

FIELD

7/21/10

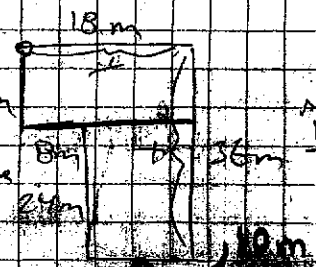
When we first got to the field Professor Larry Gargers from OU gave us a tour of the area and a half of instruction - the first half on soil layers. The majority of the GPR, how it works and how to use it. I have taken on part of what he said but the part of hard to remember information. I don't have notes on the how-to because I only on the surface along the ground. When I use the GPR part (maybe on Saturday) I will try to make a brief how-to guide for the unit because it is more difficult to write than to remember all the steps.

The soil stratigraphy and type of this area is particularly interesting because the rolling hills in this part of Colorado are actually sand dunes. The top layer of soil is sand and a bit due to the wind. The horizon surface is about 1500cm below the current ground surface. Below that is a slightly lighter band of sand. The stratigraphy in the northwest - especially towards eastern Colorado and possibly Montana. This layer is the layer from the 1930s Dust Bowl when the region dried out so much that all the grasses holding the dune in place died and this released the sand to the wind yielding the Dust Bowl. Below this is some sand the color of the topsoil layer. There is a slightly lighter layer of alternating sand - from a time when the region was slightly warmer (and wetter?). Beneath all of this is a thick layer of glacial sediment from the Rocky Mountain Glaciers ~~and the melt-off~~ at the end of the last ice age. Within the ice age layer are some scattered collections of calcium carbonate. Through all of this, tunnel of rodent/animal burrows and you can see sagebrush roots tapping deep. We viewed this in the borrow pit east of Z-K (in the natural Z-L).

After Larry showed us the GPR working and explained how it works and a bare computer unit how to - doing so by having a pipe embedded in the borrow pit side so he could detect it from the surface. After a lot of troubleshooting and attempts to fix the GPR unit when it wasn't working, the problem was found and solved, the pipe seen on the screen and the real work moved on to.

David and I handled the GPR up until cookie break. We had the pack and the computer unit. I moved the GPR. The grid took a while to set up before we could do the GPR, but once we got going, it wasn't all that hard, which is good. It does require paying attention though, not only to the ground and the antenna and keeping them in contact, but also David and my surroundings and the grid. Larry says eventually we'll be able to hold an intelligent conversation while doing this. Personally, I'm not going to try any time soon. We had a problem with the grid being up between the back line and the line set up at a grade across the southern part.

The area we are using GPR on is in the shape of an L, similar to the drawing, which is grossly not to scale. The corner corner is (D, O) and the x-axis and y-axis are labeled. The black line where a tape measure was used 20m off which could have affected how



7/01

GPR data came out (which will be discussed later). We had to maneuver around a tree and over several eye brush root clusters. We got it a few times, but not sure how much it affected the overall data.

After cookie break, David and I mapped the stem of the "L", an area about 24m x 24m and with flags marking the possible boundaries of one of the many gardens. We took all the points of the blue flags, the entrance and exit of the graded road and the entrance and exit of a cattle trail that cut through.

We took all the points without mapping, which proved easier at first and also difficult. We finished all of that and then got triangulation points so we could replace the grid anytime using these points. Since we didn't GPR the entire "L" garden area, we will have to re-lay the grid and GPR the rest tomorrow.

Walter & Amy used the GPR after break. Branna, Clark, Laura, & Jonathan went with David G. to clear brush in T-G after Professor Conyers mini-lecture. Paul manned the GPS in 12-4.

GPR Processing

7/10

After lunch, the GPR crew (Walter, Ava, David & I) met with Professor Conyers, Doris, and David G. out on the back patio to process the GPR data. Professor Conyers has several programs on his computer that compile the GPR data and show it in the horizontal. This makes the resulting map more accessible to anyone since the vertical slices of GPR data, i.e. sliced horizontally and organized by depth in the final maps, are difficult to read if you aren't an old hand at GPR.

Professor Conyers used the first program to show us the vertical slices and to stretch them out so they looked less cramped and more realistically resembled the vertical profile of the ground. He then used another program to slice the vertical profiles and compile them into horizontal slices of varying depths. For this program he had to enter how many vertical profiles there were, from what distance to what distance, to choose the files representing the slices and to tell it which were "backgrounds" (essentially) and to skip those around and to then make the horizontal slices.

