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Chapter 1 : The Maryland Missions in Â· Georgetown Slavery Archive

Register and notices of the sources: v. 1, p. [1] History of the Society of Jesus in North America: colonial and federal.

May there be the attainment of the Path of Beatitude for the village-councillor Kamboja and for all beings. Paranavitana, [5] no. Paranavitana, [6] no. Discovered in by S. It refers to Kambojdin people, which is modified version of Kamboja. See below the wording of this inscription written in Sinhali belended with Sanskrit. Epigraphia Zeylanka Vol II. The Gramani as a royal title is not referred to in ancient Sanskrit literature. The ethnic connections of these republican Gramaney people are not mentioned anywhere. Mahabharata refers to the fight of Nakula with these powerful Gramanis living on the banks of lower Indus in western India. The existence of ancient well known Kamboja Dravati Caravan Route implies that the trader groups from Kamboja were familiar with ancient regions of Sindhu, Sovira, Surashtra and further the western Indian coastal areas as far as Sri Lanka. There is one Sinhore located in Kathiawada. It is stated that Vijay and his companions had started off their sea vovage to Sri Lanka from Sinhapura in Lata-Desha and caravan is stated to have passed through Bharukachcha and Soparka sea ports located on west coast of India. Mahavamsa 6th c AD creation states that the ancestors of Sinhalese i. The group led by Vijay Sinha may have visited the island for purpose of trade but may have finally settled in the island and become its permanent residents. In Pali texts, the tiltle appears as Sarthavaha. And most interestingly, they are found to have been prevalent among ancient Kambojas groups MBH, Kautiliya, Panini evidence. This is because the ancient Sinhalese inscriptions make numerous references to the Kambojas from north-west. No other ethnic group from North-west or north-east has been referred. There is absoluterly no reference to Anga, Kalinga, Vanga, Gandhara or any other Aryan group of north-east or north-west India nor there is any reference to name Sinhala itself in these numerous inscriptions. The Milekas of the Sinhalese inscriptions referenced twice were the aborigines Veddas. The other dominant group was the Daemedas Tamilians from Dravidian group from Southern India who find mention in three Inscriptions. Mahavamsa was composed in 6th c AD, about years from the date of these Inscriptions. Undoubtedly, Mahavamsa represents later conditions of Sinhala island when population from north-east India second and later stream had also come and settled in the Island. Unlike ancient cave inscriptions, Mahavamsa does make references to Anga, Vanga, Kalinga. But this is later phenomenon. The absence of the name Anga, Kalinga, Vanga etc in these ancient inscriptions shows that there was as yet no population from the north-east India and north-easterners had only joined the north-west Aryan speaking group much later in time. Thus the original stream of migrants, the so-called ancestors of the Sinhalese population, to Sinhala island were indeed from north-west and to all probability, they were from the Kambojan republican ethnic group. There are numerous other reasons which also point to north-west being the home of ancient Sinhalas. The author of the Periplus mentions lapis lazuli among the products exported from Barbaricum. He dates it to the third century AD, to the reign of king Mahasena, who built this feature of the stupa. The intaglio depicting a seated wild boar, unearthed along with carnelian seals and beads from Akurugoda Tissamaharama on the southern coast of the island, is important in this context. This type of wild boar is known on Sasanian intaglios. The Sihalavatthu, a Pali text of about the fourth century on page attests that a group of people called the Kambojas were in Rohana. In the third story of this text, called Metteyya-vatthu, we are informed that the Elder named Maleyya was residing in Kamboja-gama, in the province janapada of Rohana on the Island of Tambapanni. The Kambojas were a native population of Arachosia in the extreme west of the Mauryan empire, speaking a language of Iranian origin. Paranavitana believed that Muridi is a derivative of Muruda, which is the same as Murunda in the compound Saka-Murunda that occurs in the Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta. XX , referring to the same inscription argued,S. Apart from the coins, beads and intaglios, the contacts between Sri Lanka and the Gandhara region are revealed by other pieces of archaeological evidence from recent excavations at various sites. A fragment of a Gandhara Buddha statute in schisst, still unpublished, was unearthed from the excavations at at Jetavanarama. Sri Lanka also provides evidence for niyama or nigama. The Tonigala rock inscription from the Anuradhapura district dated to the third year of the King Srimeghavarna CE records the grant of grain to the

