

# REEL 301. MORGAN, NEWTON, NOBLE (PART: EDS 1-70, SHEET 11 COUNTIES pdf

## 1: Full text of "Revised journal of proceedings of the Grand Lodge, I.O.O.F. of Indiana"

*Volume Reel - Indiana Federal Population Census Schedules - Morgan, Newton, and Noble (part: EDs , sheet 11)  
Counties "Photographed in microfilm lab, Bureau of Census." reel*

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features for an overall enhanced user experience. The key new features of govinfo include the capability to link related content, new ways to browse content, a new open-source search engine, enhancements to the search filters, and more options for sharing pages and content on social media. Digital preservation Content in FDsys and govinfo is preserved to ensure permanent availability in electronic form. As a preservation repository, GPO follows archival system standards to ensure long-term preservation and access to digital content. Audit and Certification of Trustworthy Digital Repositories. Authentication of digital documents The increasing use of documents in digital format poses a special challenge in verifying authenticity, because digital technology makes such documents easy to alter or copy in unauthorized or illegitimate ways. GPO assures users that the publications available from GPO websites are as official and authentic as publications that have been printed by GPO for many years. GPO digital systems operate with established trust relationships between all parties in digital transactions. A visible digital signature, viewed as the GPO Seal of Authenticity signified by an eagle, verifies document integrity and authenticity on GPO online Federal documents. The visible digital signature on PDF documents on FDsys and govinfo signifies a guarantee that the information in the document is official, authentic, and secure. XML bulk data repository Since the launch of FDsys, GPO has worked with partners in the legislative and executive branches to expand the availability of Government information content in support of an open and transparent government. One such effort involves making content available in machine-readable Extensible Markup Language XML format for bulk download. The repository features data collections including text, summary, and status information for bills introduced in the House of Representatives and the Senate, the annual official and unofficial digital versions of the Code of Federal Regulations, the Federal Register, the U. Making information available in XML permits data to be reused and repurposed for mobile web applications, data mashups, and other analytical tools by third-party providers, contributing to efforts supporting openness and transparency in government. Government Publications CGP GPO is responsible for creating a catalog and index for all public documents published by the Federal Government that are not confidential in character. This work serves libraries and the public nationwide and enables people to locate desired Government publications in all formats. The public interface for accessing these cataloging records is the Catalog of U. Government Publications CGP , which is available in digital format at <http://> Using the CGP, anyone can freely access descriptive information for historical and current Government publications as well as digital links to their full content. Print versions of U. Government publications may be found by contacting a Federal depository library: Orders may be placed online securely at <https://> Most of the documents on FDsys and govinfo are derived from databases used in the printing of Government publications. Page About This Manual Advice to Authors and Editors Abbreviations and Letter Symbols Standard letter symbols for units of measure Information technology acronyms and initialisms Footnotes, Indexes, Contents, and Outlines Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures Presidents and Vice Presidents State Populations and Their Capitals Common Measures and Their Metric Equivalents Geologic Terms and Geographic Divisions Careful observance of the following suggestions will aid in expediting your publication and reduce costs. Making changes after submission of copy delays the production of the publication and adds to the expense of the work; therefore, copy must be carefully edited before being submitted to the Government Publishing Office. Legible copy, not faint reproductions, must be furnished. Copy should be on one side only with each sheet numbered consecutively. If both sides of copy are to be used, a duplicate set of copy must be furnished. To avoid unnecessary expense, it is advisable to have each page begin with a new paragraph. Proper names, signatures, figures, foreign words, and technical terms should be written plainly. Editors must indicate whether the second character is a letter or a figure. Footnote reference marks in text and tables should be arranged consecutively from left to right across each page of copy. Photographs, drawings, and legends being used for illustrations should be placed in the manuscript where they are to appear in the publication. They should be on individual sheets, as they are handled separately during typesetting. If a publication is composed of several parts, a scheme of the desired arrangement must accompany the first installment of copy. To reduce the possibility of costly blank pages, avoid use of new odd

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COUNTIES pdf**

pages and halftitles whenever possible. Generally these refinements should be limited to quality bookwork. Samples should be furnished if possible. They should be plainly marked showing the desired type, size of type page, illustrations if any, paper, trim, lettering, and binding. In looseleaf or perforated-on-fold work, indicate folio sequence, including blank pages, by circling in blue. Begin with first text page title. Do not folio separate covers or dividers. Indicate on copy if separate or self-cover.

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### 2: Inmates of the Idaho Penitentiary - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Volume Reel - Indiana Federal Population Census Schedules - Harrison (cont'd: ED 92, sheet end) and Hendricks Counties.*