During this program run, the meter distances became misaligned. The program told us that, based on the number of vertical profiles, we only had 10.8m of the y direction where we thought we had 12m. This being off, I think, is due in part to the one tape measure being off 20 cm and attempts by myself to go in a straight line and not just from the same number to the other tape. Sometimes it was a bit hard to keep track of numbers and the distance from the guide tape.

The final program can display the new horizontal sections. They are easiest to see in relation to the true way that the vertical profiles are most easily read on black white. In the '1' form was a large tablet Professor Conyers thinks is trash scatter - perhaps some people used the dug-down messy garden as a dump. Very near the end of their occupation. We could see the 2008 excavation pit and many other interesting items.

When we tried to overlay our maps from the day over the GPR map, the two didn't align. Ava and David went with Doris and David G. to the field to see if they could fix the map alignment. I went to the museum.

The kimono is the American museum
is a "married woman's" kimono.
These garments traditionally signify
age, status, and the sex of the wearer,
changing with seasons and celebrations,
and regarded as treasures and sacred
works of art. Kimonos take a long
time to put on properly - the American
woman who owned this kimono (she
bought it while living in Japan with her
husband after WWII) said it took
her and her maid (who was Japanese
and helped her buy the kimono) two
hours to put the kimono on the first
time. The kimono was donated by
the original owner's daughter.

When I
bought
through
on Amazon
and the
book at
library.
The book
approval

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the paper
of the 19
Redress
also a
intergrate

When we
Sammie
kimono

MUSEUM

7/01

When we arrived at the museum, Branna asked me to help her sort through some of the books in the back room/office. There were four boxes of books and we went through all of them. We found one book and several magazines (incl. school reports) and a photo. Most of the books were completely irrelevant to Amache and the museum's purpose. Some were in Japanese and while next to the irrelevant. Most of the Japanese books were part of a series on the war in Japan. Many of the other books were on aspects of Christianity. Some were left in the office when she had to get John Hopper's car before we get rid of what is still four boxes of books.

With the books, Branna and I sorted a Namura archive. We filled all the paperwork as well. There were a few interesting items, such as two photographs of the 1945 Amache High School Orchestra (one yearbook), several articles about dress and even forms (aptly, I believe) in English and Japanese. There were also a book on the 100th Regiment (100/422) and a booklet analyzing the movement - written much after the fact.

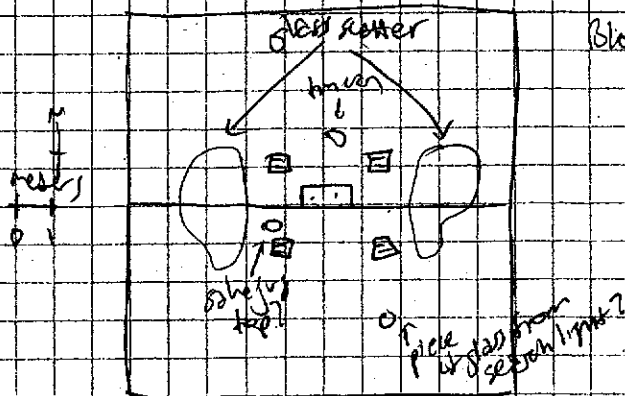
When we finished the archive, we worked on text panels. We only got two submitted and saved before the end of the time. I wrote a panel for the Shimoda, which is one of the panels we finished before the end of the day.

FIELD

7/10/10

The first half of the trip, I ran the GPS in 12-H. About one-third of the way the FRS in 12-H had been done. The GPS antenna is located on a 2nd floor and must have contact with at least 4 satellites in good positions (geometry). I set up a file for "Block 12-H week 2" and made all of the recordings I had to do for the block in that file. There ended up being about 1.5 FAR that I could find in Pitt, some I found under no flags, some I found some feet away from the artifacts. Before the break I had done all but 5 FARs, 3 of which I could not find. After the break, with David's help, we located all but two of the artifacts. The two we could not find were a piece of Japanese ware and a piece of tempered glass. The third artifact that we did find was a piece of ceramic similar to another piece of ceramic I'd mapped in the same area earlier. Neither of them had a flag. Going from my memory, I'm pretty sure that they were not the same piece of ceramic, but it is possible that they were indeed the same ceramic and we'll have 2 GPS points that practically overlap. Luckily we have photos and analysis of those two pieces have been done.

