with the woad plant, covered head to toe by markings to resemble a stag. And their leader is said to be twice the size of a normal man. It may have started with the Greeks, or it may even be a separate tradition with the first Italic tribes their god Faunus, then traveled over to Gaul and other Celtic locales with the spread of Roman civilization-cum-conquest, and lasted at least until the last century. Original cover of wind in the willows. This image of a squatting Cernunos with his torc, dark as it is, may be the best representation of the archetype that lurks in our collective psyche. Pan and his transmutations are, for me, a reflection of our deepest fantasies. Jung was right—such mythic images ride wild in the ganglia of all our brains, facets of our human nature. I keep the sensuality but couple it with a kind of wild innocence in the form of a young Scottish man. His name Oisean is itself taken from a Celtic myth about a boy disguised as a fawn.

Chapter 4 : Blandford Fires ancient and modern | Dorset Life - The Dorset Magazine

Blandford Fires ancient and modern Ian Kennedy on how the town coped with two very different fires. Published in June ' As an accidental fire gutted Blandford's historic Old Brewery in March this year, the townsfolk might well have contemplated the catastrophe that befell their forebears some years ago.

Find articles by Philip E. Brubaker Find articles by Linda B. Brown Find articles by Thomas A. Kennedy Find articles by Alison T. Provided significant input to the manuscript: Gathered and summarized data on modern tundra fires: Oversaw 14C dating and assisted in chronology development: Counted pollen from Xindi Lake: Counted pollen from Ruppert Lake: Copyright This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Public Domain declaration which stipulates that, once placed in the public domain, this work may be freely reproduced, distributed, transmitted, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for any lawful purpose. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Public Domain declaration, which stipulates that, once placed in the public domain, this work may be freely reproduced, distributed, transmitted, modified, built upon, or otherwise used by anyone for any lawful purpose. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Understanding feedbacks between terrestrial and atmospheric systems is vital for predicting the consequences of global change, particularly in the rapidly changing Arctic. Fire is a key process in this context, but the consequences of altered fire regimes in tundra ecosystems are rarely considered, largely because tundra fires occur infrequently on the modern landscape. We present paleoecological data that indicate frequent tundra fires in northcentral Alaska between 14, and 10, years ago. Although paleoclimate interpretations and data from modern tundra fires suggest that increased burning was aided by low effective moisture, vegetation cover clearly played a critical role in facilitating the paleofires by creating an abundance of fine fuels. These records suggest that greater fire activity will likely accompany temperature-related increases in shrub-dominated tundra predicted for the 21st century and beyond. Increased tundra burning will have broad impacts on physical and biological systems as well as on land-atmosphere interactions in the Arctic, including the potential to release stored organic carbon to the atmosphere. The fate of this vast carbon stock has become a major concern to global-change scientists because its release to the atmosphere could exacerbate CO₂-related climate change [2] – [6]. Unfortunately, uncertainty about a number of ecosystem processes hampers predictions of future tundra carbon cycling and the potential consequences to the climate system. One of the most important processes is how vegetation and climate change will alter fire regimes of tundra regions [2] , [6] , [7]. Available evidence suggests that ongoing vegetation and climate change could significantly increase the rate of burning in northern tundra [8] , which is currently dominated by low-biomass communities graminoids, herbs, and dwarf shrubs that seldom burn [e. In particular, a marked increase in shrub abundance and density, likely resulting from climate warming [10] , is changing the physiognomic structure of arctic and subarctic regions. Unfortunately, short observational fire records [e. The paleoecological approach circumvents these limitations and offers the only way to obtain long-term empirical records of fire and vegetation change relevant for understanding tundra fire regimes under future climate and vegetation scenarios.

