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No couple ever desires or thinks about divorce once they get married. Unfortunately, divorce is never completely out of the picture. However, divorce isnt a one-shoe-fits-all type of process. In fact, there are a lot of different details and steps depending on every situation. With that, we will be discussing how to file for divorce in Singapore. What are The Grounds for Divorce in Singapore? There are two (2) grounds for divorce in Singapore: unreasonable behaviour and adultery. Unreasonable Behaviour Unreasonable behaviour is frequently used as a common ground in divorce proceedingssince its fault-based.Meaning your spouse has acted in such a way that you can no longer live with them. When you file, one of the requirements is to provide examples of their behaviour. Behaviour that you believe you will be unable to tolerate in your Statement of Particulars. As a result, the court does not require harsh allegations against your spouse to grant a divorce. There have been many divorces where there was no evidence of violence, gambling, or extramarital affairs. However, relatively mild allegations may suffice. Some examples are: devoting too much time to a hobbyor placing too much priority on a career. Differences in opinions or pursuing separate social life could also be one factor. Adultery Adultery, on the other hand, necessitates actual evidence of a spouse engaging in sexual intercourse with another person. Presenting evidence in court is one way to obtain a divorce based on adultery. You can still file without evidence and prove adultery by actual admission or circumstantial evidence. It is a trend for family lawyers in Singapore to suggest unreasonable behaviour as their ground for divorce. Considerably preferred rather than adultery when filing for divorce. This is most common if theres no basis of the intimate affairs of a spouse with another person. Added to that when the client wishes to end the marriage expeditiously or to save costs. The law does not legally allow you to file a divorce under adultery if you continue living with your adulterous spouse for more than six (6) months after you discovered the affair. Additionally, the person who has committed adultery cannot use the ground of having admitted adultery to the victims spouse to commence divorce. In either scenario, the individual can opt for unreasonable behaviour instead. Who Can File for a Divorce in Singapore? Individuals can file for a divorce under three (3) circumstances: Three (3) years separation with the consent of the spouse Four (4) years of living apart Two (2) years of desertion Three (3) years separation with the consent of the spouse You can file for a divorce if you both agree with the decision and have lived apart for at least three (3) years. Itrequires both parties to provide a signed consent form as part of the divorce documentsfor submission to the Family Justice Courts. Four (4) years of living apart On the other hand, you do not need your spouses consent if you have lived apart for at least four (4) years. However, this does not automatically mean that your divorce will push through.It is also required to submit a Writ for Divorce to the Family Justice Courts to obtain an order for divorce. Two (2) years of desertion Two (2) years of desertion can also be applicable in other cases. This is when your spouse has gone missing for a continuous period of at least two (2) years without your knowledge and consent. However, you have to show that the absent spouse has intended to abandon the family. If you have no way of contacting him/her,it can be used as grounds to file for divorce. Is it True That My Spouse and I Must be Separated for Three (3) Years Before I Can Divorce? If married for more than three (3) years from the date of the ROM, you have five (5) grounds to choose from. Firstly, you do not have to wait for an additional three (3) years (a total of eight (8) years of marriage) to start a divorce proceeding for the marriage of five (5) years. In addition, the defendant can still contest the divorce based on four (4) years separation. Refusal to consent to three (3) years separation does not guarantee an automatic filing of the divorce on the fourth (4th) year. Does it Matter Who Starts The Divorce? The law will name you as the Plaintiff if you deem your spouse the cause for the breakdown of your marriage. In turn, the law will consider your spouse as the Defendant and will have the chance to defend your allegations against them. It will be an uncontested divorce if the spouse agrees to the others allegations. CanI Divorce Without a Lawyer in Singapore? The Family Court of Singapore is not in a