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Kalahumanakaniyamatana nigama-sthana , with the stipulation that only the interest is to be used for the maintenance of the monks Epigraphia Zeylanica III, Another later Brahmi inscription from Labuatabandigala refers to money, i. There are references to the chief jete and sub-chief anu- jete of Sidaviya-puka no. References to rice fields owned by setthis imply that they were both traders and landowners. In the Amarakosa When a ship arrived in a port, merchants converged there to buy the goods and often had to pay money in advance to secure a share in the cargo Book I: Alternatively, a merchant could procure goods by mutual agreement with another living along the border. Once, the Boddhisattva was a wealthy merchant in Varanasi and had as a correspondent a border merchant whom he had never seen. There came a time when this merchant loaded carts with local produce and gave orders to the men in charge to go to the Boddhisattva and barter the wares in his.. Another problem is the ambiguity of the literary sources and their inability to distinguish between different ethnic identities, as in the case of allusions to Romans, Arabs, Indians and Ethiopians in Greek and Latin accounts. From the first century BCE to the second century CE, while many of the Arabs of the eastern Mediterranean regions were Roman subjects or Roman citizens, others lived beyond the frontiers of the empire and included groups such as Nabataeans, Palmyrenes, Sabaeans and so on. Early Brahmi inscriptions from Sri Lanka refer to two foreign groups involved in trading activity, i. The former figure in an important inscription engraved on the vertical rock face to the north-west of the Abhayagiri monastic complex at Anuradhapura. The inscription records that the terrace belonged to Tamil householders gahapatikana. The floor of the terrace is on different levels, and the names of the owners are engraved on the rock face below their portion of it, e. Two other inscriptions refer to a Tamil merchant named Visaka and a householder Paranavitana It is significant that early Buddhist literary sources from north India refer to the northerners as being involved in trade in horses. The inscriptions referring to the Kabojha or Kambojas are found in ancient Rohana and associate the region with the gamika or village functionary Paranavitana The Sihalavatthu, a Pali text of the fourth century, refers to a village of the Kambojas in Rohana. He used these ceramic finds to endorse not only the nature of trade, i. Other relevant references on The Kambojas in Sri Lanka are: Ancient Kamboja, People and the Country, Chapter: Kambojas in Sri Lanka Dr J. Female Images in the Muesums of U. Kambojake assastare sudante; ete hi dhama araryrupa Kambojakanam vitatha bahunam Pali ; Dakshintai Kambujanam Vashistanam Sanskrit etc. See further reference below: Yuvaraja Kharaosta is unanimously identified as Kshatrapa Kharaostas whose coins have been studied and examined by Rapson and Luders. Arta is said to be elder brother of king Moga. Jayswal; Ancient India, , p , Dr R. King Moga is often connected with Saka clan which is said to have migrated from Issykkul or Tien-shan Saka country? It is worth noticing that the clan name Kamuia has not been attested amongst the Scythians in any of the ancient sources. The so-called Sai or Saka clan which is stated to have settled in Kipin Kashmir? The Galcha Sri-Qoli as a dialect of ancient Kamboja is attested in western Sinkiang, around river Yarkand, attesting that it may have been a part of ancient Kamboja. Kamuia clan of Moga may have belonged to this section of the Kamboja settlement. That may have been the reason as to why the Kambojas have some-times been confused with the Sakas. Also, one section of the Kambojas is confused with the Yueh-chihs too. Kaofu was the appellation of one of the five tribes of the Yueh-chih or Tochari, who are said to have given their name to the town Kabol which they occupied, towards the end of second century before Christ The Ancient Geography of India, p 15, Col A. On the other hand, noted scholars like J. The name Kaofu in fact referred to Kambu or Kambuja or Kamboja. Hence the Kaofu clan of the Kambojas has erroneously been considered a clan of the Yuehchis by Cunnigham. D Devhuti observes as follows: These pressures brought all these tribes from central Asia Devhuti] Also, as it has also been noted by numerous scholars, due to intensive cultural admixrture in second and first century before Christ, the social customs, manners, dresses and language of the Kambojas, Yavanas, Sakas, Pahavss etc had become identical. Scholars have noted that the ancient sources and Sanskrit literarture composed around Christain Era and after do not very carefully differentiate the Kambojas from Yavansas or the Kambojas from the Sakas, or the Sakas from the Pahlavas and vice versa. Sakas counted among the Kambojas: Undoubtedly, there was also some Saka population living in north-east Afghanistan during Mauryan age. It is notable that whatever Saka population was present in Kabol region, it was indiscriminately counted among the Kambojas. Kambojas and Pahlavas counted among the Sakas in Sakasthan. Only Sakas are