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For if ever a town was shaped by fire it is Blandford Forum where, on 4 June, almost 90 per cent of its buildings were razed to the ground in a single afternoon. That so few people were killed – it is thought between twelve and sixteen perished – was little short of a miracle, but some three thousand souls were left without shelter as homes, workshops, commercial premises and places of worship were consumed by the indiscriminate flames. Portrait of Rev Malachai Blake by an unknown artist. After the fire Rev Blake was presented with two sums of money in compensation for the loss of his home and his church. Blandford Bailiff, George Dodington of Eastbury, was reported to have said: The first call was recorded at 2. In marked contrast, just three engines were brought out to fight the fire – which by coincidence also started around two in the afternoon – and within half an hour all were rendered useless. By morning the fire had largely burnt itself out, taking with it some three hundred homes and shops as well as all but three houses in Blandford St Mary and Bryanston, sparks from the fire having reached the neighbouring villages on the strong winds. In the Dorset volume of his classic guide series, *Buildings of England*, architectural historian Nikolaus Pevsner notes: Such urban conflagrations were nothing new, of course – the medieval street systems with houses packed closely together, many under thatched roofs, that had fuelled the Great Fire of London in were echoed in towns across the land. In Dorset, not only had Blandford previously suffered a major fire in 1575, but so too had Sturminster Newton in 1576, and great fires in Affpuddle and Beaminster both in 1577, Puddletown and Wareham were to come. Many were now thankful they could escape with their own lives! However their hearts might be disposed, they scarce had time to look back on what they had left behind them. Blake notes that one old woman was seen with her clothes on fire from a distance too far away for her to be saved. Another elderly woman was taken up by a man fleeing the fire and told to hang on to his coat-tails. He ran on but, overcome by the heat, soon fell. Another runner stopped to save the man, but the woman was burnt in the street. Properties shaded black show those burnt in the fire, yellow those that survived. By seven in the evening, only a few brick-built houses roofed with tiles survived, including the Old House, the Ryves almshouses, Park House and Dale House. Some cellars beneath burnt houses survived, as did much of East Street, which had been rebuilt in brick and tile after the fire. As many of those who had lost their homes and possessions prepared to bed down in barns and outhouses or under bridges and hedges, others sought shelter in the church, where an initial blaze in the steeple had been extinguished that afternoon. However, before midnight the cry went up that the church was now on fire and by two in the morning the roof was fully aflame. Some people in sixty families were affected and, according to Rev. Blake, many of the sick were laid in the open air in fields and under hedges with fellow townsfolk who only that morning would have run away from the infected. Drawings of an elaborate carved stone cartouche and scale plan of a stone fireplace from the volume of sketches dated 1666 made by Thomas Bastard, who died soon after the Great Fire of Blandford. Blandford builders, surveyors and furniture makers, Thomas, William and John Bastard, were among the many who lost everything – indeed, Thomas died on 11 July, possibly another victim of the fire or of the smallpox. Few can have been better placed to rebuild their home town than John and William, and the plan they produced to show the extent of the devastation tells the story with chilling clarity. Work started almost immediately and seems to have been completed by about 1668. Perhaps oddly, with the exception of widening the Market Place, the town was essentially rebuilt to its haphazard medieval street plan. Blake well describes in concluding his account of the fire:

Chapter 6 : Hot Baby Names that Mean Fire

University Fire Safety - Ancient and Modern Keeping a university estate, with its diverse range of buildings and activities, up to scratch in terms of fire safety is always a challenge. At one of the largest and most prestigious - the University of Cambridge - the issues can be even more complex, as Ron Alalouff learns.

