The first day to the breeders. I went early from Oct 20th gave us an area and a half of information - then that place but an old layer, one major
CRP, but it seems only how long it will have given no proof that he
turkey is used to remember that when. E. should have given the hear-
that because. I only on the old turkey with the potential. Then I see the
the older part (maybe on Saturday) if anything, because I left them to go
like that for it was more difficult to understand and so remember all the
sudden steps.

The next day and only one lady by truck, it's more interesting with the talking
and in that part of Wisconsin, one actually and you can. The old turkey to understand
himself a bit due to the wind. The hens were not completely full
that they general experience. Unfortunately, it is mainly light. I'll try to explain
the driest part of it, especially, the area of the hens, the smoke of the knives
that there is more over the 1970's first fool when the region detected on more
that all the grass, hold the door, a piece, bird and then reduced one hundred to the one
showing the old form. Below the v. cow was the area of the central layer, again
in a very small. Now once at the bottom end, the area was slightly
smoke (and water) between all of them is a thick layer of growth, vegetation, and
the Turkey Mountain started after the rain. This is the end to the last three feet
which give the layer on some rounded projection or calcium carbonate.
Through all of this tunnel by root animal burrows and you can feel that the stick
large deep, the trunk even from the narrow part of Z-K (in theoretical 3-2-1)

After lady showed the new CRP workers and explained how, it worked and a horse
computer with how-to - doing it by running a pipe embossed in the minute our
pipe to be used selected it from the machine. After a lot of assistance and as an attempt to
fly the CRP work when I was in working on the program we decided and solved the
pipe seen in the screen, and the final work marred on the.

David and I 4%" the CRP white in a white brick. We had the pace and the
computer and I worked the CRP. The good depth a while to set-up before we could see
the CRP, but once we got going, it seemed all that hard, wind is good. It did lead
to fairly attention through, not only to the ground, but the smoke and keeping them in
contrast, but the CRP and my experiencing and the good. Tony my occasionally we
able to build an intelligent transportation while doing this. Previously, I'm not going to your
were found. We had had a problem with the soil being up between the cost 1.5 and 4
that set-up at a grade during the foresting part.

The area we're using CRP or is a little ridge at an L
similar to the terrain, whereas not known. 10 mi
and shaped around 0.0. And the X-seg used 4x4
are followed through the southwestern line which is also minor
way, and 4x4, it's which would have expected here, 2000
The GPR data came out (which will be discussed later). We had to maneuver it around and over several sleepers near shaper. We got it a few times, but not sure how much it affected the overall area.

After the cookie break, Dave and I mapped the area of the "L", an area about 24m x 24m and with flags marking the probable boundaries of one of the old gardens. We took all the points at the blue flag, the entrance, and exit of the graded area and the entrance and exit of a cattle track we cut through.

We took all the points without mapping, which proved easier at first and also efficient. We finished all of that and then got drainage points so we could replace the good anyone using this, not just "since we didn't".

The entire "L" garden area, we will have to nearly the good and GPR the rest tomorrow.

Walter tasks us as GPR after break. Branda, Laura, & Jordan went with David G. to clear brush in 7-9 afterDalene Crawford mini-lecture.

And we had the GPS in 12-4.
After lunch, the CPR crew (with Andy, Casell and I) met with Professor Cappers, Andy and myself set out on the back parts to process the CPR data.

Professor Cappers had several programs on his computer that compile the CPR data and show it in the horizontal, which makes the recording much more accessible to review since the vertical vision of CPR data is sized horizontally and acquired by eye. An in-time map is used if you are on land based or under water.

Professor Cappers used the first program to show us in two vertical images and to moor them out so that we could see them expanded and more realistically resemble the vertical profile of the profiles. He then used another program to show the vertical profiles and compare them with horizontal vision at varying depths. For this program, he had to enter how many vertical profiles there were, from what distance the vessel was and how far he wanted the lines representing the vessel to be and to set it which were “caulcules” (essentially) to be displayed around 110 ft.

Any data programs may the make obstacles becomes real. The data program said it that 100% of the vertical profiles, he only had 10% of the y dimension where we thought we had 100%. That they are truly due to depth is very often accurate of the 20 cm and attempts by myself to get in a situation of 100% of the same number to be calculated. Knowing it was all hard to keep track of numbers and the distance from the shell stops.

The final program can display the near horizontal section. They are easiest to see in problems in the back way that the vertical profile are not easily read at slow twice. In the 15 km was a large, what a place during the data recovery. Perhaps some people who live in the data recovery have a dump, very near five and six their occupation. We would see the 2000 excavation pit and many other interesting items.

When we tried to over lay our maps from the day over the CPR map, the four didn’t align. Andy and David went with Andy and David to the field to see if they could fix the map alignment. I went to the museum.
The kimono in the Amoeba Museum is a "silked" woman's kimono.

The kimono, made from a madder dye, was a traditional garment worn by people of all ages, from children to elderly women. It was often decorated with patterns and designs, and was passed down from generation to generation.

When a kimono was made, it was carefully chosen to match the wearer's height, body type, and style. The kimono was tailored to fit the wearer, and was often made from silk, cotton, or other high-quality materials.

