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Désirée Le Beau

Désirée Le Beau (14 February 1907 - 1993) was an Austro-Hungarian-American industrial chemist and inventor known for developing new methods of rubber reclamation.

Early life and education

Le Beau was born in Teschen, Austria-Hungary, now in modern-day Poland. Le Beau studied at the University of Vienna for her undergraduate degree, and earned her Ph.D. in chemistry with minors in physics and mathematics from the University of Graz in 1931. In 1955, she married Henry W. Meyer.^[1]

Career and research

After earning her Ph.D., Le Beau started her career as a researcher at the Austro-American Rubber Works in Vienna. She was also a consultant for the Société de Progrès Technique in Paris. In 1936, she moved to the Dewey and Alma Chemical Company in Massachusetts, where she stayed until her 1940 move to MIT as a research associate. Le Beau stayed at MIT until 1945, then moved to Illinois to work in rubber reclaiming, where she stayed until 1950. In 1950, she moved to Pennsylvania and became the Currie lecturer at Pennsylvania State College.^[1]

Le Beau was noted for her work with colloids and her use of tires in both natural and synthetic rubber reclamation; she also worked on the structure of clay and rubber, both natural and synthetic. She held several patents in this area.^[1]

References

- ^{a b c} Ogilvie, Marilyn Bailey; Harvey, Joy Dorothy (2000-01-01). *The Biographical Dictionary of Women in Science: L-Z*. Taylor & Francis. ISBN 9780415920407.

Iltyd Nicholl Clayton

Brigadier **Sir Iltyd Nicholl Clayton** CBE (1886 – 30 June 1955) was a British Army officer notable for his attachment to the Middle East Office in Cairo during and after World War II and his involvement in the formation of Arab League and formulation of post-war British policy in the Middle East.

He was educated at Lancing College and the Royal Military Academy in Woolwich, United Kingdom. He was commissioned into the Royal Garrison Artillery in 1906 and promoted lieutenant in 1909. He served in the World War I, reaching the rank of Major. After post-war spells in Iraq and Cairo, he served as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Artillery from 1934 to 1938 and retired in 1939. Recalled to service during the Second World War, he served as Advisor on Arab Affairs to the British Government (1943–45). He was later Special Advisor to Head of British Middle East Office and served as Minister attached to the British Embassy in Cairo (1947–48).

External links

- Index reference to the Sir Iltyd Clayton collection, held by St Anthony's College, University of Oxford.
- Glossary of Israeli Parties and Personalities - 1948-1981, Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs.

Kosmaj

Kosmaj (Serbian Cyrillic: **Космај**, pronounced [kǒsmaːj]) is a mountain south of Belgrade, the capital of Serbia. With an elevation of 626 meters, it is the highest point of the entire Belgrade City area ^[2] and is nicknamed one of two "Belgrade mountains" (the other being the mountain of Avala).

Kosmaj



Panoramic view on Kosmaj

Highest point

Elevation 626 m (2,054 ft) ^[1]

Coordinates 44°27′56″N 20°33′56″E﻿ / ﻿44.46556°N 20.56556°E﻿ /

Geography



Serbia

Location

The Kosmaj, is located 40 kilometers south-east of Belgrade. Entire area of the mountain belongs to the Belgrade City area, majority of it being in the municipalities of Mladenovac and Sopot, with eastern slopes being in the municipality of Grocka, and northern and north-western extensions in the municipalities of Barajevo and Voždovac.

Etymology

It is speculated that the mountain was named after the Celtic word *cos* meaning woods, and *maj* pre-Indo-European word meaning mountain.^[3] Alternative explanations suggest the connection to the ancient mountain-dwelling Slavic pagan deity Kozmaj/Kasmaj, the protector of woods, animals and the cosmos. The mountain has never been known under any other name, until it was forcefully molded by the Romans into "Casa

Maias", house of Maia, in order to promote worship of their goddess of spring among the locals.

Geography

The mountain is 5.5 kilometers long and built of flysch, serpentine, and magmatic rocks.^[4] The highest peak is also named Kosmaj. It is a low, island mountain, the second northernmost in Šumadija region (after Avala). Until 600,000 years ago, when the surrounding low areas were flooded by the inner Pannonian Sea, the Kosmaj was an island, just as the neighboring mountains (Avala, Fruška Gora to the north, etc.), thus earning its geographical classification. The Kosmaj remains an island mountain as the plateaux around it are low and mostly flat. In the north it extends into the direction of Trešnja, the southernmost extension of the Avala, while in the north-west it extends into *Parcanski vis* ("Parcani rising"), 408 meters high ending section of the Kosmaj, which extends into the woods of Lipovička šuma.

The Kosmaj is source of several rivers. Turija river (and several of its tributaries, including *Sibnička reka*), which springs right below the mountain and flows to the west into the Kolubara River. Other originate below the Parcanski vis: Lug (or Veliki Lug) which flows to the east into the Kubršnica, Rajla also flows to the east into the Jezava, outflow of the Velika Morava, and Topčiderka which flows to the north, into the urban center of Belgrade.