position to give you any legal advice without your own divorce lawyer. Only a Singapore divorce lawyer engaged by you can dispense legal advice to you that is in your interest. Remember, information on how to file for divorce is easily accessible online. What youll be needing the most is a professional divorce lawyer to help you through this undesirable fate. Can I Divorce Without Separation? For divorce with consent, it requires couples to have three (3) years of separation. Divorce without consent is also possible, with four (4) years of separation. What is the Difference Between Uncontested and Contested Divorce in Singapore? An uncontested divorce refers to when the spouse received (or told to expect) the Writ for Divorce, through divorce papers sent by the other party. This can be sent either by email or post or manually claimed. Recipients must fully agree to ancillary matters (a division of assets, home, child(ren)s custody care and control and access, child and spousal maintenance and other issues and have nothing to further add). On the other hand, contested divorce means the receiving spouse has read through the divorce papers and doesnt agree with the allocation of assets or with the story in the statement of particulars. To counter a divorce, you will need a formal legal objection and the Family Justice Courts will consider whether the marriage is irretrievably broken down and the divorce will be granted accordingly. How Can I Get an Immediate Divorce in Singapore? You will obtain your Interim Judgement within one (1) month after filing the court papers with the Family Justice Courts. This happens if your case is a simplified & uncontested divorce, making it straightforward and less hassle. However, the process extends typically from four (4) to six (6) months due to the wait time for the Certificate of Divorce. Certain unresolved issues or disputes over the terms between both parties can be the cause of this. The Family Justice Courts will mandate CFRC counselling, mediation and other dispute resolution methods. They may also require a contested trial/hearing. What is The Cost of Divorce in Singapore? For divorce filed under adultery, the cost could go from S$5,000 to over $10,000. However, this doesnt guarantee that you would get a result from your spouses adulterous conduct. In an uncontested divorce, where parties work on the settlement of terms together, they would usually agree to share the costs. If your spouse refuses to pay for the legal costs or court fees, or they get their own lawyer to represent them, the person who initiates the divorce will be paying for everything. The Requirements Needed In Filing A Divorce in Singapore. To be able to file for a divorce namely, you must meet certain eligibilities set under sections 93 and 94 of the Womens Charter: A couple with marriage for more than three (3) years. However, you can apply earlier if proven that an individual has suffered exceptional hardship or deprivation. Either spouse has domiciled in Singapore OR based on the habitual residence of a party to the marriage for at least three (3) years in Singapore. In addition, he/she has left Singapore for a period of 180 days in a block, immediately preceding the filing of the Writ of Divorce. The steps for filing for divorce as follows: 1. Before Filing the Divorce Application According to the Mandatory Parenting Programme (MPP), at least one (1) child under the age of 21 should attend the mandated programme at any of the Divorce Support SapecialistAgencies. This is according to Singapore law (since 2016) for divorcing couples. These are found among four (4) family centres in Singapore. Sessions usually take around 30 mins with a group of 12 attendees. You will get a Certificate for Attendance after the session, which is vital for filing a Writ for Divorce. It is also required for couples to do so if they cannot fully agree on the reasons for divorce and/or all ancillary matters, all while intending to contest the divorce proceedings. However, suppose the divorcing couple has reached a full agreement on the reasons for divorce and all ancillary matters, they may proceed to file for divorce via the uncontested divorce track or the simplified divorce track.The spouse who filed for the divorce is the Plaintiff while the other acts as the Defendant. In addition, Co-Defendant(s) served as the term used for a third party member in adultery. 