The History of Fire Fighting Fire Fighting, techniques and equipment used to extinguish fires and limit the damage caused by them. Fire fighting consists of removing one or more of the three elements essential to combustion-fuel, heat, and oxygen-or of interrupting the combustion chain reaction. Fire Departments The Roman emperor Augustus is credited with instituting a corps of fire-fighting vigiles "watchmen" in 24 BC. Regulations for checking and preventing fires were developed. In the preindustrial era most cities had watchmen who sounded an alarm at signs of fire. The principal piece of fire-fighting equipment in ancient Rome and into early modern times was the bucket, passed from hand to hand to deliver water to the fire. Another important fire-fighting tool was the ax, used to remove the fuel and prevent the spread of fire as well as to make openings that would allow heat and smoke to escape a burning building. In major conflagrations long hooks with ropes were used to pull down buildings in the path of an approaching fire to create firebreaks. When explosives were available, they would be used for this same purpose. Following the Great Fire of London in 1666, fire brigades were formed by insurance companies. The first modern standards for the operation of a fire department were not established until 1790, in Edinburgh, Scotland. These standards explained, for the first time, what was expected of a good fire department. After a major fire in Boston in 1780, the first fire regulation in America was established. In 1790 in New Amsterdam now New York fire wardens were appointed, thereby establishing the beginnings of the first public fire department in North America. Fire Departments in the United States In the modern sense, fire departments constitute a comparatively recent development. Their personnel are either volunteer nonsalaried or career salaried. Typically, volunteer fire fighters are found mainly in smaller communities, career fire fighters in cities. The modern department with salaried personnel and standardized equipment became an integral part of municipal administration only late in the 19th century. Organization In some cities a fire commissioner administers the department; other cities have a board of fire commissioners with a fire chief as executive officer and head of the uniformed force; in still other cities a safety director may be in charge of both police and fire departments. The basic operating unit of the fire department is the company, commanded by a captain. A captain may be on duty on each shift, although in some fire departments lieutenants and sergeants command companies when the captain is off duty. Fire companies are usually organized by types of apparatus: Fire Alarms Fire-alarm systems came into existence with the invention of the telegraph. Today many communities are served either with the telegraph-alarm system or with telephone call boxes. Most fires, however, are reported from private telephones. Many large cities have removed all or many of their street alarm boxes because of problems associated with maintenance and with false alarm transmissions. Some boxes have been replaced with telephones. All alarms are then transmitted to the fire stations. In large cities, alarms are received at a central dispatch office and then transmitted to fire stations, frequently with the use of mobile teleprinters and computers. Apparatus is dispatched according to the nature of the alarm and location of the fire. Many modern departments are now equipped with computer-aided dispatch systems that can track the status of all units and provide vital information about the buildings where fires occur. Typically, on a first alarm, more apparatus is sent to industrial sections, schools, institutions, and theaters than to neighborhoods of one-family dwellings. Additional personnel, volunteer or off duty, is called as needed. Fires that cannot be brought under control by the apparatus responding to the first alarm are called multiple-alarm fires, with each additional alarm bringing more fire fighters and apparatus to the scene. Special calls are sent for specific types of equipment. Mutual aid and regional mobilization plans are in effect among adjacent fire departments for assisting each other in fighting fires. Fire Prevention Perhaps more important than fire fighting itself in many modern industrial countries is fire prevention. In Russia and Japan, for example, fire prevention is treated as a responsibility of citizenship. Fire fighters in the U. Fire departments are charged with enforcement of the local fire-prevention