To find a depository library near you, please go to the Federal depository library directory at <http://www.loc.gov/rr/rd/>: The electronic text of this publication is available for public use free of charge at <http://www.gpo.gov>: Government edition of this publication and is herein identified to certify its authenticity. ISBN 0-16-844114-4 is for U. Government Printing Office official editions only. The Superintendent of Documents of the U. Government Printing Office requests that any reprinted edition be labeled clearly as a copy of the authentic work, and that a new ISBN be assigned. Michael Abramson, Chairman Ernest G. Sherman Yalanda Johnson Pamela S. Williams Ex officio Olivier A. Michael Abramson Terence D. Capuano Senator Daniel K. Inouye Representative Susan A. Ehlens Senator Robert F. Form and style of work for departments The Public Printer shall determine the form and style in which the printing or binding ordered by a department is executed, and the material and the size of type used, having proper regard to economy, workmanship, and the purposes for which the work is needed. Historical and Revision Notes Based on 44 U. The GPO Style Manual is the product of many years of public printing experience, and its rules are based on principles of good usage and custom in the printing trade. Editors and writers whose disciplines have taught them aspects of style different from rules followed in this Manual will appreciate the difficulty of establishing a single standard. The GPO Style Manual has served Federal printers since 1814, and with this 30th edition, the traditions of printing and graphic arts are carried forward in the 21st century. Essentially, the GPO Style Manual is a standardization device designed to achieve uniform word and type treatment, and it aims for economy of word use. Such rules as are laid down for the submission of copy to GPO point to the most economical manner for the preparation and typesetting of manuscript. Following such rules eliminates additional chargeable processing by GPO. Easy rules of grammar cannot be prescribed, for it is assumed that editors are versed in correct expression. Likewise, decisions on design and makeup are best determined by the individual publisher to meet the needs of the intended audience. Its rules cannot be regarded as rigid, for the printed word assumes many shapes and variations in type presentation. An effort has been made to provide complete coverage of those elements that enter into the translation of manuscript into type. All such correspondence should be addressed as follows: Washington, DC email address: Cameron, for technical advice on the Index. Census Bureau, for supplying the cities list. Department of Transportation, and Andrew Novick, National Institute of Standards and Technology, for their assistance with time zone abbreviations. Smith, composition system operator, Government Printing Office, for technical assistance in the production of this Manual. Employees of the Proof and Copy Markup Section of the Government Printing Office, for their contributions during the production process. Current users who have contributed many ideas and suggestions that were incorporated into this edition of the GPO Style Manual. Congressional documents, official reports, pamphlets, books, regulations and statutes, passports, tax and census forms, statistical data, and more—in printed form these documents represent a major avenue of communication and information transaction between the Government and the public. In the 21st century, the Government Printing Office GPO is committed to providing printed information products for Congress, Federal agencies, and the courts as efficiently, creatively, and cost-effectively as the most modern technology will allow. With the advent of the electronic information age, GPO has also assumed the responsibility for providing public access to the online versions of most of the official documents it prints, as well as to the greatest extent possible—the online versions of Government publications that are not printed but are otherwise made available on other Federal Web sites. Many Government publications are now born digital and published to the Web, with few if any copies printed for traditional public access via bookstores or libraries. To accommodate this transition in Federal publishing strategies while preserving the core responsibility for ensuring public access to Government publications, in Congress enacted Public Law 104-40, the Government

Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act, which required GPO to establish online access to key Government publications and provide a system of storage to ensure permanent public access to the information they contain. GPO Access provides free electronic access to a wealth of important information products produced by the Federal Government. The information provided is the official published version, and information retrieved from GPO Access can be used without restriction unless specifically noted. GPO Access consists of content and links, including official, full-text information from the three branches of the Federal Government. Databases are updated based on their print equivalent and generally date back to Users can find information on the Federal Depository Library Program, which provides no-fee public access to publications disseminated by GPO, regardless of format. GPO Access enables users to locate a depository library in their area. Orders may be placed online securely through the U. Government Bookstore at [http: Government](http://Government) provides learning tools for K&#12 students, parents, and educators. Users needing assistance with GPO Access or other dissemination services may direct inquiries to the GPO Contact Center specialists available by email [contactcenter.gpo](mailto:contactcenter.gpo). Authentication of digital documents The increasing use of electronic documents poses a special challenge in verifying authenticity, because digital technology makes such documents easy to alter or copy in unauthorized or illegitimate ways. To help meet this challenge, GPO has implemented digital signatures on certain electronic documents in GPO Access that not only establish GPO as the trusted information disseminator, but also provide the assurance that an electronic document has not been altered since GPO disseminated it. In early , GPO authenticated the first-ever online Federal budget by digital signature. The visible digital signatures on online PDF documents serve the same purpose as handwritten signatures or traditional wax seals on printed documents. The digital signature verifies document integrity and authenticity for online Federal documents, disseminated by GPO, at no cost to the customer. FDsyswillallowFederal content creators to submit content for preservation, authentication, and delivery to users. Content entered into the system will be cataloged according to GPO and library standards, and will be available on the World Wide Web for searching and viewing, downloading and printing, as document masters for conventional and on-demand printing, or by other dissemination methods. Content may include text and associated graphics, video, audio, and other forms that emerge. FDsys capabilities will be deployed in a series of releases. An internal proof-of-concept release of FDsys was completed in September to support the last stage of testing. FDsys is scheduled to become available to agencies and the public in early , beginning a process of incremental releases. Each release will add functionality to the previous one. The first public release will provide FDsys core capabilities, including such foundational elements as system infrastructure and security, and a digital repository that conforms to the OAIS reference model and enables the management of content and metadata. Foracomprehensivediscussionofsystemcapabilitiesbyrelease,seetheFDsys documentation at [http:](http://) Most of the documents currently available via GPO Access are derived from databases used in the printing of Government publications. Careful observance of the following suggestions will aid in expediting your publication and also reduce printing costs. 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They should be on individual sheets, as they are handled separately during typesetting. If a publication is composed of several parts, a scheme of the desired arrangement must accompany the first installment of copy. To reduce the possibility of costly blank pages, avoid use of new odd pages and halftitles whenever possible. Generally these refinements should be limited to quality bookwork. Samples should be