David took the GPS after we couldn't find the two artifacts (26 and 27). I helped with brush clearance around the base of the grand tower, a location that we'll be doing GPR on tomorrow. After the brush was cleared and photographs taken, Laura and I did a field map of the tower base and the double flags where the deadmen (where the guy wires would have been attached) may be located. We'll be GPRing this area to see if there are dead men and where they are located. This is important because it is with which supports (but matching) one of the grants that APS received.



MUSEUM

7/02

Marie Jordan and Laura stayed at the house to learn how to process the GPR data while Dr. David Walter and I went to the museum.

We started with cleaning. I used windows to clean the two glass cases and the collection on the back of the room. Keller returned a little before some visitors came in. They were from Denver and Colorado Springs and stayed in the museum for a while, looking around in the museum and talking to some of the students.

David and I worked on text panels 200-3 and 4. We had a problem with the text panels with David (his text gave a long period of time because we were trying to word things well. One gave us a problem in particular, the case was confusing. In trying to incorporate the artist's version, before internet, we ran into a trap of how to say it without sounding harsh or contradicting the voice in the rest of the museum.

I left David to work on the text panels and went to work with Brianna on the three organizing. We cleaned up the back room, moving blue board and speller. Brianna returned and then we organized the worksheets, doing our best to put supplies that go together with each other.

Not too long after, Brooke arrived with furniture and mounting supplies. We prepared mounting scrap paper (putting it on double-stick tape to getting the study into the paper, putting it on foamcore) and cutting it out - preferably cut at the edge of the paper - then we leave foamcore edge around the border. We then mounted the paper for the exhibits.

David and Dr. were figuring out materials and how to explain it to the kids tomorrow. Walter and Laura played with them while Keller, Brianna, Jordan and I mounted the displays. After the mounting was partially finished, we were done for the day.

SEMINAR

7/02

The museum is more a celebration of the people and the resilience of them
under such duress. It only denotes a little space to the injustice
of the internment. With the right words to convey the formalist
matter is hard.

Detention vs. concentration vs. death camps
the middle is supposed with one last one

recreation center vs. ~~concentration~~ camp vs. concentration camp

↓
government
white washing

↓
struggle & moral growth

↓
general concentration
definition fits the
"internment" camps

All the guard towers were
completely destroyed and no
blueprints have ever been found
↓
no cameras allowed ^{originally} (but many
ended up in the camps anyway,
eventually)

Museums not as authorities, but as catalysts
"connecting people's stories to history"

Internment camp

Something you've learned to share with people who approach the table

interesting with the community

FIELD

7/03/10

First thing, Branna, David, Laura, I, Professor Conyers, Clark, and Paul went to 12-6 to flag significant features found by the GPR the 1st and the 2nd. The rest of the day went to 12-6 to set out the grid on the feature where the GPR had been used on the 2nd. Also used the GPS in 12-6.

We laid down a grid in 12-6 so that we could describe GPR maps. We used white flags to mark four non-continuous segments of the garden. In the southern garden, we marked the four edges of what Professor Conyers believes is the main feature in the garden. After we marked these in using the scale on the map and squaring the corners for the most possible accuracy, we took down the grid. We used white flags and nails with white flagging tape to hopefully prevent the important markings from being lost (due to come at the machine which we've been having the past two days).

After tearing our grid down we went to 12-6 so that features in that GPR grid could be flagged (and nailed). After that was done, we all (except Ara who was still using the GPS) we moved to 7-6. We set up a grid for the GPR using the tape measures and squaring the corners either by the $10 \times 10 \times 14.14$ right triangle or the classic $3 \times 4 \times 5$. When most of the grid was set up, David and I asked to use the GPR. He pulled the apparatus into the yard and I had the back pack and the computer system.

Doing intervals of 25cm with the 900MHz radar, we moved very fast over the grid. Using the computer system was very interesting. It mostly involved pressing two buttons ("next file" and "yes"), so that wasn't the interesting part. The interesting part was seeing the readings the antenna picked up as it picked them up as it moved across the grid. As we pulled in front of what would have been the Umeda's front door (shared with the Wyomoto family) a large reading came from the ground, the significance of which will be discussed later. We have a historical photograph of Mr. Umeda in his garden and being able to "see" what might be buried components of his garden was really incredible for me.