2. Drafting the Divorce Documents You may refer to the list below for several important documentsrequired for filing for divorce: Writ for Divorce autogenerated document indicating the serial number (FC/D 1234/2020); Statement of Claim a document that indicates children and assets, particulars and Plaintiffs claim for ancillary reliefs. Said ancillary reliefs are issues like division of matrimonial home and other relevant items in the marriage; Statement of Particulars important facts about the relationship to support the divorce. Specifically, what happened during the marriage that prompted it. For example, unreasonable behaviour, violence or adultery etc. Parenting Plans list on current care arrangement for the child(ren) under the age of 21. This should include information about their school and schedule; and the care arrangement for them after divorce Property Plans list on the HDB flat. This includes cash and CPF contributions, and the intended division of the HDB flat after divorce. 3. Service of the Writ on a Defendant It is possible to file an application for divorce if you have been married for more than three (3) years from the date of your Registration of Marriage (ROM). This is according to section 94(3) of the Womens Charter. In addition, you need to cite one (1) of the five (5) facts which demonstrate that the marriage has irretrievably broken down. You must file a Writ of Divorce, together with the full set of documents, into Family Justice Courts to commence the divorce proceedings. The Defendant must respond to the Courts within eight (8) days after receiving the writ. In addition, the Defendant or his lawyer must indicate whether he/she wishes to contest the divorce and list down ancillary matters. It is required to list all of these down in the Memorandum of Appearance. If you are unable to locate the defendant or he/she refuses to respond despite being able to, you need to file an application of Substituted Service for the Defendant. Divorce is also used to help couples reach a final agreement on important matters like custody care and control, division of matrimonial assets and HDB or private properties; accessibility and maintenance of Child(ren) of the marriage, and spousal maintenance, costs etc. These should also include concluded terms reached by each parties settlement by way of private negotiation or court mediation. A draft consent order or draft interim judgement is also vital. An Ancillary Matters Order or Order of Court will be issued if the judges decision concludes the terms after hearing the case at the Ancillary Matters Hearing. Let Yeo Law Aid You in Your Divorce Journey Divorce is not an easy feat to get through. That is why it is of utmost importance in Yeo Law to provide top-notch quality lawyers.Setting the bar high will help you through the difficult journey. Hiring a professional attorney will ensure that there is someone to support you.At the same time, keep your best interest in mind at all times. Contact us via our website to learn more about how hiring a divorce attorney could benefit you as you go through this difficult time. The following information applies to divorces filed with the Family Justice Courts. For couples in a Muslim marriage, please visit the Syariah Court website.Making the decision to divorce may be one of the most difficult choices you will need to make, and your decision can have a major impact on your life. If you are still undecided, you may visit our page on Making A Decision to help you decide if you are making the right choice.It may feel like you have come to the end of the road and that divorce is the only solution. By this stage, do ensure that you have thought everything through carefully.Should you have decided to proceed with a divorce, it would be ideal if you (applicant[1]) and your spouse have come to a full agreement on the reason(s) for divorce and all ancillary matters, and file for divorce on the simplified track. If you and your spouse are unable to reach a full agreement on the reason(s) for divorce and all ancillary matters, you may wish to consider mediation, where a neutral party (mediator) will facilitate discussions with the goal of you and your spouse coming to a mutual agreement.Is divorce the only or best way forward? Have I exhausted all other options?Would my spouse see my filing for divorce coming? Do I want to speak to my spouse about it first? Official website links end with .gov.sg Government agencies communicate via .gov.sg websites (e.g. go.gov.sg/open).Trusted websites Secure websites use HTTPS Look for a lock () or https:// as an added precaution. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Scam advisory: Officers from the Singapore Courts will never ask you to transfer money or disclose banking details over a phone call. Call the 24/7 ScamShield Helpline at 1799 if you are unsure if something is a scam. Find out more. Find out the estimated fees and the papers you will have to prepare before filing for a matrimonial application for divorce on the normal track. Note This page describes the process for filing a divorce application on a normal track where you or your spouse do not agree on the divorce before filing the matrimonial application for divorce.If you are filing before 15 October 2024, filing on a normal track means you or your spouse do not agree to both the divorce and ancillary matters before filing the court papers.Ancillary matters refer to children's care arrangements (if applicable), maintenance (the amount of financial support) and the division of matrimonial assets.Refer to What is a divorce for more information on normal track and simplified track. If you are filing the matrimonial application for divorce, you are the applicant or plaintiff. Your spouse is the respondent or defendant. Note You do not need to have a lawyer in a divorce case. However, you may choose to engage one if you need independent legal advice on the merits of your case or the divorce process.The courts are not able to provide legal advice or recommend lawyers. Find out where to get help. What you will needIf you are filing the matrimonial application for divorce on or after 15 October 2024, you should prepare the following:Estimated feesRefer to the following to find out the possible fees for filing and serving your matrimonial application for divorce. You may also refer to Division 4 of the Third Schedule of the Family Justice (General) Rules 2024 for the full list of court fees.In addition to the fees listed in the table, there are also other fees payable to the LawNet & CrimsonLogic Service Bureau. Item or serviceFeesFile the matrimonial application for divorce$56Additional claims for minor children+$7Additional claims relating to HDB property+$7File the Notice of Proceedings (General)$7Fees applicable for filings commenced before 15 October 2024File the Writ for Divorce$42File a Statement of Claim$7File a Statement of Particulars$7File the Plaintiffs Proposed Matrimonial Property Plan$7File the Proposed Parenting Plan$7File the Memorandum of Appearance$7File the Acknowledgment of Service$7 The information here is for general guidance asthe courts do not provide legal advice. If you need further help, you may want to get independent legal advice. Find out more Go to Step-by-step guide Tip If you are responding, click to change the timeline. 2024/11/01 Official website links end with .gov.sg Government agencies communicate via .gov.sg websites (e.g. go.gov.sg/open).Trusted websites Secure websites use HTTPS Look for a lock () or https:// as an added precaution. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites. Scam advisory: Officers from the Singapore Courts will never ask you to transfer money or disclose banking details over a phone call. Call the 24/7 ScamShield Helpline at 1799 if you are unsure if something is a scam. Find out more. Access the Divorce eService to apply for a divorce on the simplified track in the Family Justice Courts or prepare the relevant court papers. The Divorce eService is a service that you can use to apply for divorce on the simplified track or generate the documents needed to file a divorce, which you can use to discuss with your lawyer. Documents generated through the eService can be sent to your lawyer. The eService can also generate a document which you can use to discuss the details of the divorce with your spouse, and also send this document to your spouse directly. This online form allows you to auto-populate certain fields with MyInfo if you grant access through Singpass.You do not need a lawyer to use this eService. However, applying for divorce is a major decision, and you should consult a qualified lawyer if you are unsure about your rights and obligations. Please note that you will need to comply with the legal, procedural and formal requirements of conducting court proceedings regardless of whether you have a lawyer or not.The eService is provided free of charge. However, you will have to pay filing fees associated with filing the divorce papers. These filing fees apply regardless of whether you file for divorce through the Divorce eService or through a lawyer. Note If you intend to apply for divorce through the Divorce eService, both you and your spouse will need to have Singpass. Who can use the Divorce eServiceTo use the Divorce eService:You must have Singpass. You must have been married to your spouse for at least 3 yearsYou must have been married under civil law (not Syariah law)Documents you will needMarriage certificateDeed Poll (if the name reflected in the marriage certificate is different from your name)CPF Public Housing Withdrawal Statement (if there is no agreement on how your HDB flat is to be dealt with)Bankruptcy Search Results for both you and your spouseHow to accessYou may access the Divorce eService with your Singpass. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Before you file your matrimonial application for divorce, make sure you understand:If you are filing the matrimonial application for divorce, you are the applicant or plaintiff.Your spouse is therespondent ordefendant.Refer to the following for the steps on filing and serving your matrimonial application for divorce.StepResult1. Prepare your matrimonial application for divorceUnderstand what is required in the matrimonial application and estimated fees.2. File your matrimonial application for divorceFile your application througheLitigation(for eLitigation subscribers) or Divorce eService. The court may reject or accept your application.3. Serve matrimonial application for divorce on the respondentIf your application is approved, the court will issue a Registrar's Notice to notify parties and their lawyers (if any) of the uncontested divorce hearing date, scheduled within 4 to 6 weeks.You must also serve your matrimonial application for divorce on the respondent and file the affidavit of service within 14 days of filing the application.For filings commenced before 15 October 2024, you are not required to serve the matrimonial application for divorce on the respondent.4. Uncontested divorce hearingParties and their lawyers (if any) are not required to attend the uncontested divorce hearing. Members of the public are not allowed to attend the hearing.The court will grant an Interim Judgment if it is satisfied that the parties' marriage has broken down irretrievably.5. Extract the Final JudgmentAfter the Interim Judgment has been granted, parties will have to wait at least 3 months or when all ancillary matters have been resolved (whichever is later) to extract the Final Judgment.Extracting the Final Judgment finalises and completes the matrimonial application for divorce proceedings.Refer to the following table for forms you will need to file. This is only meant as a guide and should be read subject to all relevant provisions in the Family Justice (General) Rules 2024 and the Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2024.Originating Application for Divorce (Simplified)A copy of your marriage certificate.The applicant's particulars. The respondent/defendants particulars.Information on jurisdiction that is, whether the court has legal power to deal with your application. Details about any children you have (if applicable). Existing court matters (if applicable). The facts you are relying on to show that your marriage has irretrievably broken down. The relief you are seeking from the respondent for the ancillary matters. Brief reasons (but not evidence) which support the fact or facts to be proved. The search results related to bankruptcy proceedings (if applicable) and any details of any pending bankruptcy proceedings (if applicable).You must also attach the following together with the matrimonial application:A copy of the marriage certificate. Translation of marriage certificate (if the certificate is not in English). Document(s) to show a change in a partys name or identification number stated in the marriage certificate (if applicable). A copy of your child(ren)s birth certificate(s) (if applicable). Translation of your child(ren)s birth certificate(s)(if the certificate is not in English). The respondents (and, if applicable, co-respondents and Named Persons) consent. The Official Assignee's approval of the agreed ancillary relief terms (if the parties have agreed to all ancillary reliefs) The Central Provident Fund (CPF) checklist for consent orders (if applicable). The search results related to bankruptcy proceedings (if applicable).Certificate of completion for the Mandatory Co-Parenting Programme(CPP) for the applicant and respondent (if any)It is compulsory for both parties to attend the Mandatory Co-Parenting Programme (CPP) conducted by the Ministry of Social and Family Development (MSF) before filing a matrimonial application for divorceif the parties have children under 21 years of age.Refer to infographic (PDF, 28 KB) for more information on the requirements of the CPP.The Respondents Consent to the Originating Application for Divorce (Simplified) (including consent to draft ancillary reliefs order (if any))If the respondent / defendant is represented by lawyers, the respondentslawyers may sign the document. If the respondent is not represented by lawyers, the respondent must complete and sign this document before a Commissioner for Oaths (if the respondent is in Singapore) or before a notary public or consular at the Singapore Embassy (if the