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furnished if possible. They should be plainly marked showing the desired type, size of type page, illustrations if any, paper, trim, lettering, and binding. In looseleaf or perforated-on-fold work, indicate folio sequence, including blank pages, by circling in blue. Begin with first text page title. Do not folio separate covers or dividers. Indicate on copy if separate or self-cover. When reverse printing in whole or in part is required, indicate if solid or tone. Avoid use of oversize fold-ins wherever possible. This can be done by splitting a would-be fold-in and arranging the material to appear as facing pages in the text. Where fold-ins are numerous and cannot be split, consideration should be given to folding and inserting these into an envelope pasted to the inside back cover. Every effort should be made to keep complete jobs of over 4 pages to signatures folded units of 8, 12, 16, 24, or 32 pages. Where possible, avoid having more than two blank pages at the end. Indicate alternative choice of paper on the requisition. Where possible, confine choice of paper to general use items carried in inventory as shown in the GPO Paper Catalog. Otherwise, GPO will determine the margins. Customers should submit copy for running heads and indicate the numbering sequence for folios, including the preliminary pages. Corrections should be made on first proofs returned, as later proofs are intended for verification only. Corrections should be marked in the margins of a proof opposite the indicated errors, not by writing over the print or between the lines. All queries on proofs must be answered. Advice to Authors and Editors 3 1. The following GPO publications relate to material included in this Manual.

## REEL 301. MORGAN, NEWTON, NOBLE (PART: EDS 1-70, SHEET 11 COUNTIES pdf

### 3: Full text of "Documentary journal of Indiana "

*census and census of Warrick county, Indiana - Phillips, J. Oscar. Reel - Indiana - Clark, Dearborn, Floyd, Franklin, Gibson, Jackson.*

White was the EPA project manager. In addition, appreciation is expressed to all of the State radon programs and geological surveys for their technical input and review of the Map of Radon Zones. The Map of Radon Zones identifies, on a county-by-county basis, areas of the U. The Map of Radon Zones is designed to assist national, State and local governments and organizations to target their radon program activities and resources. It is also intended to help building code officials determine areas that are the highest priority for adopting radon-resistant building practices. The Map of Radon Zones should. EPA recommends that all homes be tested for radon, regardless of geographic location or the zone designation of the county in which they are located. This document provides background information concerning the development of the Map of Radon Zones. It explains the purposes of the map, the approach for developing the map including the respective roles of EPA and USGS, the data sources used, the conclusions and confidence levels developed for the prediction of radon potential, and the review process that was conducted to finalize this effort. It comes from the natural decay of uranium that is found in nearly all soils. It typically moves through the ground to the air above and into homes and other buildings through cracks and openings in the foundation. Any home, school or workplace may have a radon problem, regardless of whether it is new or old, well-sealed or drafty, or with or without a basement. Nearly one out of every 15 homes in the U. Radon first gained national attention in early , when extremely high levels of indoor radon were found in areas of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York, along the Reading Prong-physiographic province. EPA established a Radon Program in to assist States and homeowners in reducing their risk of lung cancer from indoor radon. Since , EPA and USGS have been working together to continually increase our understanding of radon sources and the migration dynamics that cause elevated indoor radon levels. The predictions of average screening levels in each of the Zones is an expression of radon, potential in the lowest liveable area of a structure. This map is unable to estimate actual exposures to radon. EPA recommends methods for testing and fixing individual homes based on an estimate of actual exposure to radon. For more information on testing and fixing elevated radon levels in homes consult these EPA publications: EPA believes that States, local governments and other organizations can achieve optimal risk reductions by targeting resources and program activities to high radon potential areas. Emphasizing targeted approaches technical assistance, information and outreach efforts, promotion of real estate mandates and policies and building codes, etc. The Map of Radon Zones and its supporting documentation establish no regulatory requirements. Use of this map by State or local radon programs and building code officials is voluntary. The information presented on the Map of Radon Zones and in the supporting documentation is not applicable to radon in water. In order to examine the radon potential for the United States, the USGS began by identifying approximately separate geologic provinces for the U. Each of the geologic provinces was evaluated by examining the available data for that area: As stated previously, these five factors are considered to be of basic importance in assessing radon Figure 1 EPA Map of Radon Zones Zone designation for Puerto Rico is under development. Guam Preliminary Zone designation. This document contains information on radon potential variations within counties. EPA also recommends that this map be supplemented with any available local data in order to further understand and predict the radon potential of a specific area. The province boundaries do not coincide with political borders county and state but define areas of general radon potential. The five factors were assigned numerical values based on an assessment of their respective contribution to radon potential, and a confidence level was assigned to each contributing variable. The approach used by USGS to estimate the radon potential for each province is described in Part II of this document EPA subsequently developed the Map of Radon Zones by extrapolating from the province level to the county level so that all counties in the U. EPA assigned each county to a given zone based on its provincial