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often considered to be the inhabitants of Sakasthan. But, besides the Sakas, there was also some Kamboja and Pahlava population settled in Sakasthan. The Kambojas and Pahlavas inhabitants of Sakasthan are often counted among the Saka population and treated as Sacas See: Bannerjee, Hellenism in Ancient India, p] Example 3: Mathura was also the political headquarter of the Sakas. But the Mahabharta verses composed around Christian era do not attest the Saka presence in Mathura. They only attest the Kambojas and Yavanas in Mathura. This clearly shows that the authors of these verses had included the Sakas either into the Yavanas or else into the Kamboja population and counted them as such. After the massive intrusion of the Sakas, Kambojas, Pahlavas and Yavanas into India, the term Yavanas had become a common designation for all aliens and was indiscriminately applied by the ancient Sanskrit composers to all foreign tribes irrespective of their true ethnic or racial identity See: Banerjee; Padama Purana, Srsti.

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Chapter 2 : SteelStandards (2) - [PDF Document]

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The instant invention also pertains to a composition stabilized which comprises a an organic material subject to degradation by heat, light or oxygen, and b an effective stabilizing amount of a compound of formula I, II or III as described above. Preferably, the organic material is a natural, semi-synthetic or synthetic polymer, especially a thermoplastic polymer. In another preferred embodiment of the instant invention, the organic material is a resin selected from the group consisting of a thermoset acrylic melamine resin, an acrylic urethane resin, an epoxy carboxy resin, a silane modified acrylic melamine, an acrylic resin with carbamate pendant groups crosslinked with melamine or an acrylic polyol resin crosslinked with melamine containing carbamate groups. Most preferably, the resin is a thermoset acrylic melamine resin or an acrylic urethane resin. In yet another preferred embodiment of the instant invention, the organic material is a recording material. The recording materials according to the invention are suitable for pressure-sensitive copying systems, photocopying systems using microcapsules, heat-sensitive copying systems, photographic materials and ink jet printing. The recording materials according to the invention are distinguished by an unexpected improvement in quality, especially with regard to the fastness to light. The recording materials according to the invention have the construction known for the particular use. They consist of a customary carrier, for example, paper or plastic film, which has been coated with one or more layers. Depending on the type of material, these layers contain the appropriate necessary components, in the case of photographic materials, for example, silver halide emulsions, dye couplers, dyes and the like. Material particularly suitable for ink jet printing has a layer particularly absorptive for ink on a customary carrier. Uncoated paper can also be employed for ink jet printing. In this case the paper acts at the same time as the carrier material and as the ink-absorbent layer. Suitable material for ink jet printing is, for example, described in U. The recording material can also be transparent as, for example, in the case of projection films. The compounds of formula I, II or III can be incorporated into the carder material as early as the production of the latter, in the production of paper, for example, being added to the paper pulp. A second method of application is to spray the carder material with an aqueous solution of compounds of formula 1, II or III or to add the compounds to the coating composition. Coating compositions intended for transparent recording materials suitable for projection cannot contain any particles which scatter light, such as pigments and fillers. The coating composition is usually prepared as follows: As already mentioned, the recording materials according to the invention embrace a wide field. They can be introduced either into the paper in order to protect the microencapsulated dye precursors there from light, or into the binder of the developer layer in order to protect the dyes formed there. Photocopying systems using light-sensitive microcapsules which are developed by means of pressure are described in U. In all these systems, the compounds can be put into the dye-receiving layer. The compounds can, however, also be put into the donor layer in order to protect the color formers from light. Photographic materials which can be stabilized are photographic dyes and layers containing such dyes or precursors thereof, for example, photographic paper and films. Suitable materials are, for example, described in U. In color photographic materials, couplers and dyes are also protected against photochemical decomposition. The instant compounds can be used for all types of color photographic materials. For example, they can be employed for color paper, color reversal paper, direct-positive color material, color negative film, color positive film, color reversal film and the like. They are preferably used inter alia for photographic color material which contains a reversal substrate or form positives. The compounds of formula I, I or III can also be employed in recording materials based on the principles of photopolymerization, photoplasticization or the rupture of microcapsules, or in cases where heat-sensitive and light-sensitive diazonium salts, leuko dyes having an oxidizing agent or dye lactones having Lewis acids are used. Furthermore, the instant compounds can be employed in recording materials for dye diffusion transfer printing, thermal wax transfer printing and non-matrix printing and for use with electrostatic, electrographic, electrophoretic, magnetographic and