David and I finished using the GPR on the grid just after 10 o'clock. Laura and Jordan and Clark and Branna also finished up their feature.

Professor Conyers offered to take some of us back to go over the GPR processing in more detail before he left, so, with Professor Clark's permission, David G. and Paul, along with Walter, Ara, Jordan, Laura, David A., and I, drove back to the house to go over the GPR processing. My notes on GPR processing follow. They are program (computer) and data set (July 3rd) specific, but many general ideas and strategies can hopefully be gleaned from them, regardless.

...in a USB drive that works with the system. Small down to Menu → Output → Transfer to the ... needs a HD (hard drive) not flash. Select all files ... previous data from the system and have it on a computer (and, probably a backup also), otherwise it will overwrite all of the previous days data and lose it, meaning that it would have to be reloaded.

GPR can be used for more than just finding "goodies" - it should be incorporated into research since it can see not only major items but subtle changes in the soil. [GPR and Anthropological Research, article by Professor Camper]

Default names of the system is FILE (line underscored) 001.02T (example). Keep track of the number of transects and files because any more made the previous day will also show up.

For the data from 7/03/10:

1	-Files 1-32 - 0-18m	8	11	7	11	(not to scale)
	-Files 33-44 - 11-18m					
						18

Distinguish raw data from processed data - never mess with raw data because if you mess something up, that's your data going out the window.

Program: GPR Process

Convert and Rename

- Collect the first file in the array (01)
- Collect last file in array (44)
- System will convert and rename them - give files a temporary location (Professor Camper uses a temporary directory).
- today they now run from 101 - 144

Align Profiles

- reverse files that go opposite way - today the even files
- select the ^{first} file from the temporary directory and enter the final file number.
- it will put files into GPR working file
- tell it to run - it will reverse those specified.
- the program checks that the data is in sequential order.
- don't use the continuous method - we use array check!
- select direction (x/y) which we pushed in.
- tell how many regions where all the data began in the same place
- tell the width of transects.

Region 1: 0-18m, 32 transects

will go and a If you show the file are it

Program

25

Keep
the

It could be a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick plate of metal. Then we had a
in space (white & grey) - a small black & white

in space. $\therefore$ if we know x and y we can find z .
- knowing one data, I will say how many meters in x and y we completed running.

Today - 10 min. and 12 min. only.

- Is there any point in x direction that any point in y direction. More pixels in x than y. Results in y pixel

so the problem are & notes are the main of this
problem; (I can't really eye - y number of 200 words)

- can set sampling coverage to eliminate most of the noise and other noise

and time V always negative and

We had a depth of 10 nanoseconds, but were only really interested in B nanosecond depth. We'll take four slices from this. Each of our slices will be 14 cm thick.

- the system will km from 101-149 and look at every wave in every 2 second slice and do a running average (Jodrey PC can go less than 2 sec). It will create Excel spreadsheet with x, y, and z data, - x is distance, y is distance, z is magnitude.

Save the files in the GPP working folder. Also save the msh & xyz files, setup file that shows all how you processed the data.

open one of the tar (or whatever many files you made for depth), it will give all the x, y, and z files.

the shallowest and will probably have the "most" noise, the highest number in the deepest strata.

- **in: Surfer** - from Golden Software can download a demo and do everything but save files - can take a screenshot of the product

Grid $\rightarrow$ Data

- Professor cannot shift into the second gear down because he ^{doesn't} ~~can't~~ push the top gear.

- program creates links points between order profiles (grouping) - averages all of order data points to produce an average at which uniformity has peaked

- different methods of doing this. We're using more clearance with power today and the spacing at the gridlines guiding it. 0.5 m in the x and 0.5 m in the y.

creates a good file (used to C++ working which looks like
hand in a world. look like

GPR Processing Cont.

Map 1: Opened S.C.

It will show up in grayscale, but can change the color scheme (perhaps rainbow shows the magnitudes and their differences the best, really)

(not to scale)



this space is just an example of the space between two profiles where there is nothing recorded.

Order can be different griding programs to create pixels between the profiles - these are called "lines". To increase resolution, decrease the space between the pixels.

Professor Conyers recommends Sum for x and Sum for y

In the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th slice, there is a large collection of high magnitude items right outside where a doorway in the trench would have been.