code and of state fire laws and regulations. A fire-prevention bureau in the fire department usually directs fire prevention activities. It handles the more technical fire-prevention problems, maintains appropriate records, grants licenses and permits, investigates the causes of fires, and conducts public education programs. All commercial or multiple-dwelling buildings are inspected at regular intervals, and orders are issued for the correction of violations of fire laws. If necessary, court action is taken to compel compliance. In some communities protected by volunteer or part-time paid fire departments, fire prevention is the responsibility of a state or county fire marshal or of a professional fire staff in an otherwise voluntary organization. In addition, fire departments usually inspect commercial buildings for what is called prefire planning. Emergencies Many modern fire departments spend a decreasing amount of overall activity in fighting fires. Instead, fire fighters typically respond to all kinds of emergencies. For example, in the U. The same is true in many other countries. The enormous increase in transportation of hazardous materials or dangerous goods has resulted in intensified training for fire fighters, and their departments often provide them with chemical protective clothing and monitoring equipment. Fire departments also prepare and equip their members to handle emergencies that result from earthquakes, plane crashes, and violent storms. In addition, fire fighters handle incidents that require extricating trapped people from fallen structures, from cave-ins, and from other situations. Italy has a national fire service Corpo Nazionale-Vigili del Fuoco organized into 92 provinces, administered from 12 regional centers. In Great Britain, local fire departments are organized into county, borough, and special district departments, all under a chief inspector of fire services. In France, fire protection is administered in sectors, except in Paris, where the fire department is operated by the Sapeurs-Pompiers, a brigade of the French army, and in Marseille, where it is administered by the navy. The Japanese government administers 43 regional and 3 metropolitan fire departments. In Denmark, local governments contract for fire-fighting services with companies under supervision of the Ministry of Justice. In Germany, professional fire brigades operate in large cities; volunteer brigades serve the small towns. Great Britain has several fire training centers. In some European countries fire protection and fire fighting are among the courses included in teaching safety engineering. International fire service and fire protection associations bring together leaders of the fire services of many nations. Fighting the Fire Most fire fighting consists of applying water to the burning material, cooling it to the point at which combustion is no longer self-sustaining. Fires involving flammable liquids, certain chemicals, and combustible metals often require special extinguishing agents and techniques. With some fuels the use of water may actually be dangerous. Fire Engines The first fire engines, which appeared in the 17th century, were simply tubs carried on runners, long poles, or wheels; water was still supplied to the fire site by bucket brigade. The tub functioned as a reservoir and sometimes housed a hand-operated pump that forced water through a pipe or nozzle to waiting buckets. The invention of a hand-stitched leather hosepipe in the Netherlands about enabled fire fighters to work closer to the fire without endangering their engines and to increase the accuracy of water placement. At about the same time the development of pumping devices made it possible to draw water from rivers and ponds. In the early 19th century copper rivets replaced the stitching on hoses, and m ft lengths coupled with brass fittings enabled fire fighters to convey water through narrow passages, up stairways, and into buildings, while the pumps operated in the street. Cotton-covered rubber hose was developed around The steam-pump fire engine, introduced in London in by John Ericsson and John Braithwaite, was used in many large cities by the s. Most steam pumpers were equipped with reciprocating piston pumps, although a few rotary pumps were used. Some were self-propelled, but most used horses for propulsion, conserving steam pressure for the pump. Steam fire engines were used in fighting the Chicago fire of With the development of the internal-combustion engine early in the 20th century, pumpers became motorized. Because of problems in adapting geared rotary gasoline engines to pumps, the first gasoline-powered fire engines had two motors, one to drive the pump and the other to propel the vehicle. The first pumper using a single engine for pumping and propulsion was manufactured in the United States in By the steam pumper had been completely replaced by motorized pumpers. The pumps were originally of the piston or reciprocating type, but these were gradually replaced by rotary pumps and finally by centrifugal pumps, used by most modern pumpers. At the same time, the pumper acquired its main characteristics: In rural areas, pumpers carry suction hose to draw water from rivers and ponds. Current standards for pumper fire

apparatus require that a fire pump have a minimum capacity of liters gal per minute at a pump pressure of They also call for a water tank capacity of at least liters gal. Auxiliary Equipment Auxiliary vehicles are equipped with specialized equipment for effecting rescue, ventilating buildings, and salvage. Aerial ladders that typically extend to Other more basic equipment includes axes, shovels, picks, battering rams, power saws, hooks, and wrenches. Elevating platform trucks can raise fire fighters and equipment, including the water delivery system, as high as Rescue trucks carry a wide assortment of specialized emergency equipment, including the type that might be used in building collapses and cave-ins. Field communications units carry sophisticated electronic equipment for use in managing fire and emergency operations. Salvage trucks carry implements for reducing water damage, including large waterproof covers, dewatering devices, and tools for shutting off water flow from sprinkler heads. Hazardous materials response units are staffed with specially trained personnel equipped with protective clothing and monitoring devices for use at chemical spills and similar incidents. Fireboats Shipboard fires present special problems ranging from small fires in cabin cruisers to tanker fires involving thousands of metric tons of oil. Some of the special problems include complicated ship layouts, the danger of capsizing, and the difficulty of pinpointing and gaining access to the source of the fire. Fireboats, in sizes ranging from small, high-speed, jet-propelled rescue craft to large fire tugs, carry substantially all the fire-fighting equipment found on land apparatus. These include pumps, ladders, and rescue equipment, as well as special equipment necessary for marine fire fighting and water rescues, including rotating and angled nozzles, portable pumps, floating booms, foam-making apparatus, and special extinguishers such as carbon dioxide systems. At the Fire The basic tactics of fighting a fire can be divided into the following categories: The officer in charge, usually designated as the fireground commander, surveys the area and evaluates the relative importance of these categories. The commander also estimates what additional assistance or apparatus may be needed.