laser-electrophotographic printers and pen-plotters. Of the above, recording materials for dye diffusion transfer printing are preferred, for example, as described in EP-A , The instant compounds can also be employed in inks, preferably for ink jet printing, for example, as described in U. The instant compounds also are effective in the protection of dyes present in candle wax from premature degradation and fading. The instant compounds of formula I, II or III are also useful in adhesives used in solar films, optical films and other laminated structures against the adverse effects of ultraviolet light and actinic radiation. The compounds of this invention exhibit superior hydrolytic stability, handling and storage stability as well as good resistance to extractability when present in a stabilized composition. The methodology to make the instant compounds is described in the prior art The intermediates needed to make the instant compounds are largely items of commerce. In general polymers which can be stabilized include 1. Polymers of monoolefins and diolefins, for example polypropylene, polyisobutylene, polybutene, polymethylpentene, polyisoprene or polybutadiene, as well as polymers of cycloolefins, for instance of cyclopentene or norbornene, polyethylene which optionally can be crosslinked , for example high density polyethylene HDPE , low density polyethylene LDPE , linear low density polyethylene LLDPE , branched low density polyethylene BLDPE. These metal complexes may be in the free form or fixed on substrates, typically on activated magnesium chloride, titanium II chloride, alumina or silicon oxide. These catalysts may be soluble or insoluble in the polymerisation medium. The activators may be modified conveniently with further ester, ether, amine or silyl ether groups. Hydrocarbon resins for example C5-C9 including hydrogenated modifications thereof e. Polymers derived from unsaturated alcohols and amines or the acyl derivatives or acetals thereof, for example polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl stearate, polyvinyl benzoate, polyvinyl maleate, polyvinyl butyral, polyallyl phthalate or polyallyl melamine; as well as their copolymers with olefins mentioned in 1 above. Homopolymers and copolymers of cyclic ethers such as polyalkylene glycols, polyethylene oxide, polypropylene oxide or copolymers thereof with bisglycidyl ethers. Polyacetals such as polyoxymethylene and those polyoxymethylenes which contain ethylene oxide as a comonomer, polyacetals modified with thermoplastic polyurethanes, acrylates or MBS. Polyphenylene oxides and sulfides, and mixtures of polyphenylene oxides with styrene polymers or polyamides. Polyurethanes derived from hydroxyl-terminated polyethers, polyesters or polybutadienes on the one hand and aliphatic or aromatic polyisocyanates on the other, as well as precursors thereof. Polyureas, polyimides, polyamide-imides and polybenzimidazoles. Polycarbonates and polyester carbonates. Polysulfones, polyether sulfones and polyether ketones. Drying and non-drying alkyd resins. Unsaturated polyester resins derived from copolyesters of saturated and unsaturated dicarboxylic acids with polyhydric alcohols and vinyl compounds as crosslinking agents, and also halogen-containing modifications thereof of low flammability. Crosslinkable acrylic resins derived from substituted acrylates, for example epoxy acrylates, urethane acrylates or polyester acrylates. Alkyd resins, polyester resins and acrylate resins crosslinked with melamine resins, urea resins, polyisocyanates or epoxy resins. Crosslinked epoxy resins derived from polyepoxides, for example from bisglycidyl ethers or from cycloaliphatic diepoxides. Natural polymers such as cellulose, rubber, gelatin and chemically modified homologous derivatives thereof, for example cellulose acetates, cellulose propionates and cellulose butyrates, or the cellulose ethers such as methyl cellulose; as well as rosins and their derivatives. Naturally occurring and synthetic organic materials which are pure monomeric compounds or mixtures of such compounds, for example mineral oils, animal and vegetable fats, oil and waxes, or oils, fats and waxes based on synthetic esters e. Aqueous emulsions of natural or synthetic rubber, e. Polysiloxanes such as the soft, hydrophilic polysiloxanes described, for example, in U. Polyketimines in combination with unsaturated acrylic polyacetoacetate resins or with unsaturated acrylic resins. The unsaturated acrylic resins include the urethane acrylates, polyether acrylates, vinyl or acryl copolymers with pendant unsaturated groups and the acrylated melamines. The polyketimines are prepared from polyamines and ketones in the presence of an acid catalyst. Radiation curable compositions containing ethylenically unsaturated monomers or oligomers and a polyunsaturated aliphatic oligomer. Epoxymelamine resins such as light-stable epoxy resins crosslinked by an epoxy functional coetherified high solids melamine resin such as LSE Monsanto. In general, the compounds of the present invention are employed in from about 0. An advantageous range is from about 0. The stabilizers of the instant invention may readily be incorporated