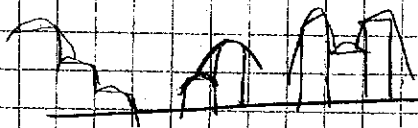
There is also a big item to the left of the middle that in the 3rd slice

has something above to the right and below to the left.

Also note that if the 1 in the 3rd & 4th slice are 3 high magnitude items are in a diagonal down to the right.

Overall the GPR maps are very interesting and provide a lot of information about what's going on beneath the ground.

The large group outside of the doorway looks like individual objects, according to Professor Conyers. There looks to be a set of steps, and several objects next to each other. He maintains that it doesn't look like a pile of stuff as in the 12K muddy garden, but that they are likely individual objects that were in the garden.



Entered Professor's room as intended

David sits above one and Simon boxes for bags as doubled boxes so

After one, two boxes a flat + folding in these two boxes.

Walter and Sarah up -

Excavation Kits

7/10/03

Finished at going to the museum today. Walter, David, and I helped Professor Clark assemble dig kits and excavation boxes. Since excavations start next week, it is necessary to have all of the tools required assembled beforehand.

David stamped bags and I shipped a stamped note and into each, split them into even ^{size} and added them to two dipodomys. We divided up small boxes and film canisters etc. These are all for ~~excavations~~ the small film canisters and boxes for smaller items or items that may be easily lost in the brown paper bags. We then divided ^{size} into gallon sized plastic bags and small nails into divided plastic bags. All of these were put into one of the two excavation boxes so that there was an equal amount of all of the things in each of them.

After that, we got to making sure the dig kits were fully equipped. Each of the toolboxes Professor Clark brought for the dig kits needed a pointed trowel, a flat trowel, a paint brush, a larger brush, root clippers, a wrench, a folding saw, and 2 shovels (fine, 1 extra fine). Walter and I helped put these together and sharpened the trowels and root clippers. I labelled the boxes.

Walter and David tied 2 drawing grids each and we all helped Professor Clark finish up the excavation boxes and dig kits.

Excavation Form 1610

Excavator's notes: not about what you found, we have that, more what will disappear when you excavate - when the soil changes, rodent burrows or root holes.

Soil Type : clay is finest, silt medium, sand the least fine.
The powdered sugar is the finest sugar
loam is a combination of all three.

Munsell color - standardized paint samples to determine soil color. We tend to use 10Yr (10 yellow-red)