radon potential. If the boundaries of a county fall in more than one geologic province, the county was assigned to a zone based on the predicted radon potential of the province in which most of the area lies. In this case, it is not technically correct to say that the predicted average screening level applies to the entire county since the county falls in multiple provinces with differing radon potentials. Although Lincoln county falls in multiple provinces, it was assigned to Zone 3 because most of its area falls in the province with the lowest radon potential. In other words, within-county variations in radon potential are not shown on the Map of Radon Zones. EPA recommends that users who may need to address specific within-county variations in radon potential e. Map Validation The Map of Radon Zones is intended to represent a preliminary assessment of radon potential for the entire United States. In order to validate the map in light of this lack of statistical confidence, EPA conducted a number of analyses. These analyses have helped EPA to identify the best situations in which to apply the map, and its limitations. In all other cases, they only differed by 1 zone. By cross checking the county location of the approximately 5, homes which participated in the survey, their radon measurements, and the zone designations for these counties, EPA found that approximately 3. A random sampling of an equal number of counties would have only found approximately 1. In other words, this analysis indicated that the map approach is three times more efficient at identifying high radon areas than random selection of zone designations. However, the accuracy analyses highlight two important points: For these reasons, users of the Map of Radon Zones need to supplement the Map with locally available data whenever possible. Although all known "hot spots", i. Also, unknown "hot spots" do exist. The Map of Radon Zones is intended to be a starting point for characterizing radon potential because our knowledge of radon sources and transport is always growing. And although this map is most appropriately used as a targeting tool by the aforementioned audiences -- the Agency encourages all residents to test their homes for radon, regardless of geographic location or the zone designation of the county in which they live. Similarly, the Map of Radon Zones should not to be used in lieu of testing during real estate transactions. In particular, the States were asked to evaluate the data used to assign their counties to specific zones. In a few cases, States have requested changes in county zone designations. The requests were based on additional data from the State on geology, indoor radon measurements, population, etc. Upon reviewing the data submitted by the States, EPA did make some changes in zone designations. These changes, which do not strictly follow the methodology outlined in this document, are discussed in the respective State chapters. EPA encourages the States and counties to conduct further research and data collection efforts to refine the Map of Radon Zones. EPA would like to be kept" informed of any changes the States, counties, or others make to the maps. Updates and revisions will be handled in a similar fashion to the way the map was developed. Depending on the amount of new information that is presented, EPA will consider updating this map periodically. The State radon programs should initiate proper notification of the appropriate State officials when the Map of Radon Zones is released and when revisions or updates are made by the State or EPA. Geological Survey, and Sharon W. Environmental Protection Agency EPA to identify areas of the United States that have the potential to produce harmful levels of indoor radon. These characterizations were to be based on both geological data and on indoor radon levels in homes and other structures. The EPA also was directed to develop model standards and techniques for new building construction that would provide adequate prevention or mitigation of radon entry. This report is one of ten booklets that document this effort. The purpose and intended use of these reports is to help identify areas where states can target their radon -program resources, to provide guidance in selecting the most appropriate building code options for areas, and to provide general information on radon and geology for each state for federal, state, and municipal officials dealing with radon issues. These reports are not intended to be used as a substitute for indoor radon testing, and they cannot and should not be used to estimate or predict the indoor radon concentrations of individual homes, building sites, or housing tracts. Elevated levels of indoor radon have been found in every State, and EPA recommends that all homes be tested for indoor radon. Booklets detailing the radon potential assessment for the U. USGS geologists are the authors of the geologic radon potential booklets. Each booklet consists of several components, the first being an overview to the

mapping project Part I , this introduction to the USGS assessment Part II , including a general discussion of radon occurrence, transport, etc. The fourth component is an individual chapter for each state Part IV. Because of constraints on the scales of maps presented in these reports and because the smallest units used to present the indoor radon data are counties, some generalizations have been made in order to estimate the radon potential of each area. Variations in geology, soil characteristics, climatic factors, homeowner lifestyles, and other factors that influence radon concentrations can be quite large within any particular geologic area, so these reports cannot be used to estimate or predict the indoor radon concentrations of individual homes or housing II-1 Reprinted from USGS Open-File Report tracts. Within- any area of a given geologic radon potential ranking, there are likely to be areas where the radon potential is lower or higher than that assigned to the area as a whole, especially in larger areas such as the large counties in some western states. In most cases the best sources of information on radon for specific areas are state and local departments of health, state departments responsible for nuclear safety or environmental protection, and U. More detailed information on state or local geology may be obtained from the state geological surveys. Addresses and telephone numbers of state radon contacts, geological surveys, and EPA regional offices are listed in Appendix C at the end of this chapter. The half-life of Rn is 3.8 days. Other isotopes of radon occur naturally, but, with the exception of thoron  $^{220}\text{Rn}$  , which occurs in concentrations high enough to be of concern in a few localized areas, they are less important in terms of indoor radon risk because of their extremely short half-lives and less common occurrence. If parent-material composition, climate, vegetation, age of the soil, and topography are known, the physical and chemical properties of a soil in a given area can be predicted. As soils form, they develop distinct layers, or horizons, that are cumulatively called the soil profile. The A horizon is a surface or near-surface horizon containing a relative abundance of organic matter but dominated by mineral matter. Some soils contain an E horizon, directly below the A horizon, that is generally characterized by loss of clays, iron, or aluminum, and has a characteristically lighter color than the A horizon. The B horizon underlies the A or E horizon. Important characteristics of B horizons include accumulation of clays, iron oxides, calcium carbonate or other soluble salts, and organic matter complexes. In drier environments, a horizon may exist within or below the B horizon that is dominated by calcium carbonate, often called caliche or calcrete. This carbonate-cemented horizon is designated the K horizon in modern soil classification schemes. The C horizon underlies the B or K and is a zone of weathered parent material that does not exhibit characteristics of A or B horizons; that is, it is generally not a zone of leaching or accumulation. In soils formed in place from the underlying bedrock, the C horizon is a zone of unconsolidated, weathered bedrock overlying the unweathered bedrock. The shape and orientation of soil particles soil structure control permeability and affect water movement in the soil. Soils with blocky or granular structure have roughly equivalent permeabilities in the horizontal and vertical directions, and air and water can infiltrate the soil relatively easily. However, in soils with platy structure, horizontal permeability is much greater than vertical permeability, and air and moisture infiltration is generally slow. Soils with prismatic or columnar structure have dominantly vertical permeability. Platy and prismatic structures form in soils with high clay contents.