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into the organic polymers by conventional techniques, at any convenient stage prior to the manufacture of shaped articles therefrom. For example, the stabilizer may be mixed with the polymer in dry powder form, or a suspension or emulsion of the stabilizer may be mixed with a solution, suspension, or emulsion of the polymer. The resulting stabilized polymer compositions of the invention may optionally also contain from about 0. Alkylated monophenols, for example, 2,6-di-tert-butylmethylphenol.

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Chapter 3 : racedaydvl.com: Sitemap

Transcription and translation: Thomas Hughes, History of the Society of Jesus in North America Colonial and Federal Documents, Vol. 1, Part 1 Nos. () (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers company,), pp.

This programme of work for Chemical Division Council CHDC has been prepared sectional committee-wise as on 1 October and arranged in the sequential order of the relevant Sectional Committee. The scope of CHDC is as under: In order to meet the objectives set out in the Scope as given above, 20 Sectional Committees, each dealing with the specific areas of activities as per the specified scope, are functioning under the Chemical Division Council. Sectional Committees dealing with the corresponding Technical Committee TC of the International Organization for Standardization ISO , wherever applicable , is also listed with the status of membership. It is hoped that this publication will provide the community of Indian Standards users a convenient tool for obtaining the latest information about new and upcoming standards in the field of Chemicals. For further information, please write to: CHD is not responsible for any inadvertent error that may have crept in the information published in this publication. The information published herein is for immediate information only and no legal claim can be made for any damage caused by using the content of this publication. CHD reserves the right to change the information published herein, or in its website at any point of time without further notification. Title of the Committee Page No. Part Feb 1 2 Hydrated lime third revision 56 IS Part 2 For special applications 20 IS Methods of calibration 5 DOC. Continuous syninge injection method. Critical orifices 8 DOC. Thermal mass-flow controllers 9 DOC. Saturation method 10 DOC. Permeation method 11 DOC. Volumetric pumps 14 DOC. Part 1 Dec 2 Leather and cotton gloves 30 IS Part 2 Optical tests Dec first revision 36 IS Part 2 With Feb wire mesh visor 48 IS Full face masks - Feb Specification 97 IS Mouthpiece assemblies Feb - Specification 98 IS Part 1 Nov 1 ISO Part 1 Nov 2 ISO Part 2 Dec 1 Fusion flow test 33 IS Method of test first revision 42 IS Part 2: Permissible limits first revision 43 IS Part 1 - Dec 1 54 to 80 mm shell diameter second revision 10 IS Part 2: Part 2 - Dec 81 to mm shell diameter second revision 11 IS Part 2 Glass alcoholometers with Mar thermometer first revision 55 IS

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Chapter 4 : White Marsh Memorandum, Â· Georgetown Slavery Archive

Includes indexes."Abbreviations and titles of works quoted": v. 2, p. xix-xxv."Register and notices of the sources": v. 1, p. [1]v. 1. Text. From the first.

