

Caunton Beck

Newark-upon-Trent

News - Notices

This page is a new one. It is an index page, for other pages to be showing soon. To see them, you can just Page-down. They will describe some forthcoming Occasions, and New Years.

A year calendar is a system we use to measure the passage of time, from short durations of minutes and hours, to intervals of time measured in days, months, years and centuries. These are based on the astronomical observations of movements of the Sun, Moon and stars.

Days are measured by the duration of time of one self rotation of the earth. Months are measured by the duration of time of rotation of the moon around the earth. Years are measured by the duration of time it takes for the earth to rotate around the Sun.

Please see below for Special Menus appertaining to many of these New Years and other Occasions.

Wednesday 22nd December 2010 ~ Winter Solstice ~ British Seasonal New Year

The December solstice occurs when the sun reaches its most southerly declination of -23.5 degrees. In other words, it is when the North Pole is tilted 23.5 degrees away from the sun. Depending on the Gregorian calendar, the December solstice occurs annually on a day between December 20 and December 23. On this date, all places above a latitude of 66.5 degrees north are now in darkness, while locations below a latitude of 66.5 degrees south receive 24 hours of daylight.

Saturday 1st January 2011 ~ New Year ~ Gregorian Calendar New Year

With the British Calendar Act 1751, the British Parliament and King George II corrected several problems with the then current Julian calendar. The Calendar Act addressed two major issues. The Julian calendar was eleven days ahead of the earth's actual position due to its lack of Leap Years. This correction added the 100/400 year exceptions we use today along with dropping eleven days out of September of 1752 to bring the calendar back into agreement with the earth's position. The Act also changed the beginning of the year from 15th March, as used by the government for legal purposes, to the popular date of 1st January, which was used by the populace and many other nations. The Calendar Act also addresses many legal and religious issues associated with making the change.

Tuesday 25th January 2011 ~ Burns' Night

Special menu

Monday 14th February 2011 ~ Valentine's Day & Weekend

Special Menu

Sunday 27th February 2011 ~ Caunton Beck Newark 17th New Year

Special Menu

Tuesday 1st March 2010 ~ Early Roman New Year

The calendar had just ten months, beginning with March. That the new year once began with the month of March is still reflected in some of the names of the months. September through December, the British ninth through twelfth months, were originally positioned as the seventh through tenth months (septem is Latin for "seven," octo is "eight," novem is "nine," and decem is "ten."

Wednesday 2nd March 2011 ~ 'Year of the Rabbit' ~ 4,708th Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year begins according to the Chinese calendar which consists of both Gregorian and lunar-solar calendar systems. Because the track of the new moon changes from year to year, Chinese New Year can begin anytime between late January and mid-February. Below is a chart that shows the beginning day of Chinese New Year and the animal sign for that year. Special Menu.

Saturday 2nd April 2011 ~ Bottle & Glass Harby 4th New Year

Special Menu

Sunday 3rd April 2011 ~ Mothers' Day & Weekend

Special Menu

Sunday 24th April 2011 ~ Easter Day & Weekend

Special Menu

Sunday 19th June 2011 ~ Fathers' Day & Weekend

Special Menu

Wednesday 14th December 2011 ~ Wig & Mitre Lincoln 34th New Year

Special Menu

Caunton Beck Caunton Village Newark NG23 6AB GB t +44 (0)1636 636 793 f +44 (0)1636 636 828

hello@cauntonbeck.com www.wigandmitre.com

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