## REEL 301. MORGAN, NEWTON, NOBLE (PART: EDS 1-70, SHEET 11 COUNTIES pdf

### 4: Indianapolis - Wikipedia

*Federal Population Censuses - Part 7. Arkansas Arkansas, Ashley, Baxter, and Benton (part: EDS , sheet 20) Counties*

West, State v. COA Filed 19 January As there was no possibility of inconsistent verdicts resulting from a state court action and a federal Part 16 proceeding, defendants will not be prejudiced by having to defend in both forums. Plaintiff cannot obtain any of the relief sought in his state court action in the Part 16 proceeding. The express language in the Airport and Airway Improvement Act preserves appropriate state court action involving disputes between federally funded airports and their tenants. Appeal by Defendants from order entered 15 September by Judge J. Heard in the Court of Appeals 19 August Whitlock, for Defendant-Appellant City of Asheville. Plaintiff entered into a lease with Asheville Regional Airport Authority the Authority to act as a Fixed Based Operator FBO at the Asheville Regional Airport the Airport on 1 January , to provide general aviation services such as fueling, maintenance and ground services for private aircraft at the Airport. The Authority receives federal money pursuant to 49 U. By accepting these federal grants, the Authority agrees to abide by certain policies, rules, standards, and regulations set out in the AAIA. Pursuant to 14 CFR A person doing business with an airport and paying fees or rentals to the airport shall be considered directly and substantially affected by alleged revenue diversion as defined in 49 U. Specifically, Plaintiff alleged that the lease agreement between Encore and the Authority granted Encore substantially more favorable terms than those granted Plaintiff in its lease agreement with the Authority, including the rent charged to Encore. Plaintiff alleged that the lease agreement between Encore and the Authority violated certain sections of 49 U. Plaintiff asked for monetary and declaratory relief. The City of Asheville filed a motion to dismiss on the same grounds as the Authority on 7 August Additional facts will be addressed in the body of this opinion. Defendants argue that their appeal from the 15 September order is properly before us because the 15 September order affects substantial rights that will be lost absent immediate appeal. Raleigh Oaks Joint Venture, N. Our Supreme Court has held that the right to avoid the possibility of two trials on the same issues is a substantial right that may support immediate appeal. One writer, in seeking to formulate a rule based on our decisions in these cases, has concluded: Plaintiff also sought monetary damages, a declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, and requested a jury trial. Any person doing business with an airport receiving AAIA grant funds may initiate an enforcement proceeding against the airport by filing a complaint with the FAA alleging violations of grant assurances. Airborne Tactical Advantage Co. Several federal circuit courts that have addressed this issue have held that the authority of the FAA to determine the issues before it in Part 16 disputes cannot be preempted by prior state court actions involving the same or similar issues. Yellow Freight Systems, Inc. We therefore hold that were the trial court to render a decision in this matter before the Part 16 proceeding was complete, the state court decision, even assuming arguendo that it purported to resolve issues concerning grant assurances, would have no preclusive effect on the authority of the FAA to determine the issues before it. In addition, we must address the issue of what preemptive effect, if any, a prior Part 16 proceeding would have on a later state court action. The AAIA includes no express language stating that Part 16 proceedings are the sole remedy available to resolve conflicts between federally funded airports and tenants. In fact, as Plaintiff points out, 49 U. Even though we have found federal preemption of the standards of aviation safety, we still conclude that the traditional state and territorial law remedies continue to exist for violation of those standards. Federal preemption of the standards of care can coexist with state and territorial tort remedies. For instance, in *Silkwood*, the Supreme Court held that a state tort remedy can coexist with federal preemption of the regulation of nuclear safety. In *American Airlines v. The United States* maintains that the DOT has neither the authority nor the apparatus required to superintend a contract dispute resolution regime. When Congress dismantled that regime, the United States emphasizes, the lawmakers indicated no intention to establish, simultaneously, a new administrative process for DOT adjudication of private contract disputes. To the contrary, express language in the AAIA preserves appropriate state court action involving