The kimono was not only a garment, but also a symbol of status and beauty. It was often worn during special occasions, such as weddings and formal gatherings.

The kimono was also important in Japanese culture, as it was often worn as a form of modesty and respect for others. It was a way to show respect to one's ancestors and to maintain a sense of social order.

In the past, kimono-making was a highly skilled artform, and was often passed down from mother to daughter. It was a way for women to express their creativity and to create a beautiful and unique garment for themselves and others to wear.

The kimono was also significant in the way it was worn. It was often worn with obi (sashes) and other accessories, such as furisode (long-sleeved kimonos) and hakama (loose-fitting pants). These accessories were often chosen to complement the garment and to create a harmonious look.

The kimono is a beautiful and traditional garment that has been an important part of Japanese culture for centuries.
we were scared at the museum. Grandma asked me to help her cut some branches and we went to the back of the room. There were four boxes of branches and we went through them. We found one box and several pages of a record book. Most of the papers were completely unreadable, so we decided to donate them for museum purposes. Some were in English, and some were in German. We also found some documents on the Munich area. Many of the documents were difficult to read due to the handwriting. Before we got rid of them, we took pictures of them and scanned them. We found some papers on the Munich area, which were left in the office when we needed to get them ready. The papers were still there when we got rid of them. We scanned them and took pictures of them.

At the museum, Grandma and I opened a Namur archive. We filled off big envelopes as well. There were a few interesting items, such as an oil painting of the 1875 Ansbach High School Cadets (pre-war), several articles about the school and even some photos (from 1870s) in English and German. There were also a book on the Wilhelminian period (1870/1922) and a booklet analyzing the government written with other five facts.

When we finished the archive, we worked on three panels. We only got two items done and saved before the end of the day. I wrote a panel for the Diamond, which is one of the panels we finished. Because the end of the day.
For the first half of the time, I made it to 12th. About 3:00, I had to start walking again. The GPS route is based on a 3a.m.

Before and after that time, I had to do this whole block to find it. After that, I couldn't find it. So, I just walked on the
dock, which is a little bit farther than the route. I had

Changing the map, I could not find anything nearby with the dock help. We looked all over town, but we couldn't find it. We walked

The third guess that we didn't find was a piece of machinery. I had

I've tried a couple of times to walk there. I've been there a few times, but it's possible that they

I've been there a few times, but it's possible that they

In the end, we will be doing GPS tomorrow. After that, we will do a check and

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I think that the tower base supports and the double guys where the deadmen (where the guy wire would have been

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A few days ago, I went with Dad to the museum to learn more about CPR. We started by reviewing the basics and then practiced on a dummy. Afterward, we decided to work on a specific exhibit. We spent the day measuring, cutting, and assembling the materials. We also worked on creating a display for the exhibit.

I arrived early and helped with some of the preparation. We got the materials ready and started putting them together. We spent the day working on the display and making sure it was ready for the next day.

Dad and I worked together to design the display and make sure it was safe and effective. We spent the day working on the exhibit, and by the end of the day, we were ready to present it.
The museum is more a celebration of the people and the resilience of their culture across different eras. It pays tribute to the people who have been displaced. They fought hard to survive, and their struggle is hard.

Treason vs. concentration vs. labor camps

The middle is subdued, with few facts.

Depression center vs. concentration camp vs. concentration camp

Government vs. private initiative vs. international community

Waste, water, sewage, goods

General conclusion: definition of the term "internment" camp.

All the grand towers were

completely destroyed and no

blueprint has ever been found

no cameras allowed, but many

even up in the canton area

Museums not as museums, but as catalysts

"connecting people's stories to history"

Interpreters: process

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

Involving with the community.
Evelin

First thing, Briony, Daniel, Karen T., Professor Guyer, Prof. and Professor Clark and Paul need to 12-1.5 to 13:00 in Feskoff. They significant sections found in CPR, the 2nd and the 3rd. You must at the beginning at 12:45 to get onto the good online feature into the CPR. We did...and we read the 12-15.

We had done a good at 12-15 rather well in CPR. We had used white keys to teach our students spanning across the computer. In the computer, we read the few lines of text. Professor Guyer believed in the main algorithmic function or function as described, in which the role in the role and quality the software. There were about 20 people, probably a bit too large. We took down the pens. We used white keys and red with white figure to help us understand. We practiced writing from being left-handed to some or the consensus where we've been having the past two days.

After leaving and going down the 12-15 to 12-15, it could be played (and called) after that was done, we all (except those who had still very well CPR) we moved to 1-18. We set up a good for the CPR with the main software and forgot the computer either by the 12-110 x 11-14 right above on the chart 3x4 x 5. We did the same thing. We set up David and I started to use the CPR. He pulled the apparatus with the soft and I red light back pack and the computer system.

Close number of 25cm with the grid, we moved very fast over the grid. Using the computer system was very interesting. It made in the pressing down buttons (like file and yes) so that was the interesting part. The interesting was that if they moved too rapidly the computer picked up if it picked them up at the moved across the grid. If we moved in front of that could have been or used Instant door (called Industry/Department Family) a large reading came from the found the expression of which will be discussed later. We have a history photograph at Mr. Undersell in his garden and being able to see what might be used compounds at his garden was really incredible for me.