Human history

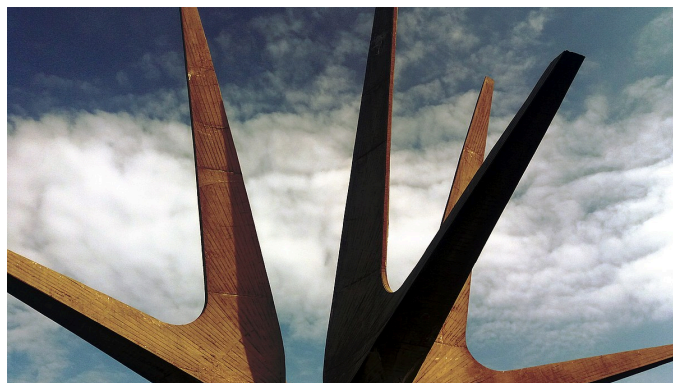
In Roman period, Kosmaj was an important mining center, but today the mining activities ceased completely. Evidence suggests that the iron ore was extracted even in the pre-Roman period.^[3]

In Medieval Serbia mining began in c.1420, after the Law on mines was issued by the Despot Stefan Lazarević in 1412.^[5]

In July 2000, during the excavations for the new sports complex in Babe, a spring was discovered in the valley of the Pruten creek. The new Pruten spring has a capacity up to 40 l/s (530 imp gal/min) and by 2011 a waterwork was constructed which supplies the villages of Babe, Stojnik and Ropočevo, so as the complex itself, with the water from this spring. Moreover, during the excavation, a hidden entry into the vast complex of Roman mines was discovered, too, being obscured for centuries. There are evidence of the extraction of silver, iron and lead. In the 3rd century AD, the Kosmaj mines were one of the most important in the Roman Empire, and were administered by the Roman procurator Babenius, whose name is preserved in the name of the Babe village. In the 1970s and 1980s, experts from the National Museum in Belgrade explored the area and discovered many mining necropolis, centered around the villages of Babe, Stojnik and Guberevac. It is estimated that there are some 100 ancient mining shafts on Kosmaj, which go 2 km (1.2 mi) below the ground and are 25 km (16 mi) wide. After the Roman period, mining activities ceased, only being revived in the Medieval Serbia.^[6]

Settlements

Except Mladenovac (23,609 inhabitants by the 2011 census of population) on the south-eastern slopes, other settlements, though numerous, are smaller, barely exceeding 2,500 inhabitants. They include Rogača (953), Drlupa (532), Dučina (729), Ropočevo (2,628), Sopot (1,920), Nemenikuće (1,992), Stojnik (567), Babe (348), Guberevac (535), Rajla (2,933), Parcani (619) (in the municipality of Sopot), Amerić (835), Koraćica (1,989), Velika Ivanča (1,532), Pružatovac (859) (in the municipality of Mladenovac), Barajevo (9,158) and Lisović (1,054) (in the municipality of Barajevo).^[7]



Monument to Kosmaj partisan division from WWII on top of Kosmaj mountain, near Belgrade, Serbia.

Wildlife

Plants

Together with the Avala, the island of Veliko Ratno Ostrvo and the wood of Stepin Lug (and with forests of Košutnjak and Topčider to be added soon), the Kosmaj is a part of the circle of the protected green areas of Belgrade.^[8]

The Kosmaj remained highly forested, over 70%, mostly by the deciduous (beech and oak), and to the lesser extent, coniferous woods. Altogether, 600 plant and 300 fungi species inhabits the mountain, including the endangered larkspur (*Delphinium phissum*)^[9] which is on the Red List. Some 150 plant species are medicinal or edible and 5 are under the strict protection.^[10] Cleared areas are mostly used as pastures or are being cultivated as orchards and vineyards.

Animals

There are 17 newly discovered species of Sesiidae and it is believed that this is their only habitat in Serbia.^[10]

Animals inhabiting the mountain include 50 mammal and 100 bird species, including the more common hares, roes, pheasants, foxes, partridges and quails but also in Serbia rare, Red Listed corn crake. Wolves, once living on Kosmaj, are extinct from the mountain.

Tourism

The Kosmaj is touristically well prepared for hiking, cycling and touring historic and religious landmarks.^[11] It has a hotel, mountaineering camp, villas, etc. Proximity of Belgrade and mountain's gentle slopes, glades and woods are a basis for the touristic economy. Latest addition, since the mid-2000s is a modern, vast resort complex of "Babe", near the village of the same name. Hunting tourism is also an opportunity, because the mountain is rich in game. Several monasteries are located in the mountain's downhill: "Tresije", "Kastaljan" (in ruins) and "Pavlovac", all over 600 years old. There is a mineral spa on the southern slopes, near the village of Koračica (*Koračička banja*). There are two monuments on the top of the mountain, one dedicated to the fallen soldiers of World War I, the other to the soldiers of the Yugoslav Partisan "Kosmaj Partisan detachment" from World War II.

Monasteries

Kastaljan

Build in the early 14th century, during the reign of the king Stefan Dragutin, on the foundations of the former Roman castrum from the 3rd century. The trade caravan route passed next to it. During the reign of despot Stefan Lazarević large *konaks* for the travelers were built. The monastery, dedicated to the Saint George, is today in ruins. A liturgy among the ruins is being held every year on the Đurđevdan.^[12]

Pavlovac

The Pavlovac monastery was built by despot Stefan Lazarević, sometime between 1415 and 1419. Serbian Orthodox Church officially adopted 1417 as the construction year and in July and August 2017 celebrated monastery's 600th anniversary. In the vicinity of the monastery are remains of the Roman cemetery, and the area was the favorite hunting ground of despot Stefan. The monastery is dedicated to the Translations of Relics of Saint Nicholas. It was named after the nearby, today non-existing, village of Pavlovci. The village and the monastery were mentioned in the letter which despot Stefan sent to the Republic of Ragusa on 21 November 1424. As the monastery was situated on the road leading to Belgrade it was often damaged by the advancing armies. After the collapse of the Serbian Despotate in 1459, it was razed by the Turks. The monastery is mentioned in the 1536 census of the villages in the Belgrade Nahiyah, sub-division of Sanjak of Smederevo. One of the last services, held by the fleeing Serbs from during the Great migration of Serbs before crossing the Sava and Danube into Austria, was held in Pavlovac in 1690. The monks remained in the monastery which was then razed and burned by the Turks. Archaeological works and protection of the monastery began in 1967 and it was fully restored in 1990. That same year the monks returned to Pavlovac.^[13]