disputes between federally funded airports and their tenants. The Wolens Court stated that: The relevant portion of the contract between Plaintiff and the Authority states: It is the intention of the parties that no Competitor, whether presently occupying the Airport or occupying the Airport hereafter, have an unfair advantage by paying a lesser rental than Lessee or being provided with terms or treatment which are directly more favorable to Competitor than those provided to or required of Lessee. Relevant among these are the following: These conclusions must be based upon the facts and circumstances involved in every case. The issues in the two proceedings are similar—whether Defendants treated Plaintiff and Encore in a sufficiently similar manner pursuant to the terms of the leases negotiated with the Authority by Plaintiff and Encore. The language of the contract between Plaintiff and the Authority is stated in mandatory terms, and places a strict obligation on the Authority to insure equity among all tenants providing similar services at the Airport. Further, the FAA looks to federal law and its own regulations and policies to determine whether the Authority is in violation of any grant assurances. We first examine relevant language from the contract between Plaintiff and the Authority: When a lease has been referred by an airport owner, reviewed in the appropriate FAA office, and found not to violate any compliance obligation, the owner should be advised that the FAA has no objection to it. The FAA neither approves nor monitors agreements between airport sponsors and airport tenants. Nor does the FAA enforce contract terms between parties to an agreement when the FAA is not a party to that agreement. Rather, the FAA enforces the grant agreements it enters into with airport sponsors. However, the state court has otherwise broad authority to decide contractual disputes under state law. *Automated Medical Laboratories, Inc.* We note that the federal circuit courts that have addressed the preemption issue have not indicated that state court actions involving the same issues advanced in Part 16 proceedings are inappropriate, they have simply held that state court decisions cannot preclude the FAA from making a full independent review of all issues properly initiated in a Part 16 proceeding. See *Arapahoe, F.* Part 16 proceedings are strictly limited to determinations of whether an airport that has accepted AAIA grant funds is in compliance with the requirements attendant to the acceptance of those funds. Part 16 proceedings cannot resolve disputes between an airport and a third party. Part 16 proceedings cannot provide any civil remedy to a complainant, even if the FAA determines that a challenged lease violates federal grant assurances. The sole power of the FAA to penalize violations of federal grant assurances is through the withholding of grant funds to the offending authority. For a more thorough analysis of the differing duties of state courts and the FAA concerning contract issues involving potential violations of federal grant assurances, see the full FAA final decision and order entered in *Platinum Aviation*. See *Abdullah, F.* A determination that the Authority has not violated any terms of the grant authority simply would not amount to a determination that the Authority did not violate the terms of the contract between Plaintiff and the Authority. We find no danger that the state court action could conflict with a congressional enactment on these facts, and therefore hold that there is no preemption by implication because of a conflict with a congressional enactment in this case. In light of our holdings above, we further hold that if Plaintiff proceeds with both its state court action and the Part 16 proceeding, because the claims and remedies sought in the separate actions are so dissimilar, no factual or issue determination made in one of the proceedings would be binding in the other. While we do not preclude the possibility that a situation might arise where the facts and the remedies sought by a party in both a state court action and a Part 16 proceeding could be so similar that litigation in both forums would be inequitable, we are not faced with such a situation in this case. Therefore this interlocutory appeal is not properly before us, and we must dismiss it. Although I concur with the result reached by the majority opinion, I write separately to emphasize that, because we dismiss the appeal as interlocutory, we should not discuss in-depth the merits of the federal preemption issue. Our case law suggests that the purpose of dismissing interlocutory appeals is to prevent premature discussions of different aspects of a case through repeated, effectively meaningless, appeals. In fact, this Court recently emphasized that, having dismissed an appeal as interlocutory, we could not properly discuss the merits of the appeal: Both this Court and our Supreme Court have equated addressing the merits of an interlocutory appeal with issuing an advisory opinion:

## REEL 301. MORGAN, NEWTON, NOBLE (PART: EDS 1-70, SHEET 11 COUNTIES pdf

### 5: Survey of Current Business, April | FRASER | St. Louis Fed

*Census ( reels) These microfilm records from the National Archives were placed on the Internet Archive by the Allen County Library Genealogy Center.*

Evidence exists that humans were in Indiana as early as the Archaic stage â€” BC. It domesticated wild squash and made pottery, which were large cultural advances over the Clovis culture. The Hopewells were the first culture to create permanent settlements in Indiana. About 1 AD, the Hopewells mastered agriculture and grew crops of sunflowers and squash. Around AD, the Hopewells began to construct mounds used for ceremonies and burials. The Hopewells in Indiana were connected by trade to other native tribes as far away as Central America. It was a period of rapid cultural change. One of the new developmentsâ€”which has yet to be explainedâ€”was the introduction of masonry, shown by the construction of large, stone forts, many of which overlook the Ohio River. Romantic legend attributed the forts to Welsh Indians , who supposedly arrived centuries before Christopher Columbus reached the Caribbean; [9] however, archaeologists and other scholars have found no evidence for that theory and believe that the cultural development was engendered by the Mississippian culture. Their settlements, like those of the Hopewell, were known for their ceremonial earthwork mounds. Some of these remain visible at locations near the Ohio River. The Mississippian mounds were constructed on a grander scale than the mounds built by the Hopewell. The agrarian Mississippian culture was the first to grow maize in the region. The people also developed the bow and arrow and copper working during this time period. They had a class society with certain groups specializing as artisans. The elite held related political and religious positions. Their cities were typically sited near rivers. Representing their cosmology, the central developments were dominated by a large central mound, several smaller mounds, and a large open plaza. Wooden palisades were built later around the complex, apparently for defensive purposes. Mississippian culture marked the high point of native development in Indiana. These herds became important to civilizations in southern Indiana and created a well-established Buffalo Trace , later used by European-American pioneers moving west. Five American Indian Iroquois tribes confederated to battle against their neighbors. The Iroquois were opposed by a confederation of primarily Algonquian tribes including the Shawnee , Miami , Wea , Pottawatomie , and the Illinois. The tribes were semi-nomadic, used stone tools rather than copper, and did not create the large-scale construction and farming works of their Mississippian predecessors. The war continued with sporadic fighting for at least a century as the Iroquois sought to dominate the expanding fur trade with the Europeans. They achieved this goal for several decades. During the war, the Iroquois drove the tribes from the Ohio Valley to the south and west. They kept control of the area for hunting grounds. The Iroquois gained the military advantage after they were supplied with firearms by the Europeans. With their superior weapons, the Iroquois subjugated at least thirty tribes and nearly destroyed several others in northern Indiana. The French attempted to trade with the Algonquian tribes in Indiana, selling them firearms in exchange for furs. This incurred the wrath of the Iroquois, who destroyed a French outpost in Indiana in retaliation. Appalled by the Iroquois, the French continued to supply the western tribes with firearms and openly allied with the Algonquian tribes. The war finally ended in with the Great Peace of Montreal. Both Indian confederacies were left exhausted, having suffered heavy casualties. Much of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana was depopulated after many tribes fled west to escape the fighting. Around the Miami invited the Lenape to settle on the White River. Hostilities with the tribes began early. The Piankeshaw killed five French fur traders in near the Vermilion River. However, the tribes also traded successfully with the French for decades. French fur traders from Canada were the first Europeans to enter Indiana, beginning in the s. The Terre Haute highlands were once considered the border between the two French districts. The French established Vincennes as a permanent settlement in Indiana during European rule, but the population of the area remained primarily Native American. La Salle came to explore a portage between the St. Joseph and Kankakee rivers, [31] and Father Ribourde, who traveled with La Salle, marked trees along the way. The