Sehra Chapter 4 Electrical Clearances M. Design of Foundation S. Construction of Transmission Lines M. The publication proved immensely popular and had to be reprinted twice because of its usefulness to utility engineers and manufacturers of transmission line towers. There have been many important developments since publication of the manual in The central sector generating companies like National Thennal Power Corporation and National Hydro Power Corporation made considerable impact on the generation scenario as also on EHV systems required for evacuation of power from the generating stations and also on inter-connection between various states for integrated system operation within the region. The regional grids are all in operation now and Power Grid Corporation of India is engaged in the task of establishment of National Power Grid. There have been considerable technological developments in the field of transmission engineering and the HVDC transmission and kV transmission are going to play an important role in the National Power Grid. It was, therefore, felt necessary not only to revise the manual published earlier but also to make it a comprehensive one to include not only towers but also other aspects of transmission lines incorporating latest technological developments. Keeping this in view the Central Board of Irrigation and Power constituted a panel consisting of eminent transmission lines experts from all over the country in under the chairmanship of Shri P. This Panel of Transmission Experts further set up in March a Steering Committee and also a Working Group to consider and make suitable recommendations on the implications of the proposed draft amendment to the Indian National Standard IS: These recommendations were adopted in Part-I of IS published in The present document "Manual on Transmission Lines" is outcome of the ceaseless efforts made and voluminous work done by the Panel of Experts on Transmission Lines. The various chapters contained in the publication were authored by groups of eminent practising experts and were thoroughly discussed in the meeting of panel at the time of finalisation. The Central Board of Irrigation and power wishes to acknowledge its grateful thanks to the authors of the different chapters for their expert contribution. Special thanks are due to Shri P. Ahluwalia, Chairman of the panel for the tremendous input and direction given for finalising the manual. Anand, Chief Engineer Retd. The Board is also thankful to the members of the Committee for their valuable contribution. It is hoped that this publication will be well received by the engineering fraternity. Transmission Line is the vehicle for optimum utilisation of power produced at power projects. Transmission Line suffers from limitless insurmountable handicaps - Funds, Environment, Ecology, Proximity of Objects. Overcoming all these adversities Transmission Line has to deliver to the consumer power at minimum cost and with maximum reliability. Tower is the most critical component of Transmission Line. Other subjects dealt with in the Document are: Each one of the Chapters was authored by eminent practising Experts incorporating latest technological advancements and practices and reviewed in depth by the members of the Panel of Experts on Transmission Lines before adoption. Special attention was given towards simplicity, clarity and completeness to make each chapter self-contained in all respects giving practical examples of calculation to facilitate practical application without hinderance. Varma, Member Secretary and Shri P. They worked ceaselessly for almost 9 years. IX Power utilities, Transmission Line companies and their engineers located in the far-flung corners of India were always faced with the dearth of a single unified document on Design, Manufacture and Construction of Transmission Lines. This Manual will fill that void. Tower Types and Shapes 2. Design of Tower Members 7. Selection of Members in Compression 7. Testing of Towers 8. Metric Screw Threads as per IS: Organisation of Quality Control Department V. Design and Drawings VII. Incoming Material Inspection XI. Sections, Accessories and Bought out Items b. Format for Report on Bend Test f. Workshop Chart Appendix IV: Process Flow Chart for Fabrication of Tower Design of Foundations Construction of Transmission Lines The technical, environmental and economic considerations involved in siting and development of power generation projects required for meeting the demand for electrical energy are gradually resulting in longer transmission distances and introduction of