respondent is located outside of Singapore).The Applicants Affidavit of Evidence in Chief(includes the request for a hearing date)The applicant/plaintiffmust complete and sign this document before a Commissioner for Oaths (ifthe applicant is in Singapore) or before a notary public or consular at the Singapore Embassy (if the applicant is located outside of Singapore).For filings commenced before 15 October 2024, the applicant/plaintiff will need to complete and signForm 29, Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2015 (DOCX, 33 KB) before a Commissioner of Oaths (if in Singapore) or before a notary public or consular at the Singapore Embassy (if located outside of Singapore).Draft Ancillary Reliefs OrderForm 8, Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2024 (DOCX, 92 KB).When filed with the Originating Application for Divorce (Simplified), bothparties are not required to sign the draft ancillary reliefs order separately from the originatingapplication. For filings commenced before 15 October 2024, parties or their lawyers (if any) must signForm 30, Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2015 (DOCX, 18 KB).If a party is self-represented, they must complete and sign Form 30 before aCommissioner for Oaths(if in Singapore) or before a notary public or consular at the Singapore Embassy (if located outside of Singapore).Affidavit of Split Care and ControlForm 10, Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2024 (DOCX, 50 KB) Notice of Proceedings (Simplified divorce)Form 71B, Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2024(DOCX, 42 KB)Estimated feesRefer to the following to find out the possible fees for filing and serving your matrimonial application for divorce. You may also refer to Division 4 of the Third Schedule of the Family Justice (General)Rules 2024for the full list of court fees. For filings commenced before 15 October 2024, refer to Part 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Family Justice Rules 2014 for the full list of court fees.In addition to the fees listed in the table, there are also other fees payable to the LawNet & CrimsonLogic Service Bureau.Item or serviceFeesFile the matrimonial application for divorce$56Additional claims for minor children+$7Additional claims relating to HDB property+$7File the Notice of Proceedings$7/$0 (as applicable)File the Affidavit of Split Care and Control$0.70 per page, subject to minimum of $7Fees applicable for filings commenced before 15 October 2024File the Writ of Divorce$42File a Statement of Claim$7File a Statement of Particulars$7File the Agreed Matrimonial Property Plan$7File the Agreed Parenting Plan$7File the Request for Setting Down Trial for Action$63File any other document$7How to fileYou may choose to file the matrimonial application for divorce personally or through a lawyer. If you are represented by a lawyer, the application will be filed by your lawyer.If you are representing yourself, you must file the matrimonial application for divorce througheLitigation at the LawNet & CrimsonLogic Service Bureau. Parties may also file a matrimonial application for divorce (simplified track) using theDivorce eService.If you are using the Divorce eService, the eService will guide you through the filling up of the information required and will generate the necessary matrimonial application fordivorce documentsfor your filing through the eService.After filing, your matrimonial application for divorce will then be submitted to the Family Courts for review. If your matrimonial application is in order, the court will send a Registrar's Notice to notify you and the respondent (or your lawyers, if any) of your uncontested divorce hearing date that will be scheduled within 4 to 6 weeks.You must serve your matrimonial application for divorce on the respondent and file the affidavit of service (Form 78B, Family Justice Courts Practice Directions 2024(DOCX, 43 KB)) within 14 days of the filing of the originating application (the first court document filed).If both parties agree that the divorce is to also proceed on the respondents cross-application (the respondent also wants to file a divorce), the cross-application must be filed within 3 days from the originating application.Enjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch NowEnjoy sharper detail, more accurate color, lifelike lighting, believable backgrounds, and more with our new model update. Your generated images will be more polished thanever.See What's NewExplore how consumers want to see climate stories told today, and what that means for yourvisuals.Download Our Latest VisualGPS ReportData-backed trends. Generative AI demos. Answers to your usage rights questions. Our original video podcast covers it allnow ondemand.Watch Now,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.109,638 active editors 7,014,891 articles in EnglishHMSNeptune 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 HMDockyard, Portsmouth, in January1909, 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 August1914. Aside from participating in the Battle of Jutland in May1916, and the inconclusive action of 19August 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. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Nominative determinismDonkey Kong LandHistory of education in Wales (17011870)ArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutWreckage of Thai Airways International Flight114... that Thai prime minister Thaksin Shinawatra was minutes away from boarding an aircraft that exploded (wreckage pictured)?... that L.Whitney Watkins was given the Bull Moose Party's nomination in a 1912 election despite his own opposition?... that a 1915 film about Florence Nightingale was criticised for not mentioning her pet parrot?... that the statue Receiver was repainted in 2013 to match the likeness of NFL player Donald Driver after his retirement?... that actress Jennifer Metcalfe used the experience of her father's cancer in Episode6465 of the British soap opera Hollyoaks?... that economist Roger A. Freeman questioned the value of college and favored limiting access to it to a select few?... that the children's novel Queenie portrays the early years of the NHS in England?... that painter Nicolino Calyo left Naples after participating in a failed uprising against King FerdinandIV, then fled Spain following the outbreak of the First Carlist War?... that Class War was held responsible for the poll tax riots?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleTrifid and Lagoon nebulaeThe Vera C. Rubin Observatory in Chile releases the first light images (example shown) from its new 8.4-metre (28ft) telescope.In basketball, the Oklahoma City Thunder defeat the Indiana Pacers to win the NBA Finals.An attack on a Greek Orthodox church in Damascus, Syria, kills at least 25 people.The United States conducts military strikes on three nuclear facilities in Iran.In rugby union, the Crusaders defeat the Chiefs to win the Super Rugby Pacific final.Ongoing: Gaza warIranIsrael warRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Mikayla RainesJohn R. CasaniRichard Gerald JordanFranco TestaRaymond LaflammeGertrud LeuteneggerNominate an articleJune 28: Vidovdan in SerbiaNed Kelly1880 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 18,600sqmi (48,000km2) 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, SSNorge 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 27June 28June 29ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutMyosotis 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 70cm, bearing small (812 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 Niitvlja bog, Estonia.Photograph credit: Ivar LeidusRecently featured: Whitehead's trogonAtacamiteTurban Head eagleArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity 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.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2Battleship formation of the Royal NavyFor the German counterpart during World War I, see I Battle Squadron.1st Battle SquadronThe 1st Battle Squadron at sea, April 1915Active19121945CountryUnited KingdomBranchRoyal NavyTypeSquadronSize8 x BattleshipsPartofGrand FleetMilitary unitThe 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 MarlboroughHMS CollingwoodHMS ColossusHMS HerculesHMS NeptuneHMS St. VincentHMS SuperbHMS VanguardRevenge 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 DivisionHMS 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 DivisionHMS 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 RevengeFollowing 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 MarlboroughHMS AgincourtHMS Benbow joined July, 1916HMS CanadaHMS Emperor of India joined July, 1916HMS RevengeHMS Royal Oak joined May, 1916HMS Royal Sovereign joined June, 1916By 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 HMSQueen Elizabeth, HMSRenown, HMSValiant, HMSIllustrious, HMSUnicorn 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 HMSKing George V, HMSHowe, HMSDuke of York and HMSAnson at various times.Commanders were as follows:[7]Vice-Admiral Sir Stanley Colville (191214)Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly (JuneDecember 1914)Admiral Sir Cecil Burney (191416)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Madden (191619)Vice-Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle (191921)Vice-Admiral Sir William Nicholson (192122)Vice-Admiral