marks survived to be photographed in the 19th century. The French built a series of forts and outposts in Indiana as a hedge against the westward expansion of the British colonies from the east coast of North America and to encourage trade with the native tribes. The tribes were able to procure metal tools, cooking utensils, and other manufactured items in exchange for animal pelts. Although the forts were garrisoned by men from New France, Fort Vincennes was the only outpost to maintain a permanent European presence until the present day. The Jesuits conducted missionary activities, lived among the natives and learned their languages, and accompanied them on hunts and migrations. Gabriel Marest, one of the first missionaries in Indiana, taught among the Kaskaskia as early as 1675. The missionaries came to have great influence among the natives and played an important role in keeping the native tribes allied with the French. Although no pitched battles occurred in Indiana, the native tribes of the region supported the French. The rangers moved south from Detroit and captured many of the key French outposts in Indiana, including Fort Miamis and Fort Vincennes. No longer able to effectively fight the British in interior North America, they lost Indiana to British forces. By 1763, the French were entirely forced out of Indiana. During the next year, British officials negotiated with the various tribes, splitting them from their alliance with Pontiac. Eventually, Pontiac lost most of his allies, forcing him to make peace with the British on July 25, 1763. As a concession to Pontiac, Great Britain issued a proclamation that the territory west of the Appalachian Mountains was to be reserved for Native Americans. Fort Miamis was maintained for several years because it was considered to be "of great importance", but even it was eventually abandoned. Many did leave, but the British gradually became more accommodating to the French who remained and continued the fur trade with the Native American nations. Later, ownership of the claim was transferred to the Indiana Land Company, the first recorded use of the word Indiana. However, the Virginia colony argued that it was the rightful owner of the land because it fell within its geographic boundaries. The Quebec Act was one of the Intolerable Acts that the thirteen British colonies cited as a reason for the outbreak of the American Revolutionary War. The thirteen colonies thought themselves entitled to the territory for their support of Great Britain during the French and Indian War, and were incensed that it was given to the enemy the colonies had been fighting. This influence caused the Northwest Indian War, which began when British-influenced native tribes refused to recognize American authority and were backed in their resistance by British merchants in the area. The occupation was accomplished without firing a shot because Clark carried letters from the French ambassador stating that France supported the Americans. These letters made most of the French and Native American inhabitants of the area unwilling to support the British. Yohn The fort at Vincennes, which the British renamed Fort Sackville, was abandoned years earlier and no garrison was present when the Americans arrived to occupy it. Captain Leonard Helm became the first American commandant at Vincennes. In February, Clark arrived at Vincennes in a surprise winter expedition and retook the town, capturing Hamilton in the process. This expedition secured most of southern Indiana for the United States. While marching to Detroit, the militia stopped to sack Kekionga. The entire militia was killed or captured. Present-day Clark County is named in his honor.

## REEL 301. MORGAN, NEWTON, NOBLE (PART: EDS 1-70, SHEET 11 COUNTIES pdf

### 6: CalamÃ©o - style manual

9. *Allegany and Anne Arundel Counties, Baltimore City, and Calvert County Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, and Kent Counties Dorchester, Harford.*