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higher and higher transmission voltages, and use of high voltage direct current transmission systems. All these systems owe there reliable performanee to a great extent to dependable transmission lines. The transmission line towers constitute about 28 to 42 percent of the cost a transmission line. Therefore optimisation of designs of towers can bring about significant economy in the cost of transmission lines.. On the basis of experience and designing skill, a tower designer can produce tower designs conforming to the governing specifications and bring about optimum reduction in tower weight without sacrificing stability and reliability features of the fiQished tower which are very important for structural reliability of a transmission line. These depend not only on the designs of tower and its foundation but also on the type of tower, development of structural arrangement of tower numbers, detailing of connections, quality of steel structural, accuracy in fabrication, proper soil investigations, use of foundations according to soil conditions at sites of tower installation, accuracy and adequate care in tower erection and proper maintenance of the erected towers. Self supporting Towers 2. Matching with the installed generating capacity, transmission Systems have also grown. Strong interconnected transmission networks have been developed by each Electricity Board within the State boundaries. Regional Grids interconnecting State Transmission Grids have been built facilitating uninterrupted transfer of power within the region. Highlights of the power systems in India are given in Exhibits tl to 1. International comparisons with other countries are given in Exhibits 1. However, availability of more sophisticated facilities has made it possible to investigate into the effects of electric and magnetic fields associated with transmission lines and understand and better appreciate the possible adverse effects of the above fields. In order to ensure that these fields least affect the way of life and ecology, the conductor configuration, tower shapes and transmission line corridors are so chosen that the magnitudes of radio interference RI , television interference TVI , audio noise AN and electrostatic fields radiated by the transmission lines are within safe limits and ecology is affected the least. Some headway has been made as regards generation projects. With privatisation coming through for this sector also, the transmission system will get impatus for faster development. It may not be physically possible for the country to make available funds of this order in the Pu blic Sector. Privatisation of generation projects is already underway. The main bottle-neck is transmission and distribution. For privatisation in Power Sector to take momentum, it is imperative for privatisation to take place in transmission and distribution, not limiting to power generation only. Consequent to consideration of the approach outlined in IEC " It also deals with the minimum ground clearances, effect of span length on clearances and 3 the requirements regarding electrical clearances of power lines crossing over tele-communication. It deals with the effects of shielcUng of lee-ward conductors by the wind-ward conductors of bundle conductors, span terminologies and their- significance in tower design, conductor creap allowance etc. The chapter highlights the significance of planing as it has great bearing on optimum utjlisation of material and limiting the wastage. The chapter contains data on permissible Edge Security and Bolt Gauges, chemical and mechanical properties of Mild and High tensile steels, Properties of Equal! It brings out the importance of soil investigations and testing. The chapter contains the permissible values of soil bearing capacities. It deals with statutory regulations, line corridor selection from environmental angle, methods of tower erection, paying out of conductors under uncontrolled and controlled tension, final sagging, clamping in. It also covers the tests to be conducted before line energisation. Crores Total 2. Period Total Funds Sector wise Utilis. Plan 54 Plan 62 24 14 4. Plan 55 24 21 5. Plan 51 26 23 6. Annual Plan 58 29 13 8. Plan 64 25 11 9. Plan 64 26 HI Annual Plan 67 23 10 Transposition Towers 8 2. With conservation environmentalists attracting the highest attention and the public becoming more and more conscious of the detrimental effects of transmission line towers on the environment and occupation of land, transmission line tower designers have been endeavouring to develop towers with sllch shapes which blend with the environment. Other factors responsible for changes in shapes of towers are the need for the use of higher transmission voltages, limitation of right-of-way availability, audible noise level, radio and T. The types and shapes of Transmission Line Towers used in India and in other countries are discussed in this chapter. Chainette Guyed Towers These are discussed in the subsequent paragraphs. Self-supporting towers e covered under Indian Standard IS: These are fabricated, sing tested quality mild steel structurals or a combination f tested quality mild steel and High tensile steel structurals onforming to IS: In the case of heavy angle and long

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span crossing towers, some of the countries namely Russia, Norway, France, etc. Self-supporting towers as compared to guyed towers have higher steel consumption. Compact tower may comprise fabricated steel body, cage and groundwire peak, fitted with insulated cross-arms. The guys may be internal or external. The phases are arranged in such. The phases can be placed in different configurations and are insulated from the supports. Typical chainette guyed towers for suspension and angle location are shown in Figure 4. In other countries al the above shapes have been used.

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Chapter 5 : TE Connectivity, Datasheet

Thomas Hughes, History of the Society of Jesus in North America Colonial and Federal Documents, Vol. 1, Part 1 Nos. () (Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers company,), pp.