David and I finished using the CPR on the grid just after 12 which Lucas and Jordan and Clark and Graham also finished up their feature.

Professor Guyer decided to take some of us back to go over the CPR processing in more detail before he left, so with Professor Clark's permission, David C. and Paul along with Walter, 12a, Jordan, Lucas, 12a and I, drove back to the house to go over the CPR accuracy. My notes on CPR processing follow.

They use program (computer) and data set (fly 3 m) speed, but many general ideas and changes to can. Hopefully be gleaned from them, regardless.
We had a depth of 10 megawatts, but were only really interested in a miscellaneous depth. We'll take four-time sharpening. Each of our forms will be 1 m in thickness.

The system will be a 100% efficient and loss at every stage. Only 2 percent of the site will be a running average (steady). In between, you see $x \times y$ and $\sqrt{z}$, but dropping the magnitude.

The file in the CPR working folder has several thousand rgy files, including the that detail all had you processed the sites. Again, one of the files (for non-essential audio or imaginary objects) it will give all the $x$, $y$, and $z$ files.

The file is the instrument and will probably take the next 50,000 die, but deeply so.

In order, Frank Golden-Francine can research a dome and do everything instance.

Good-Data

- Prophet's contact with the head of the data bank is a common
  point between other points. ( outing )
- Paper clips (different methods of doing this) were more a distance
  with power, they know the system in generating
  it, is deep and 8.5m in reality.
- A good file (could be CPR working) with words like
  hard work and look like.


The large group of objects in the doorway look like individual objects, according to Professor Stember. These objects are likely to be jet black, and several objects are sticking up. He maintains that it doesn't look like a pile of dirt or soil in the 12th century garden, but that they are likely individual objects that rest in the garden.

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

In the 2nd, 3rd, 4th site, there is a large variation in strength magnitude. It seems right out of place, a depression in the garden would not then.

There is also a huge jump in the middle that is the 2nd site.

It seems there is some sort of kernel in the middle since the 3rd.

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

Professor Long recommends Santiago and Santiago.
Excavation Kits

Today I went to the museum today. Walter, Andy, and I helped Professor Clark assemble dry kits and excavation boxes. Since excavation kits next week, it is necessary to have all of the tools required needed beforehand.

We had large mesh bags and I stripped a streaked rose and other yeas, split them apart evenly and added them to the appropriate box. We divided up small boxes and placed them in. These are all for artifacts. We small items needed and things for smaller items up items that may be easily lost in boxes. Paper bags we then divided daily into smaller sized plastic bags and small individual labeled plastic bags. All these were put into one of the two excavation boxes, so that there was an equal amount at all of the boxes in each of them.

The next, we set a cutting area the dry kits were fully equipped. Each kit included a map, a pointed tool, a map brush, a point brush, a Lafayette, a net, paper, a tin, a sidewalk, and 2 shovels. The brushes were sharpened before each and used clipped, sharpened for the boxes.

Walter and David had a drawing good each and we all helped Professor Clark setup the excavation area and dry kits.
Museum

Ana, Lucy, Jordan, Briana, and I went to the site. A little later in the afternoon Charlie, Walter and Carole came, but since David and Walter were more focused on research, that afternoon, the number of workers in the museum was significantly reduced.

When the first six of us arrived, we each had our assigned tasks. Briana and Laura were labeling the library, and I ended up assisting Flatracter. Jordan was working on Amache's "Artifacts" which is really a collection of documents that a single album. Ana worked on the sewer archive, an extensive archive with educational material, administrative material and much more from Amache.

Briana and Walter worked under Beene's who asked them to go through the newspaper archives and ring any mention of gardens or landscapes in the camp. Carole worked with Ana on the sewer archive starting the items we had collected into groups based on subject matter type.

After Briana, Lucy, and I finished labeling the library books, magazines, brochures, videos and DVDs, Briana and I created a horizontally facing plan for our planned rearrangement of the museum. The downstairs facing plan is located on page 23. We wanted to construct a horizontal facing plan, showing the approximate layout of the museum. This plan should help us when we rearrange the museum collections, not only because we have the space, but yet another highly specific day to move the objects to their new positions.

This took us to the end of the time in the museum.
Topsoil:
- Many small river pebbles (gravel-like, \( \frac{1}{16} \) - \( \frac{1}{4} \))
- Small pieces of concrete, \( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \)
- Small river gravel, \( \frac{1}{4} \) in length
- Small rubber tubing

Shovel handling:
- Slash the surface
- Ball the corners
- Use the shovel to meet the edges going down as straight as possible.
"Life: Multiple stories are being told at the Amache Museum. The main story is of the internment Japanese Americans, but other story lines include the lives of those interned children and those who worked at the camp (administrators, like Zoe McWain, and teachers).

The stories are finalizing by John Harper and the Amache Preservation Society, but they were originally suggested by those who donated objects and archives to the museum."