The design of the monastery differs from the typical style of the day. The central object in the complex is the church with the square based narthex, which can be classified as the representative of the Morava architectural school. Surrounding the church were the konak, the dining room with the monastic cells and the kitchen, all in ruins today. Of the konak, in the northern part of the monastery ground, only foundations

survived, and the restoration is planned. The church was built in an unusual way, from the large slabs of stone positioned vertically while the hollows of the walls were filled with the *trpanac* stone, smaller rock pieces. The style of the entire complex is the mix of the local style and the maritime style from the Adriatic (Kotor and Dubrovnik). The monastery was declared a cultural monument.^[13]

Tresije

The Tresije monastery was built by the king Stefan Dragutin in 1309. It was dedicated to the archangels Michael and Gabriel and named after the nearby stream of Tresije. It was demolished and rebuilt several times. It was rebuilt soon after the Serbian Patriarchate of Peć was restored in the 16th century. It had 10 monks, which was a rarity at the time, and despite the Ottoman rule, the monastery managed to preserve its relics and was quite distinguished. It was rebuilt in 1709 by the brethren of the Rakovica monastery, but was demolished already in 1738. At the end of the 18th century it was demolished and the reconstruction began in 1936. It was not finished due to World War II, and after the war, new Communist authorities took the materials from the monastery to build a hotel in the vicinity. Construction of the new konak began in 1991 and the foundation stone was placed by Princess Elizabeth of Yugoslavia. In 2009 a celebration of the monastery's 700 years was held. The monastery is dedicated to the Holly Archangels.^{[12][14]}

See also

- List of mountains in Serbia

References

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- ↑ Statistical Yearbook of Belgrade 2007 - Topography, climate and environment Archived 2011-10-07 at the Wayback Machine.
- ↑ ^a ^b Serbian Wikipedia article on Kosmaj
- ↑ Jovan Đ. Marković (1990): *Enciklopedijski geografski leksikon Jugoslavije*; Svjetlost-Sarajevo; ISBN 86-01-02651-6
- ↑ Novak Bjelić (30 Mar 2018). "Казивања о "Трепчи": 1303-2018 - Рудници под једном капом" [*Tales of "Трепча": 1303-2018 - Mines under one administration*]. *Politika (in Serbian)*. p. 20.
- ↑ M.Janković (30 May 2011), "Voda kulja iz kosmajskih rudnika", *Politika (in Serbian)*
- ↑ *Comparative overview of the number of population in 1948, 1953, 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2002 and 2011 – Data by settlements, page 29.* Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade. 2014. ISBN 978-86-6161-109-4.
- ↑ J.Lucić (29 March 2008), "Avala - predeo izuzetnih odlika", *Politika (in Serbian)*, p. 23
- ↑ J.Lucić (7 June 2008), "Kosmaj - turistički raj", *Politika (in Serbian)*, p. 27
- ↑ ^a ^b Vladimir Vukasović (9 June 2013), "Prestonica dobija još devet prirodnih dobara", *Politika (in Serbian)*
- ↑ NATURE OF SERBIA - Holiday on the move. Belgrade: National Tourism Organisation of Serbia. 2013. p. 49. ISBN 978-86-6005-295-9.
- ↑ ^a ^b Jelena Čalija (14 April 2012), "Tri vaskrsenja crkve u Nemenikućama", *Politika (in Serbian)*
- ↑ ^a ^b Dragana Jokić Stamenković (23 July 2017), "Šest vekova manastira u lovištu despota Stefana", *Politika (in Serbian)*, p. 09
- ↑ Jelena Beoković (11 September 2009), "Sedam vekova manastira Tresije", *Politika (in Serbian)*

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- Turističko područje Beograda*, "Geokarta", 2007, ISBN 86-459-0099-8

External links

- Spomenik Database - Kosmaj Monument historic & informational resource



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Kosmaj***.

Gracilibacillus

Gracilibacillus is a genus of bacteria within the phylum Firmicutes.^[1] Species within this genus are generally halotolerant.^{[2][3]}

<i>Gracilibacillus</i>	
Scientific classification	
Domain:	Bacteria
Phylum:	Firmicutes
Class:	Bacilli
Order:	Bacillales
Family:	Bacillaceae
Genus:	<i>Gracilibacillus</i> Waino et al. 1999
Type species	
<i>Gracilibacillus halotolerans</i>	
Species	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>G. alcaliphilus</i>• <i>G. boracitolerans</i>• <i>G. bigeumensis</i>• <i>G. dipsosauri</i>• <i>G. halophilus</i>• <i>G. halotolerans</i>• <i>G. kekensis</i>• <i>G. lacisalsi</i>• <i>G. orientalis</i>• <i>G. quinghaiensis</i>• <i>G. saliphilus</i>• <i>G. thailandensis</i>• <i>G. ureilyticus</i>	

References

- ¹ Waino, M.; Tindall, B. J.; Schumann, P.; Ingvorsen, K. (1 April 1999). "Gracilibacillus gen. nov., with description of *Gracilibacillus halotolerans* gen. nov., sp. nov.; transfer of *Bacillus dipsosauri* to *Gracilibacillus dipsosauri* comb. nov., and *Bacillus salexigens* to the genus *Salibacillus* gen. nov., as *Salibacillus salexigens* comb. nov". *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology*. **49** (2): 821–831. doi:10.1099/00207713-49-2-821. PMID 10319508.
- ² Chen, Y.-G.; Cui, X.-L.; Zhang, Y.-Q.; Li, W.-J.; Wang, Y.-X.; Xu, L.-H.; Peng, Q.; Wen, M.-L.; Jiang, C.-L. (1 October 2008). "*Gracilibacillus halophilus* sp. nov., a moderately halophilic bacterium isolated from saline soil". *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology*. **58** (10): 2403–2408. doi:10.1099/ij.s.0.65698-0.
- ³ Carrasco, I. J. (1 March 2006). "*Gracilibacillus orientalis* sp. nov., a novel moderately halophilic bacterium isolated from a salt lake in Inner Mongolia, China". *International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology*. **56** (3): 599–604. doi:10.1099/ij.s.0.63971-0. PMID 16514034.