Provisional Organization to preserve the Property, The fact and form of Suppression, Inaction during ten years, The Chapter Form of Government, Jesuit rights to the property: Current business at the Chapter, Carroll and Rome; reports to the Propaganda, The Chapter of ; the English ex-Jesuits, School, bishopric, and incorporation, The title of ownership during the Suppression: The agreement, without conditions, The revival of the Society projected, , The Chapter of ; the incoming American clergy, , The Chapter and the bishopric, , The Chapter and the Academy, The See of Baltimore and the Jesuit Estates, 1 The Legislature and the Corporation, The beneficiaries in equity, Act of Assembly, Maryland: Declarations of Walton, Molyneux, and Ashton, 3 Oct. The constituent meeting, fulfilling conditions, 4 Oct. Provision for the Sulpicians: Bohemia and Georgetown, Q2 Membership in the Select Body of the Clergy, Pensions and aids, Pensions and aids, , End of the eleemosynary administration ; Kenney ; Rebuttal by the Corporation, , Maryland and Missouri, Agreement between Carroll and Molyneux, 20 Sept. Shea on the Agreement: Neale-Grassi Concordat, , The Neale-Grassi Concordat, 3 Apr. The ecclesiastical status in general, Fate of the Concordat: MarechaTs views, The "synodal article" of Jurisdiction and Jesuit government: Dubourg and the Jesuits: The Upper Louisiana Concordat, 19 Mar. Documents in the Propaganda, etc. Civil and ecclesiastical Presumptive title of the See of Baltimore, , Fesch in the controversy, The Papal Brief, 23 July, Contributions to the controversy; the Government U. Brent, Ironside; Marechal and the Government, The Roman College funds ; impropriation for Baltimore, Marechal and Eohlmann, The Fesch-Marechal documents printed for the Propaganda, Last session of the Propaganda: Official documents ending the controversy, Wbitfield and Gradwell, Eccleston, McSherry, and Mulledy: Temporalities and reputation ; jurisdiction over regulars, From the first colonization till From till Digital Library Federation, December digitized.

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Priests from the Society of Jesus are also called Jesuits. The Jesuits are Catholic priests who devote their lives to learning and science. They also help people as ministers and as priests. Many Jesuits travel to other countries on special missions for the Catholic Church. After he became a Jesuit priest, he taught students at two universities in France. But Father White liked adventures, and wanted to see the world. Catholic priests were not allowed to live or work in England at that time. Father White secretly came to England many times to visit his Catholic friends. Finally, he got a job working for Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Father White wanted the Jesuits to establish a Catholic mission in the Maryland colony. He thought that the Jesuits could convert the Native Americans to the Catholic faith. In November , he and his fellow priests and nine servants prepared for a long voyage. This journal describes what life was like for the colonists on their voyage and during the first months of their settlement. It was a difficult journey that took four months. In the middle of their voyage, the passengers and crew were afraid because of a terrible storm. They thought their ship might capsize. Father White wrote in his journal that he was afriad. He prayed to God for help. The settlers rested at the English colony on Barbados. They repaired the Ark, and once again set sail for the coast of North America. First, they landed in Virginia. They picked up more supplies and experienced guides, like Captain Henry Fleet. Finally, on March 25, , all the passengers aboard the Ark landed on shore near the mouth of the St. Father White celebrated the first Catholic mass in Maryland to thank God for their safe landing. They made a treaty with the Yaocomico Indians for land at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay. There they stayed, and built a new town called St. He wrote down a dictionary of Indian words. He translated Catholic prayers into the Indian language. Kittamaquund said he believed in the Catholic religion. Father White baptised Kittamaquund and his family. Father White also wanted to trade with the Indians for food and valuable beaver furs. He provided a boat in for Mathias de Souza , to use when he traded with the Indians. Ingle brought Father White and other Catholic leaders back to England. The English government kept Father White in jail until January Finally Father White went on trial before the English Court. The Court decided Father White had not done anything wrong, so they set him free. Fahter White went back to Europe to help the Society of Jesus. He died in England in December In Maryland State Archives. Colonial Encounters in the Chesapeake: Designed and developed by Edward C. Mercer Neale, prepared with the assistance of R. Rockefeller, Lynne MacAdam and other members of the Archives staff. Piscataway Manuscript of Father Andrew White. History of the Society of Jesus in North America: Colonial and Federal Documents, , Vol. London and New York: Longmans, Green and Co. Narratives of Early Maryland, , pp. Voyage to Maryland [In Latin: Relatio Itineris in Marilandiam].

Chapter 7 : Booklist PDF - [PDF Document]

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Chapter 8 : Collections of Papyri - Papyrology - Library Guides at UChicago

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Chapter 9 : Exploring Maryland's Roots: Library: Father Andrew White ()

Father Andrew White () Father Andrew White was a Roman Catholic priest and member of the Society of Jesus. Priests

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from the Society of Jesus are also called Jesuits.