Inclusions - percent determined by a chart that comes with the Munsell color

Handy hypotenuses

$$10 \times 10 = 14.14 \text{ m}$$

$$2 \times 2 = 2.83 \text{ m}$$

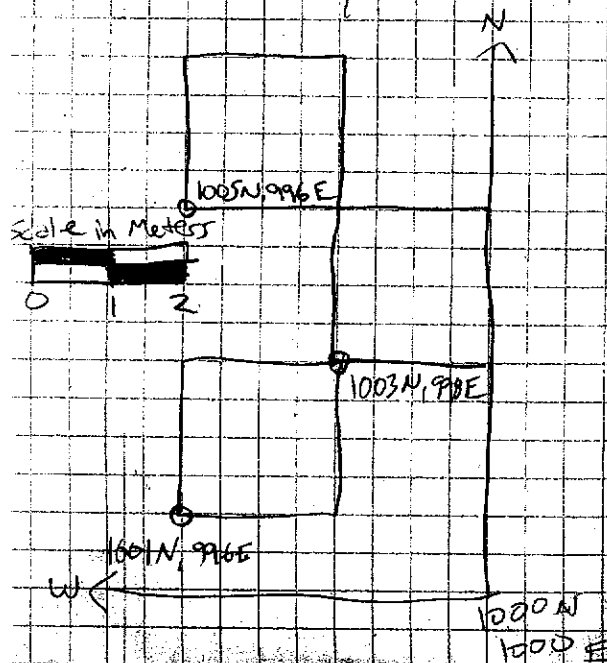
$$2 \times 1 = 2.23 \text{ m}$$

$$3 \times 4 = 12$$

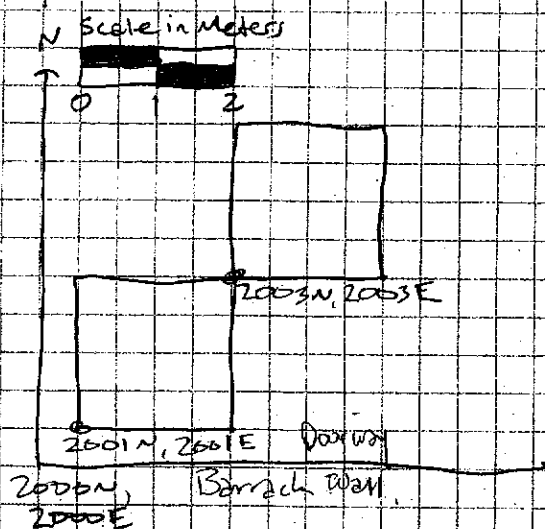
$$6 \times 8 = 10 \text{ m}$$

$$x = 1.414$$

12K Victory Garden 2



76 Entryway Garden - Umeds



This week
internee), a
Judy. In
our soil
Madison, a
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we're in
(Antia, Ant
before.

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can be
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and in
we start
It has en
arrived -
GPR En

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r. Judy. Cor

have re. ha
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and Dan
field.

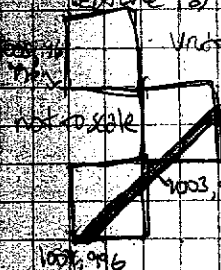
FIELD

7/06/10

Our crew is at it's largest. We have four volunteers - Anita (a former intern) and her husband Duncan, and Carlene (a former intern) and her friend. In addition to the volunteers, we now have an archaeobotanist Steve Archer, an archaeologist Erica and her grad student Emily from the University of Wisconsin-Madison and a visiting archaeologist Stacy and her two undergrads Paige and Josh from the University of Idaho (at Moscow). With these ten additions to our crew we are now twenty - twenty-two to be exact. Five are staying in Lamar (Anita, Duncan, Stacy, Josh, & Paige) so the house isn't much more cramped than

The first half of our field day, we took a short tour so that the new crew members could become more familiar with the site. We ended in the many gardens where we began to lay our grids. Laying the excavation grids is exact work that has become quite frustrating as the baselines aren't squared and, as a result, if the excavation unit isn't square. We encountered many such difficulties today and it took us more time than forecast to set the 12K excavation units. We worked in 12K because the majority of the crew will be there and it has everything needed to explain the site in brief to those newly arrived - from historic items to our current work (since we have significant GPR findings) marked with white flags and white flagging taped nails.

We used the GPR grid to set up three excavation units in the southeast corner. These excavation units are 2m x 2m and in a checkerboard pattern in order to capture as much of a diagonal line the GPR saw which may be the "corner" of Victory garden in which isn't be seen in the photograph. In the adjacent sketch are the unit names. These units are labeled in their southeast corner so that everything in the unit is measured in North and East, which is the same method of measuring as UTM (Universal Trans Mercator) which is a major measuring system - or GPS unit uses it as well.



Once these excavation units were formed with nails in the corners and near nylon string, demarking each of their sides, we photographed them in digital and in black and white. Clarke, Brianna, Anita, Duncan, Laura, Jordan, Paul, Bonnie, Stacy, Josh, Paige, Emily, and Erica stayed in 12K while David, Garrison, David, Ambrose, Walter, Aris, Judy, Carlene, Steve and I went to 7G to set up our grid.

Because we had a bordering barrack and only two excavation units to get over, we went more quickly and easily. We squared the units and hardly had to make any corrections to the location of the nails. We photographed the units in digital and black and white. Steve and David then explained the excavation sheet to us and that ended the day in the field.

MUSEUM

7/05

Ava, Laura, Jordan, Branna, and I went to the first. A little later in the afternoon David, Walter, and Clarke came, but since David and Walter were more focused on research this afternoon, the number of workers in the museum was significantly reduced.

When the first six of us arrived, we each had our assigned tasks. Branna and Laura were labelling the library and I ended up assisting that endeavor. Jordan was working on Amache's "Greatest hits" which is really a collection of documents, not a music album. Ava worked on the Seener archive, an extensive archive with educational material, administrative material, and much more from Amache.

David and Walter worked under Renee who asked them to go through the newspaper archives and flag any mention of gardens or landscaping in the camp. Clarke worked with Ava on the Seener archive - sorting the items of that collection into groups based on subject matter or type of item.

