

VI. SPECIMEN SHEETS

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THE BRITISH SLAVE TRADE TO VIRGINIA

1698 - 1728

A Thesis
[or Dissertation]

Presented to

The Faculty of the Department of History
The College of William and Mary in Virginia

In Partial Fulfillment

Of the Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts
[or Doctor of Philosophy]

by

Elizabeth Suttell

1965

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis (or dissertation) is submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirements for the degree of

Master of Arts
(or Doctor of Philosophy)

Author

Approved, May 1984

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(Dissertations require at least five lines for readers' signatures. The word "Approved" should be one-half inch above the first signature and the lines for signatures arranged as shown. The affiliation of a reader from outside the student's department should be typed beneath the reader's name. (See Part II. for pagination.)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to compare the conformity characteristics of retarded children in regular classes to the conformity characteristics of retarded children who had spent two or more years in special classes for the mentally retarded.

An experimental situation was devised in which each group was subjected to pressure from four other classmates to deny perception of abstract and verbal stimuli. Each subject had previously been measured in reference to his ability to perceive these stimuli accurately.

Increments in errors were observed and interpreted as the result of pressure to conform. When conformity to the total series of stimuli was compared between the two groups, no differences were found. Differences were found, however, in the degree to which the groups yielded in reference to the verbal stimuli.

It is suggested that differential reactions are in part a function of the ability of the stimuli to elicit transfer reactions, and that this ability is based on previous experience.

The results suggest that differences exist between these two groups of children in the degree to which they conform when the stimuli are capable of eliciting such transfer.

(See Part II. for pagination.)

[NOTE: This is a specimen half-title]

LENGTH OF DEPRIVATION AND THE DAY-NIGHT CYCLE AS
DETERMINANTS OF EATING BEHAVIOR

INTRODUCTION

The earliest preserved vestry book of Elizabeth City Parish begins with the division of the parish into precincts in 1751. The last meeting of the vestry recorded in this book is dated October 2, 1983. Written on the final page in the book is "In Memoriam to Dr. George William Semple," who died November 14, 1983.

The original volume is fourteen and one-half inches long, ten inches wide, and one and three-fourths inches thick. It is bound in dark brown leather. The front and back covers are tooled to resemble lacings. The spine also has a tooled geometric design.

Although the cover is in fair condition, the leather is worn through on the corners, and there are several cuts through the leather on the front. The insides of the covers and the fly leaf are lined with a heavy paper of mottled reddish brown and yellow in an overall water bubble design.

The paper in the first part of the book is very heavy and has a watermark of a design shaped like a violin with a fleur de lis in the center. There is a design resembling a crown at the top of the violin, and at the center of the bottom of the violin is a cross which extends down into the center of the "V" in the letters "LVC" which are under the design. The entire design measures five and one-half inches

CHAPTER II

THE LAND BOOM OF THE RAILROAD ERA, 1843-62

"A new start on the canal." -- When the prospect of completing the Illinois and Michigan Canal¹, apparently involved in the wreck of the state's grandiose scheme of banking and internal improvements, had been abandoned, the death knell of the plans of Chicago to become a great metropolis seemed to have been sounded. The value of its real estate sank to its lowest depths. Of all the projects contemplated by the state, however, the canal, upon which over \$7,000,000 had already been spent, was the only one that had been pushed far toward completion. Moreover, it alone possessed in its own right any assets, it still having 230,476 acres of land and 3,491 town lots which had not been sold or mortgaged during the depression. Fortunately for the canal and for Chicago, three different groups found it to their interest to unite to complete the waterway. These were, first, the citizens of Chicago, who fondly expected that the canal would make the city a great emporium; second, the bondholders, who had already sunk their money into the enterprise and who by putting in a little more, might recover their entire investment; and third, the state, which by opening up a

¹James William Putnam, The Illinois and Michigan Canal (Chicago, 1918) 58.

TABLE 2
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR 24 HOURS FOLLOWING DEPRIVATION

Source of Variance	df	Mean Square	F
Time of Day	1	51	0.00
Deprivation	6	43,677	2.20
Interaction	6	11,523	0.58
Within Groups	42	19,843	

(See Part II. for pagination.)

APPENDIX D

LORD BISHOPS OF LONDON

1748 - Thomas Sherlock

1761 - Thomas Hayter

1762 - Thomas Osbaldeston

1764 - Richard Terrick

1777 - Robert Lowth

1787 - Beilby Porteus

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