Downtown Summerlin

Downtown Summerlin is a 400-acre (160 ha) commercial and residential neighborhood located in the heart of Summerlin, an affluent suburban area on the western outskirts of Las Vegas, Nevada.

The Downtown Summerlin neighborhood includes:

- The Downtown Summerlin Shopping Center
- The Red Rock Casino, Resort & Spa
- The City National Arena (the team headquarters for the Vegas Golden Knights NHL franchise and the UNLV Rebels hockey program)^[1]
- The Las Vegas Ballpark (the future home of the Las Vegas 51s minor league baseball team)^[2]
- One Summerlin (a nine-story office tower)
- Constellation at Downtown Summerlin (an apartment complex)^{[3][4]}

The area is bounded by Sahara Avenue to the south, CC 215 to the west, Charleston Boulevard to the north, and Town Center Drive to the east.



Aerial view of Downtown Summerlin (located in the center).



Tree-lined street in Downtown Summerlin.

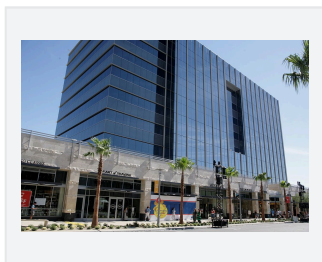
Shopping center

The Downtown Summerlin Shopping Center is an outdoor shopping, dining, and entertainment district. Its directory includes over 125 stores and restaurants, including major retailers like Macy's and Dillard's. It is also home to a Dave & Busters and a Regal Cinemas movie theater.

Events

Local events are held in Downtown Summerlin throughout the year. Popular events include farmers markets, outdoor fitness classes, wine walks, holiday festivals, and visits from celebrity guest speakers.

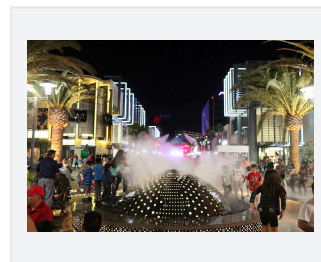
Gallery



One Summerlin office tower.



Downtown Summerlin Shopping Center.



Downtown Summerlin Shopping Center at night.

See also

- Downtown Summerlin Shopping Center
- Summerlin, Nevada

References

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2. ^ "Las Vegas 51s approved for new ballpark in Downtown Summerlin". *KTNV*. October 10, 2017.
3. ^ "The Howard Hughes Corporation ® Announces First Multi-Family Residential Development in Summerlin's New Downtown" (Press release). April 23, 2014. Retrieved 2014-10-18.
4. ^ "Constellation At Downtown Summerlin". *The Calida Group*. Archived from the original on April 22, 2015. Retrieved April 27, 2015.

Abir Muhaisen

Abir Muhaisen (born 1973) was adopted by King Hussein of Jordan and his third wife Queen Alia after Muhaisen's biological mother was killed by a plane crash at a Palestinian refugee camp in Amman, Jordan in 1976.

She was educated in the United States. She briefly attended Garrison Forest School, a boarding school in Maryland, before graduating from Oldfields School in Glencoe, Maryland in 1991.^[1] She earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Elementary Education from American University, and a Master of Arts in Sports Management and Physical Education from Virginia Commonwealth University.^[2]

References

Queen Noor (2003) *Leap of Faith: Memoirs of an Unexpected Life*, Miramax Books, ISBN 0-7868-6717-5

- [^] Oldfields School Archived 2006-06-27 at the Wayback Machine.
- [^] The Official Website of HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein - The Royal Hashemite Family

Elysian Valley, Los Angeles

Elysian Valley, also known as **Frogtown**,^[1] is a neighborhood of more than 7,700 residents within Central Los Angeles, California, adjoining the Los Angeles River. It has a large percentage of children between the ages of 11 and 18 and a high number of Latinos and Asians. There is one elementary school in the neighborhood, Dorris Place Elementary School, but children have also historically attended Allesandro Elementary School.

With the announcement of the \$1 Billion restoration Project for the Los Angeles River, also known as Alternative 20, many residents felt the pressure of new investment and development in the community, causing them to organize for lower density.^[2] This push for low density from within the neighborhood is not new and was documented in an article as far back as 1987.^[3]

Elysian Valley

Frogtown

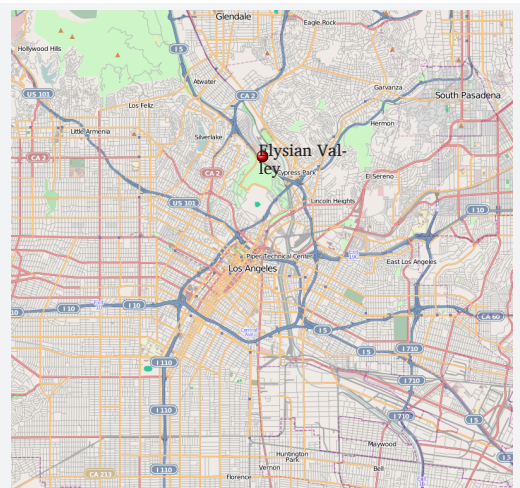
Neighborhood of Los Angeles



Dorris Place Elementary School



Elysian Valley as drawn by the Los Angeles Times



Location within Northeast Los Angeles

Coordinates: 34°05'40"N 118°14'25"W / 34.09445°N

118.240366°W

Geography

Description

According to the Mapping L.A. project of the *Los Angeles Times*, the Elysian Valley neighborhood is flanked on the north by Atwater Village, on the northeast and east by Glassell Park, on the southeast by Cypress Park, on the south and southwest by Elysian Park and on the west and northwest by Echo Park and Silver Lake.^{[4][5]} Street and other boundaries are: the Los Angeles River on the north and east, Riverside Drive on the west and Fletcher Drive on the northwest.^[6]