After Branna, Laura, and I finished labelling the library books, magazines, booklets, videos and DVDs, Branna and I created a horizontally facing plan for our planned rearrangement of the museum. The downhanded facing plan is located on page 23. We worked to construct a horizontal facing plan showing the approximate layout of the museum. This plan should help us when we rearrange the museum tomorrow, not only because we have the places, but we can clearly figure a way to move the objects to their new positions.

This took up to the end of the time in the museum.

SEMINAR - Steve Archer Archaeobotanist

7/06

Macro remains - roughly - visible to naked eye but will need microscope to identify further

- recovered by fine sifting or flotation

separated by water biological/botanical
extracts from heavier artifacts

more for a hearth, or food remains - a garden is a very different sort of area, it's a constantly changing place
this sort of shifting context is not usually liked by archaeologists - we like "moments frozen in time", like Pompeii

The sugar beet harvest in Canada - in the beginning of the camp, the Amache Newspaper keeps asking for people to work in the Amache fields. Not many were signing up. But when the sugar beet crop came in around in the Canada fields and the men were off to war, many people from the camp volunteered to harvest the sugar beets for no pay when they wouldn't farm the Amache fields for pay. This says, "I went this country to succeed, I went this war to succeed, but I don't want this camp to succeed."

Micro remains - invisible to naked eye, chemically extracted from soil
- pollen, phytoliths (silica bodies in plants between plant cells)

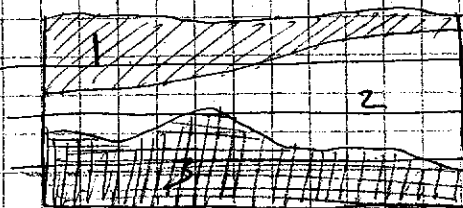
Harris Matrix - invented for very complex stratigraphy, shellage & excavations, but the principle works for checkerboard excavations such as we will be doing

Plan & Profile views



Law of Superposition

Law of Association



1 "Natural" vs.

2 "Arbitrary"

3 excavation layers

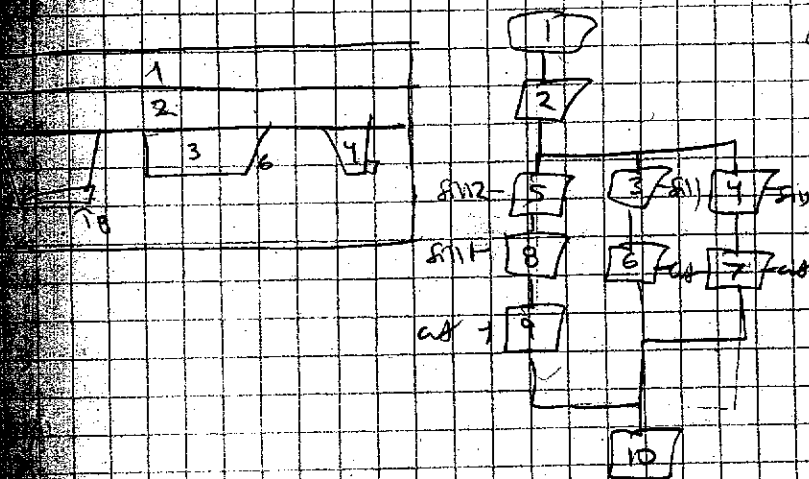
- a discrete analytical unit - not level lot unit 1, but context one of unit 1
- "depositional event" - can be inferred
- uses simple relations between deposits/depositional events: $A > B$, $A = B$, or no relationship can be determined