Chapter 7 : Behind the Name: Names with "fire" in Meaning

Get this from a library! Cremation, Ancient and Modern: the History and Utility of Fire-Funeral. [G Wotherspoon].

Its contemporaneity derives from a story set in the present day, whose drama is generated by a young man Parvaiz Pasha travelling from London to Raqqa to join Isis. Adding to the sense of the present, there are sibling relationships conducted on Skype and FaceTime, and a narrative that at one point moves forward through Twitter trends. Her Antigone is Aneeka Pasha, a beautiful year-old Londoner, who wears a hijab and prays devoutly, if not quite five times a day. Her fate is shaped by factors beyond her control. Later it will distort her intense romance with Eamonn, who befriends Isma in Massachusetts and meets Aneeka when he delivers a parcel of confectionery to her home in north London. Aneeka wants Lone to use his influence and help Parvaiz return to Britain. Karamat Lone is Creon, the ruler of Thebes, who is tasked with deciding the burial of warring brothers Eteocles and Polynices, who killed one another at the climax of Oedipus Rex. Parvaiz is Polynices, the ill-fated son of ill-fated Oedipus and Jocasta, who is branded a traitor after uniting with the King of Argos to seize Thebes from his brother. Shamed publicly after his death, Polynices is defended only by his sister, Antigone, who argues devotedly that he should receive the proper burial rites. Despite the vast expanse of history separating the two works, the tragedy for both writers is broadly similar. Sophocles and Shamsie generate considerable emotional traction by pitting matters of grave public import for Shamsie, nationality, religion, home, the media, competing political affiliations against intimate passions love, family, friendship. When he finally twigs who Aneeka actually is, his first thought is for the damage he will cause his father. It is to his credit, if not his benefit, that this is not his last thought on the matter. Home Fire tries to navigate the convoluted path between public and private realms, to explore the connections between masculinity and jihadism, to examine the question of feminism and the hijab, and to interpret the intersection of parenthood, birthplace and national identity. There are long passages of exposition in which telling the story replaces showing it. One can see this as a question of transferring literary forms. Isma and Eamonn meeting in the middle of Massachusetts, for example. Home Fire is a novel in which spoiler alerts are unnecessary. We know what will happen to the central protagonists because it has already happened to their prototypes. Shamsie recounts her story in five acts, each narrated by a different character with their own take on events. Shamsie concludes with Karamat Lone, whose unstable status at once inside and outside British mainstream culture remixes that of Isma. But she is also alive to the hypocrisy and absurdity generated by his constant compromises. In terms of pure narrative excitement, they trap characters between competing loyalties. Viewed from one angle, Parvaiz is a terrorist colluding in the most heinous crimes against humanity. Home Fire is impressive and, in its final pages, deeply moving – a complex, heartbreaking meditation on the ties that bind, no matter how hard we struggle to be free.

Chapter 8 : An Introduction to Ancient and Modern Traditional Witchcraft - F.I.R.E.

Title reads: "Lambeth". London. Fire fighting - ancient and modern. London Fire Brigade entertains provincial fire chiefs with display of old fashioned and modern fire fighting.

Chapter 9 : History of Fire Fighting

Having just celebrated 44 years of service, Antique & Modern Firearms Inc. in Lexington, Kentucky has provided sportsmen and collectors with the finest in modern and vintage firearms.