Population

The 2000 U.S. census counted 7,387 residents in the 0.79-square-mile neighborhood—an average of 9,354 people per square mile, about the same population density as the rest of the city. In 2008 the city estimated that the population had increased to 7,781. The median age for residents was 31, about average for Los Angeles, but the percentage of residents aged 11 to 18 was among the county's highest.^[6]

The neighborhood is moderately diverse ethnically, and the percentage of Asians and Latinos is comparatively high. The breakdown in 2000 was Latinos, 61.0%; Asians, 35.9%; whites, 9.7%; blacks, 1.1%, and others, and 2.6%. Mexico was the most common places of birth for the 47.5% of the residents who were born abroad, a high figure compared to rest of the city.^[6]

The median yearly household income in 2008 dollars was \$49,013, about the same as the rest of Los Angeles. The average household size of 3.4 people was high for the city of Los Angeles. Renters occupied 52.2% of the housing stock, and house- or apartment owners 47.8%.^[6]

Education

Seventeen percent of the neighborhood residents aged 25 and older had earned a four-year degree by 2000, an average figure for the city.^[6]

There is one school within Elysian Valley: Dorris Place Elementary, a Los Angeles Unified School District School at 2225 Dorris Place.^[7]

Commercial corridor

There is a small commercial corridor on Riverside Dr. and a few small warehouses in the background of the neighborhood adjacent to the L.A. River.

Storefronts on Riverside



Knightsbridge Theatre

Religion

There are a few religious congregations inside of Frogtown that serve local residents. These include Catholic Church institutions and Buddhist congregations.

Catholic

- St. Ann Catholic Parish on 2302 Riverdale Avenue
- St. Mary Coptic Catholic Church on 2701 Newell Avenue

Buddhist

- Kadampa Meditation Center on 1492 Blake Avenue

St. Ann's church has a significant relationship with residents, many of whom are from Jalisco. St. Ann's annually hosts a saint statue from the city

of San Martín de Hidalgo, where many residents originate from.

Adjacent neighborhoods

Relation of the Frogtown neighborhood to other places, not necessarily contiguous:^{[4][6][8][9]}

References



Wikimedia Commons has media related to *Elysian Valley, Los Angeles*.

- [^] Isaac Simpson. "L.A.'s Hottest New Neighborhood, Frogtown, Doesn't Want the Title." *LA Weekly*. 20 August 2014. Retrieved 20 August 2016. "*Its official name, Elysian Valley, is rarely used.*"
- [^] *Jao, Carren*. "Elysian Valley Residents Push for Smart Growth". *kcet.org*.
- [^] *McMillan, Penelope*. "Elysian Valley : Frogtown Holds Bucolic 'Secret' Minutes From Downtown L.A." *Los Angeles Times*.
- [^] ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^[1] "Central L.A.," Mapping L.A., *Los Angeles Times*
- [^] ^[2] "Northeast," Mapping L.A., *Los Angeles Times*
- [^] ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^{*c*} ^{*d*} ^{*e*} ^{*f*} ^[3] "Elysian Valley," Mapping L.A., *Los Angeles Times*
- [^] ^[4] "Elysian Valley Schools," Mapping L.A., *Los Angeles Times*
- [^] *The Thomas Guide: Los Angeles County*, 2004, page 594
- [^] Google maps

External links

- Mapping Frogtown: Elysian Valley (Video)
- ^[5] Elysian Valley crime map and statistics

Voxtrof (album)

Voxtrof



Studio album by Voxtrof

Released	May 22, 2007
Recorded	December 2006 - March 2007
Genre	Indie pop, indie rock
Length	43:50
Label	Playlouderecordings / Beggars Group
Producer	Victor Van Vugt

Voxtrof chronology

<i>Your Biggest Fan</i> (2006)	<i>Voxtrof</i> (2007)
-----------------------------------	--------------------------

Voxtro is the first full-length album by the Texas-based indie pop band Voxtro. It was released worldwide on May 22, 2007.^[11] Ramesh Srivastava, lead singer of the band, announced in December 2006 that the band was starting work on its long-awaited full-length record.^[12]

The album was leaked in its entirety to the Internet on March 16, 2007.

"Kid Gloves" can be heard on the band's MySpace and an MP3 of the track was made available as a free download through Pitchfork Media's Forkcast on March 19, 2007. The MP3 has since been added to Voxtro's website.

Professional ratings	
Aggregate scores	
Source	Rating
Metacritic	71/100 ^[1]
Review scores	
Source	Rating
Allmusic	★★★★★ ^[2]
Alternative Press	★★★★★
The A.V. Club	(B) ^[3]
<i>The Austin Chronicle</i>	★★★★★ ^[4]
Music Emissions	★★★★★ ^[5]
<i>NME</i>	(8/10) ^[6]
Pitchfork Media	(5.9/10) ^[7]
PopMatters	★★★★★ ^[8]
<i>Rolling Stone</i>	★★★★★ ^[9]
<i>Obscure Sound</i>	★★★★★ ^[10]

Track listing

All songs written by Ramesh Srivastava.