(A) Deposit A is earlier than Deposit B

(A) - (B) Deposit A is the same age as Deposit B

(A) (B) No relation between Deposit A and Deposit B

'Gr number' - Soil number the filling of the hole
the digging of the hole

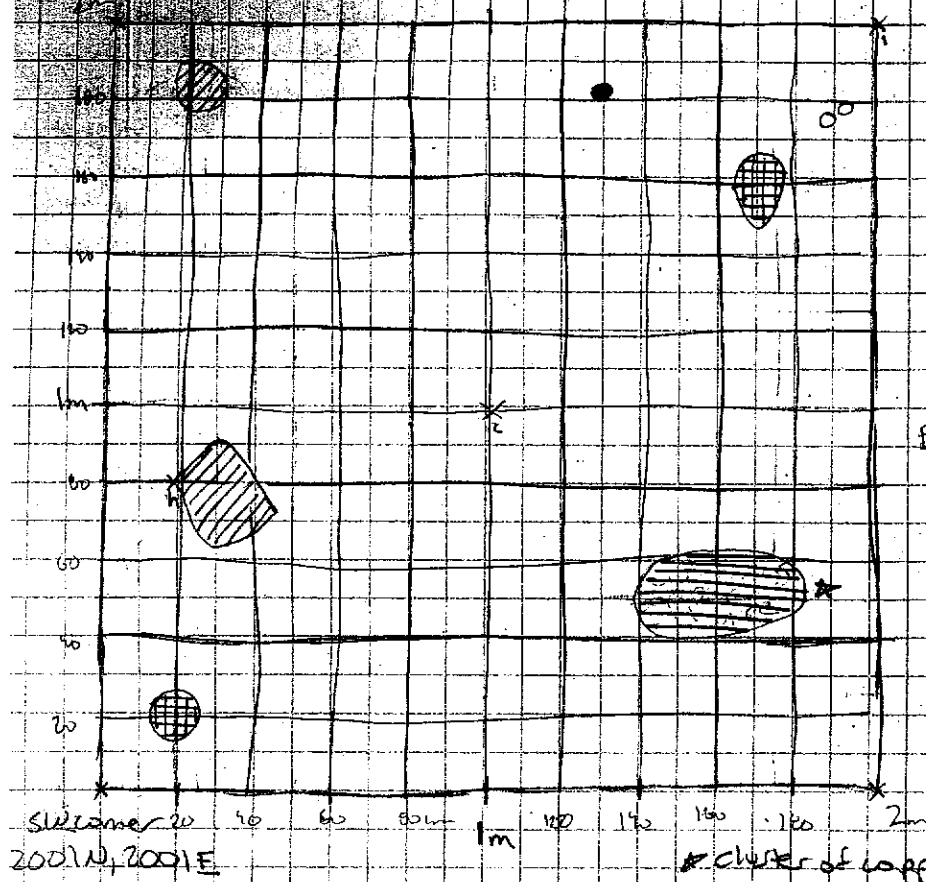


can't tell which of 3, 4, & 5
is older than the others,
but we know that they
are all older than 2.
So we don't connect
any of them (and
we shouldn't since
we don't know their
age relation).

Stratigraphic column only tells us stratigraphic information - completely
relative dating - not at all absolute

Local event affects the stratigraphy of a site

Surface



Elevations from Datum 1 ↓

SW - 8 cm
SE - 13 cm
NW - 8 1/2 cm
NE - 20 1/2 cm
center - 16 cm
highest - 6 1/2 cm
lowest - NE corner

Bonnie, D.
in 12X, we
in 16
of her son
as well - to

In 76 we
to direct
and myself
concrete:
the sketch,
The Bonnet
and also
corner, ...
(for unit 2
are never
Emily took
and then
from station
datum. At

After a qu
archaeology
screening
was not
The most
of it.

After cooki
dried to
more), so
shovelling
backed up
the soil d
it hold w
1/8" hole
small root &
holes some
person she
hubs so on
Cartena is
by just af
the area as
come closer

Topsoil

many small river pebbles gravel-like - 1/8" - 1/4"
small pieces of concrete - 1/2" - 1 1/2"
small river cobbles - 1/2"
clump of copper wires

Re

Shovel handling

- skim the surface
- ball the corners
- use the shovel to start the edges going down as straight as possible

4. b. Multiple stories are being told at the Amache museum. The main story is of the interned Japanese Americans, but side story lines include the lives of the interned children and those who worked at the camp (administrators, like Joe McKelland, or teachers).

c. The storylines were finalized by John Hopper and the Amache Preservation Society, but they were originally suggested by those who donated objects and archives to the museum.

Also before
moving any thing
we decided to put
table in the middle
of the room and
remove the displays
and items on the
wall behind the
glass case

Because we
many people
the news
Clarke can
"Greatest"

Before read
Report for
her at tea
on orange of
the forms.

We first re-
gard it as
center. We
WWII uniform

have access
moved to it
corner and
area tech
museum, but
modern Am

Next we put
the children
there. We
glass case
a little of
where the
sweet are
say since he
like jug in
boy since he

Between the
we placed
the two to
say since he
Art. The p
objects of art
history thing
was produced
with the game
different