Sir Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair (192224)Rear-Admiral William Fisher (192425)Rear-Admiral Cecil Staveley (192526)Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Hodges (192627)Vice-Admiral Sir John Kelly (192729)Vice-Admiral Howard Kelly (192930)Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher (193032)Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Backhouse (193234)Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Forbes (193436)Vice-Admiral Hugh Binney (193638)Rear-Admiral Ralph Leatham (193839)Vice-Admiral Geoffrey Layton (JanuaryNovember 1939)Rear-Admiral Henry Pridham-Wippell (JulyOctober 1940)Vice-Admiral John Tovey (OctoberDecember 1940)Rear-Admiral Bernard Rawlings (194041)Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Pridham-Wippell (194142)Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Power (194344)Vice-Admiral Sir Bernard Rawlings (194445)Post holders included:[8]Rear-Admiral Charles E. Madden, 5 January 1912 10 November 1912Rear-Admiral The Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, 10 December 1912 10 December 1913Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, 10 December 1913 25 August 1915Rear-Admiral Ernest Gaunt, 25 August 1915 12 June 1916Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, 12 June 1916 30 November 1916Rear-Admiral Sir William C. M. Nicholson, 1 December 1916 20 March 1919Rear-Admiral The Hon. Victor A. Stanley, 1 April 1919 1 April 1920Rear-Admiral Henry M. Doughty, 24 March 1920 14 April 1921Rear-Admiral Sir Rudolf W. Bentinck, 3 May 1921 3 May 1922Rear-Admiral Arthur A. M. Duff, 3 May 1922Rear-Admiral William A. H. Kelly, 3 May 1923Rear-Admiral William H. D. Boyle, 3 May 1924 3 May 1924Rear-Admiral William W. Fisher, 14 October 1924 7 September 1925Rear-Admiral Cecil M. Staveley, 15 October 1925 1 October 1926Rear-Admiral David T. Norris, 1 October 1926Rear-Admiral Bernard St. G. Collard, 1 October 1927Rear-Admiral William M. Kerr, 20 March 1928 5 April 1929Rear-Admiral The Hon. Reginald A. R. P.-E.-E.-Drax, 12 April 1929 26 April 1930Rear-Admiral Henry D. Pridham-Wippell, 8 May 1940 24 October, 1941^ a b Macintyre, Donald. Jutland Evans Brothers Ltd. 1957; ISBN0-330-20142-5^ Dittmar, F.J & Colledge J.J., British Warships 19141919 Ian Allan, London. 1972; ISBN0-7110-0380-7^ Dittmar, F.J & Colledge J.J., British Warships 19141919 Ian Allan, London. 1972; ISBN0-7110-0380-7 pp20^ Dittmar, F.J & Colledge J.J., British Warships 19141919 Ian Allan, London. 1972; ISBN0-7110-0380-7 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. ISBN1-85285-417-0.^ "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.orgRoyal Navy HistoryComposition of the Grand FleetRetrieved from " 3The following pages link to 1st Battle Squadron External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)List of dreadnought battleships of the Royal Navy (links | edit)Revenge-class battleship (links | edit)HMS King Edward VII (links | edit)HMS Glorious (links | edit)HMS Revenge (06) (links | edit)HMS Resolution (09) (links | edit)HMS Royal Oak (08) (links | edit)Renown-class battlecruiser (links | edit)HMS Renown (1916) (links | edit)HMS Repulse (1916) (links | edit)HMS Emperor of India (links | edit)British Pacific Fleet (links | edit)HMS New Zealand (1911) (links | edit)Courageous-class battlecruiser (links | edit)5th Battle Squadron (links | edit)HMS Agincourt (1913) (links | edit)HMS Africa (1905) (links | edit)Mediterranean Fleet (links | edit)Hugh Evan-Thomas (links | edit)Henry Harwood (links | edit)HMS Britannia (1904) (links | edit)List of fleets and major commands of the Royal Navy (links | edit)HMS Hibernia (1905) (links | edit)Reginald Drax (links | edit)HMS Southampton (1912) (links | edit)Atlantic Fleet (United Kingdom) (links | edit)HMS Commonwealth (links | edit)Boadicea-class cruiser (links | edit)Sir Charles Madden, 1st Baronet (links | edit)HMS Hindustan (1903) (links | edit)Tondern raid (links | edit)6th Battle Squadron (links | edit)British 1st Battle Squadron (redirect page) (links | edit)Henry Pridham-Wippell (links | edit)HMS Gloucester (1909) (links | edit)HMS Dominion (links | edit)HMS Zealandia (links | edit)HMS Bellona (1909) (links | edit)Main Page (links | edit)2nd Battle Squadron (links | edit)3rd Battle Squadron (links | edit)4th Battle Squadron (links | edit)Action off Cape Passero (links | edit)701 Naval Air Squadron (links | edit)Henry Bruce (Royal Navy officer) (links | edit)9th Battle Squadron (links | edit)David Norris (Royal Navy officer) (links | edit)Ralph Leatham (links | edit)Rudolph Bentinck (links | edit)Bernard Rawlings (Royal Navy officer) (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 |