1. "Introduction" - 3:32
2. "Kid Gloves" - 4:23
3. "Ghost" - 4:48
4. "Steven" - 3:27
5. "Firecracker" - 3:43
6. "Brother in Conflict" - 4:04
7. "Easy" - 3:35
8. "The Future Pt. 1" - 3:41
9. "Every Day" - 4:25
10. "Real Life Version" - 4:00
11. "Blood Red Blood" - 4:13
12. "Loan Shark" - 4:08 (iTunes only)
13. "New Love" - 4:06 (iTunes only)

References

- ↑ "*Metacritic*".
- ↑ Leijon, Erik. Voxtro at AllMusic
- ↑ The A.V. Club review, 22 May 2007
- ↑ The Austin Chronicle review, 18 May 2007
- ↑ Music Emissions review
- ↑ NME review

7. ^ Pitchfork Media review, 24 May 2007
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9. ^ Rolling Stone review
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External links

- [Voxtrout's MySpace](#)

English honorifics

In the English language, an **English honorific** is a form of address indicating respect. These can be titles prefixing a person's name, e.g.: *Mr*, *Mrs*, *Miss*, *Ms*, *Sir*, *Dr*, *Lady* or *Lord*, or titles or positions that can appear as a form of address without the person's name, as in *Mr President*, *General*, *Captain*, *Father*, *Doctor* or *Earl*.^[1]

Many forms of honorifics are for members of the nobility, clergy, or royalty, mostly in countries that are monarchies. These include "Your Majesty", "Your Royal Highness" or simply "Your Highness", which are used to address certain members of royalty, or "My lord/lady" to address a peer other than a Duke, who is referred to as "Your Grace".

Common titles

- **Master**: (/ˈmɑːstər/ or /ˈmæstər/) for boys or young men and as a title for the heir apparent of a Scottish baron or viscount. It may also be used as a professional title, e.g. for the master of a college or the master of a merchant ship.^[2]
- **Mr**: (/ˈmɪstər/) for men, regardless of marital status, who do not have another professional or academic title.^{[3][4]} The variant *Mister*, with the same pronunciation, is sometimes used to give jocular or offensive emphasis, or to address a man whose name is unknown.^[5]
 - "Mr" is used with the name of some offices to address a man who is the office-holder, e.g. "Mr President"; "Mr Speaker", see "Madam" below for the equivalent usage for women.
- **Miss**: (/ˈmɪs/) for girls, unmarried women and (in the UK) married women who continue to use their maiden name (although "Ms" is often preferred for the last two). In the UK, it has traditionally been used in schools to address female teachers, regardless of marital status. It is also used, without a name, to address girls or young women and (in the UK) to address female shop assistants and wait staff.^{[6][7][8]}
- **Mrs**: (/ˈmɪsɪs/ in the UK, /ˈmɪsəz/ or /ˈmɪsəs/ in the US generally, or /ˈmɪzəz/ or /ˈmɪzəs/ in the southern US) for married women who do not have another professional or academic title.^{[9][10]} The variant *Missus* (/ˈmɪsəz/) is used in the UK to address a woman whose name is unknown.^[11]
- **Ms**: (/ˈmɪz/ or /ˈməz/) for women, regardless of marital status or when marital status is unknown.^{[12][13]}
- **Mx**^[14]: (/ˈmɪks/ or /ˈməks/) a gender-neutral honorific for those who do not wish to specify their gender or do not consider themselves male or female.^{[15][16]}

Formal titles

- **Sir**: for men, formally if they have a British knighthood or if they are a baronet (used with first name or full name, never surname alone) or generally (used on its own) as a term of general respect or flattery, when it is equivalent in meaning to "Madam" for women (see below). Also traditionally used to address male teachers in British schools.^[8]
- **Gentleman**: Originally a social rank, standing below an esquire and above a yeoman. The term can now refer to any man of good, courteous conduct. It is only generally used as an honorific form of address in the plural ("gentlemen" if referring to a group of men, or as part of "ladies and gentlemen" if referring to a mixed group), with "sir" (or "ladies and sir") being used for the singular.^[17]
- **Sire**: a term of address for a male monarch, previously could be used for a person in a position of authority in general or a lord.
- **Mistress** is an archaic form of address for a woman, equivalent to Mrs. Used on its own, it was used to address the female head of a household.^[18] The titles Mrs, Miss and Ms are abbreviations derived from Mistress.
- **Madam** or **Ma'am** (/ˈmæm/ in General American and either /ˈmæm/, /ˈmɑːm/, or /ˈməm/ in Received Pronunciation.^[19]); for women, a term of general respect or flattery. Originally used only to a woman of rank or authority. May also refer to a female pimp. Equivalent to "Sir" (see above).
 - All of "Sir", "Madam", and "Ma'am" are commonly used by workers performing a service for the beneficiary of the service, e.g. "May I take your coat, Ma'am?"
 - "Madam" is used with the name of an office to address a woman who is the office-holder, e.g. "Madam President".
- **Dame**: for women who have been honoured with a British knighthood in their own right. Women married to knighted individuals, but not knighted in their own right, are commonly referred to as "Lady".

- Lord: for male barons, viscounts, earls, and marquesses, as well as some of their children. In some countries judges, especially those of higher rank, are referred to as lords, ladies or lordship/ladyship. (Style: Lordship or My Lord).
- Lady: for female peers with the rank of baroness, viscountess, countess, and marchioness, or the wives of men who hold the equivalent titles. By courtesy the title is often also used for wives of Knights and Baronets. (Style: Your Ladyship or My Lady). As a plural, it may be used as an honorific for women generally ("ladies" if referring to a group of women, or as part of "ladies and gentlemen" if referring to a mixed group); "madam" (or "madam and gentlemen") is used in the singular.^[17]
- Esq: (ⁱˈskwaɪrər/) (abbreviation of "esquire") in the UK used postnominally in written addresses for any adult male if no pre-nominal honorific (Mr, Dr, etc.) is used. In the United States it is used in the same manner for lawyers irrespective of sex; usage of "esquire" by a person not licensed to practice in a jurisdiction may be used as evidence of unauthorized practice of law in some cases.^[20] May be punctuated "esq" or "esq." following practice for other post-nominals.
- Excellency, also Excellence, a title of honor given to certain high officials, as governors, ambassadors, royalty, nobility, and Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, (preceded by his, your, etc.).
- Her/His Honour: Used for judges, mayors and magistrates in some countries. (Style: Your Honour)
- The Honourable or The Honorable (abbreviated to The Hon., Hon. or formerly The Hon'ble, used for certain officials, members of congress, parliament, presidents, and judges (Style: My Lord/Lady or Your Lordship/Your Ladyship, Mr./Madam Ambassador, Your Honor)
- The Right Honourable (or The Right Honorable in American spelling, although the title is not used in the US): used in the UK (sometimes abbreviated Rt Hon) for members of the Privy Council (high government officials, senior judges, archbishops, etc.) and, formally, for peers below the rank of Marquess (normally abbreviated to simply "The").^{[21][22]}
- The Most Honourable: for marquesses and marchionesses (and, as a group the Most Honourable Order of the Bath and Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).^[23]

Academic and professional titles

- Dr: (^dɒktər/) (abbreviation for Doctor) for the holder of a doctoral degree (e.g. PhD, DPhil, MD, or DO in many countries) and for medical practitioners, dentists and veterinary surgeons (including as a courtesy title in countries where these professionals do not normally hold doctoral degrees), although in some countries it is normal to address surgeons as "Mr", "Ms", etc.^[24] The informal abbreviation "doc" (^dɒk/) is sometimes used.^[25] UK citizens who hold doctoral degrees or are registered medical practitioners may have the title "Doctor" recorded in their passports.^[26]
- Professor: (^prəˈfɛsər/) (informally abbreviated to "prof" (^prɒf/)) for a person who holds the academic rank of professor in a university or other institution. In the UK this is a senior academic position and the title is always used in preference to "Dr", while in the US it refers to tenured or tenure-track academic staff and the title "Dr" is often preferred.^{[27][28]} Professors may have their title recorded in UK passports.^[26]
- QC: postnominally in written addresses for a judge or barrister who has been made a Queen's Counsel (King's Counsel (KC) during the reign of a king). QCs may have this title recorded in UK passports.^[26]
- Eur Ing: for engineers registered as European Engineers with the European Federation of National Engineering Associations. European engineers may have this title recorded in UK passports.^[26]
- Chancellor: for the chancellor of a university.^[29]
- Vice-Chancellor: for the vice-chancellor of a university.^[29]
 - At the University of Cambridge, "The Right Worshipful the Vice-Chancellor" is used formally.^[29]
 - At the University of Oxford, "The Reverend the Vice-Chancellor" is used formally and the salutation is "Dear Mr Vice-Chancellor" rather than "Dear Vice-Chancellor".^[29]
- Principal, President, Master, Warden, Dean, Regent, Rector, Provost, Director, or Chief Executive: as appropriate for heads of colleges at the universities of Cambridge, Durham, London and Oxford, heads of the constituent universities of the National University of Ireland, and the head of Trinity College Dublin.^[29]
 - Note titles sometimes double up, e.g. "Vice-Chancellor and Warden" at Durham University or "Provost and President" at University College London

Religious titles

Christianity

- His Holiness (abbreviation *HH*), oral address *Your Holiness*, or Holy Father – the Pope and the Pope Emeritus, the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Patriarch of Peć and the Serbs, Catholicos of All Armenians, Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, Catholicos of the Holy See of Cilicia of the Armenian Apostolic Church, Malankara Orthodox Catholicos and some other Christian Patriarchs.
- His All Holiness (abbreviation *HAH*), oral address *Your All Holiness* – the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.
- His Beatitude or The Most Blessed, oral address *Your Beatitude* – Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and Eastern Catholic patriarchs, Macedonian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Major Archbishop of Kyiv-Halych.^{[30][31]}
- His Excellency (abbreviation *HE*), salutation *Most Reverend Excellency* or *Your Excellency* – Latin patriarchs and Papal nuncios.^[30]
- His Most Eminent Highness (abbreviation *HMEH*), oral address *Your Most Eminent Highness* – The Prince and Grand Master of Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
- His Eminence (abbreviation *HE*),^[32] oral address *Your Eminence* – Roman Catholic cardinals and Eastern Orthodox metropolitans and archbishops who are not the First Hierarchy of an autocephalous church.
- Most Reverend Eminence – Roman Catholic cardinals (not used in English-speaking countries).^[33]
- The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev* or *The Most Revd*) Eastern Orthodox metropolitans and archbishops who are not the First Hierarchy of an autocephalous church, Roman Catholic archbishops^{[34][30]} and bishops in Ireland,^[34] and the US,^[30] the Church of Ireland Bishop of Meath,^[34] the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and Marthoma Metropolitans
- His Grace, oral address *Your Grace* – Roman Catholic archbishops in Commonwealth countries, and Marthoma Metropolitans
- His Grace or The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev* or *The Rt Revd*), oral address *Your Grace* – Eastern Orthodox bishops.
- His Lordship or The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev*), oral address *My Lord* – Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops in Commonwealth countries.
- The Reverend: (abbreviation "The Rev" or "The Revd") used generally for members of the Christian clergy regardless of affiliation, but especially in Catholic and Protestant denominations. Unlike 'Father' (see below) may be applied to both priests and deacons.
 - Except in the US, "The Reverend" is used either with first name and surname or with a second title and surname, e.g. "The Revd James Smith" or "The Revd Fr Smith", but not "The Revd Smith".^[34]
- Fr: (Father) for priests in Catholic and Eastern Christianity, as well as some Anglican or Episcopalian groups. Unlike 'Reverend' (outside of the US), may be used with either first name, surname or both.
- Pr: (Pastor) used generally for members of the Christian clergy regardless of affiliation, but especially in Protestant denominations. Equivalent to 'Reverend' (see above).
- Br: (Brother) for men generally in some religious organizations; in the Catholic Church and Eastern churches, for male members of religious orders or communities, who are not Priests.
- Sr: (Sister) Nun or other religious sister in the Catholic Church; for women generally in some religious organizations, such as the Mormons. Sometimes informally abbreviated as 'Sis'.
- Elder: Elder used generally for male missionaries of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and for members of the adult leadership known as the general authorities. Although most all male adults of the LDS church are Elders, the title is reserved for the prior mentioned groups.^[35] Elder is also used as a title for members of a ruling church body in a Presbyterian polity. They may be either appointed by a more powerful body like a session or elected by the congregation, but both are ordained for the purpose of governing a church.

Judaism

- Rabbi: (Rabbi) In Judaism, a **rabbi** ⁱ^r^æ^b^{ɑː}^rⁱ/ is an ordained religious officiant or a teacher of Torah. This title derives from the Hebrew word רַבִּי *rabi* [ʔabi], meaning "My Master" (irregular plural רבנים *rabanim* [ʔabaʔnim]), which is the way a student would address a master of Torah. The word "master" רב *rav* [ʔav] literally means "great one".

Islam

- Imām: for Islamic clergymen, especially the ones who lead prayers and deliver sermons.

- Shaykh: umbrella term used for those qualified in various fields of knowledge of Islam, (Informally, Bearing no relation to the religion, and in addition to its religious title, it's occasionally used as an honorary term to refer to a wealthy person or a person with authority or from the dynasty lineage synonymous with the title "Prince").
- Mufti: males qualified in Islamic jurisprudence with ability to pass legal verdicts.
- Hāfīz or Hāfīzah: respectively males and females who have memorised the entire Qur'an (literally 'protector').
- Qārī: males who are qualified in the multiple ways of reading the Qur'an (literally 'reciter').
- Mawlānā: used in some cultures for those who have completed Dars un-Nizām to qualify as a scholar (literally 'our leader').
- Hāji (/ˈhædʒi/): used by Muslims who have completed the hajj pilgrimage.^[36]
- Sayyid and Sayyidah: respectively males and females accepted as descendants of the Islamic prophet Muhammad through his grandsons, Hasan ibn Ali and Husayn ibn Ali, sons of Muhammad's daughter Fatimah and his son-in-law Ali (Ali ibn Abi Talib).^{[37]:149}
- Sharif: used for descendants of Hasan.

See also

- Indian honorifics
- Canadian honorifics
- Courtesy titles in the United Kingdom
- French honorifics
- German honorifics
- Style (manner of address)

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P. V. Abdul Wahab

P. V. Abdul Wahab is a social activist and a politician hailing from Kerala state in India. He is currently serving as the Member of Parliament (Rajyasabha) representing Kerala state. He is one of the top leaders of Indian Union Muslim League and the present Treasurer of the party. He has been elected unopposed as Member of Parliament twice to the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of the Indian Parliament for the years 2004 to 2010^[1] and 2015 to the present.^[2]

P V Abdul Wahab



MP of Rajya Sabha for Kerala

Incumbent

Assumed office

22 April 2015

Constituency Kerala

Personal details

Nationality  Indian

Political party IUML

Spouse(s) Yasmine Wahab

Children Jaber Abdul Wahab, Javed Abdul Wahab, Afdhel Abdul Wahab, Ajmal Abdul Wahab

Biography

P V Abdul Wahab is a retired non-resident Indian businessman with business activities in India and the Middle East. His father was P. V. Alavikutty and his mother Varikkodan Fathima.^[3] He hails from Nilambur, Malappuram.

His efforts to improve the lives of common citizens, especially women and socially deprived persons, were recognised when he was awarded the Lions Excellence Award in 1997 for outstanding service as an NRI, in the field of social, economic and educational advancement of Kerala.^[3] The projects he carried out under the centre government sponsored NGO, Jan Sikshan Sansthan, in Malappuram district has changed the economical and social status of thousands of people. UNESCO has recognised the social changes the organisation has brought, by awarding the prestigious

Confucius Prize for Literacy in 2016. The organisation also won the top Indian award in the field of lifelong education, Sakshar Bharat Award, in the year 2014.

P V Abdul Wahab has adopted two villages near his town, Nilambur, under the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana project. Through the organisation Keraleeyam, he is helping hundreds of children with their education in the villages of Karulai and Chaliyar. His contributions to the construction of an international airport at Kozhikode also received appreciation from various corners.

Business portfolio

P V Abdul Wahab is a director at Cheraman Financial Services Ltd., Malabar Institute of Medical Sciences Ltd., and Feroke Boards Ltd in Kozhikode.^[1] He heads the Peevees and Bridgeway group of companies^[1] in India, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

Social profile

- Member of Rajya Sabha, the Upper house of the Parliament of India
- Chief Patron, Amal College of Advanced Studies
- Chairman, Nilambur Muslim Orphanage Committee
- Former Member of Rajiv Gandhi International Sports Foundation
- Member of Malabar Development Board
- Member of Malabar Chamber of Commerce
- Chairman of Malabar Airport Development Action Committee (MADAC)^[3]
- Chairman JSS Malappuram District
- Chairman Global Kerala Initiative-Keraleeyam
- Patron excellence of International Media and Publishers LLC, Dubai (UAE)

Awards

1. House of Commons, London in November 2003
2. Lions Excellence Award, 1997^[3]

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