Idaho State Historical Society analysis of information from its collections. In addition to court records, family correspondence, petitions, and employment, education, and punishment records, the files kept on individual inmates contain two significant standardized forms. These files contain a wealth of social, environmental, and health and occupational information about each individual see figures Description of convict forms, and Source: Detail of Bertillon charts, and Source: Clockwise from top left, John Hines no. While the majority of these documents remain in excellent condition, extensive water and handling damage dating from the s is evident in some parts of the collection. During general archival preservation of the inmate files, we also aimed to restore the original order to the collection, while providing cross-references to other archival holdings wherever possible. Inmates for whom the archives holds distinct case files are assigned individual file reference numbers, as follows: Collection Accession number number Box number File number This catalog has endeavored to comprehensively cover inmates from to , including those for whom individual case files do not survive and who can only be identified through reference to a broad range of archives holdings. For example, we have provided a limited number of individual references to county criminal cases. If you are interested in access to the criminal or in some cases, probate court file for any inmate, please contact a librarian or archivist. The Society holds a wide array of original and microfilm resources for public access. A glossary to cross-references is provided. This arrangement is also designed to preserve the original order of the collection. Joe Millerâ€™ almost certainly not his true nameâ€™ no. When asked for his aliases during his intake interview, Frank Wilcox no. Penitentiary staff began to assign sequential register numbers to both new and existing inmates from about This numbering system was neither uniform, nor consistently applied, however. As late as , some inmates were processed without numbers or without a formal record. As laws are subject to change over time, if you have any questions about access to inmate files, please contact a librarian or archivist: When incarcerated again in , Miller became inmate no. McKay was incarcerated twice at the penitentiary, as no. You scour the scene, look under every rock, talk to every possible witness, review security tapes okay, historic photos and from your findings try to present the most accurate picture of an event as you can. The Old Idaho Penitentiary can be a particularly difficult and sometimes frustrating case to crack. The acquisition of the prison site and its subsequent opening to visitors gave people from around the world the opportunity to enter the cellblocks and walk the yards where prisoners worked and lived for more than a century. While simply wandering through the site is a powerful experience, that experience becomes more meaningful through sharing stories of these prisoners. This is where the detective work comes into play. Beyond the physical prison site, the Idaho State Historical Society administers a vast amount of resources that contribute to the interpretation of this historic institution. Yet even with all these resources the Old Idaho Penitentiary still contains mysteries that require detective work to try to solve. The case of Douglas Van Vlack no. Van Vlack received the death penalty for the kidnapping and murder of his estranged wife. He was sentenced to hang at the prison on 10 December He never made it to the gallows. After visiting with his mother on 9 December, Van Vlack slipped past guards at the prison and climbed into the rafters of his cellhouse. He died from his injuries a few hours later. The story sounds straightforward but one small bit of the tale is difficult to determine. There are two possibilities. However, an educated guess can be made by examining and interpreting all the available evidence. Most of the evidence from the Statesman indicates that Two House was the site of the suicide. Photographs in both the 8 and 9 December editions show the exterior of Two House and identify it as the building where Van Vlack awaited his fate. No table is shown in the photograph. Three articles about Van Vlack and the event appeared in the 10 December edition of the Statesman. There are, however, a few instances in the 10 December Statesman that throw doubt on the

assumption that Two House is the location of the suicide. Construction on Two House, also known as the North Wing, began in and was completed in Two House has four tiers. The 10 December Statesman also details that a net was being brought into the cellhouse but that the net could not be deployed because the corridor was only seven feet wide the net required a width of ten feet. Vlackâ€ was moved a few feet and was placed on a mattress. The discovery of new evidence could always change that belief. If a researcher were to rely solely on newspaper accounts, Two House would appear to be the most logical location for the suicide even with minor inconsistencies in the evidence. However, other resources exist that call this assumption into question. Those who share Old Penitentiary history with the public try to be as accurate as possible, though determining what really happened can often be challenging. The staff strives to be respectful to the experiences of those men and women who spent time at the penitentiary as those experiences bring value and relevance to the old prison buildings. Two possible witnesses to the event identified themselves to Society staff. The Society also possesses other resources about Douglas Van Vlack. His inmate file unfortunately does not shed any light on which building he died in. Fuller was a freelance Associated Press photographer who photographed for the Statesman from to This collection contains negatives, photographic prints, and scrapbooks that document various news stories. The first photograph shows a mattress on the ground next to the wall. A foot or two from where he did his dive from the rafter. Who knows what stories those missing inmates have to tell? It attracted my attention because it was a novel based on a true story of a murder that happened in Valley County, Idaho, in the early s. I finished reading the book, but I knew the story had not ended. I wondered how much of this story was true. My search started with the internet. I still had a huge hurdle. There I found helpful staff who were able to determine the names of the husband and wife. Both had served time in the Idaho Penitentiary. I had no idea that was even possible. My mind was spinning with anticipation of what might be gleaned from an inmate file. I opened up the first file and staring me in the face was a photo of Charles. That day at the Public Archives and Research Library, I was handed a couple photos, some files about Charles and Frances, and an invitation to step back in time into the lives of total strangers, nearly years in the past. Charles was hoping to talk Frances into taking the rap on the murder. Sheriff Smith was hoping to hear a confession from Charles. Everyone had their own agenda. The technology was not advanced enough for the conversation to be heard. More meetings were arranged and on the last attempt a 12 inch square hole was made in the wall connecting the two rooms. Charles was found guilty of second degree murder and Frances pled guilty to manslaughter. I am still turning the pages in documents located at the Public Archives and Research Library, looking at microfilm, reading old newspapers, and searching websites. Months ago I finished reading a book, but today I am still looking for the rest of the story. I know when I exhaust this search, there is yet another interesting inmate story waiting for me to discover. Maybe there is one waiting for you as well. Check the catalog by inmate number to find the reference numbers for each individual. James Oscar Baker no. Baker pled guilty to manslaughter for shooting a man in the Soda Springs saloon where his father tended bar. First, because Governor Stevenson will not pardon Ross if every man in the Territory recommended it unless he is convinced that it was justifiable homicide, and secondly, that Judge Buck has never convinced Gov. Stevenson of his ability, honesty, or fairness any more than he has the people of Kootenai or Shoshone Counties, and I can just fancy Gov. Ferron was later disciplined for assaulting Edward Harrington no. He was thrown into wreckless company, young full of vivacity, got mixed up with a drunken carousal and shot one of his companions Wilson, Monroe Palmer no.

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## 7: History of Indiana - Wikipedia

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 2012 3A. [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) Cops: Assault, kidnapping suspects pose danger "They hit him on the head, causing his eyeglasses to break," Pihera said.

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versions of Government publications that are not printed but are otherwise made available on other Federal Web sites. Many Government publications are now born digital and published to the Web, with few if any copies printed for traditional public access via bookstores or libraries. To accommodate this transition in Federal publishing strategies while preserving the core responsibility for ensuring public access to Government publications, in Congress enacted Public Law 104-40, the Government Printing Office Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act, which required GPO to establish online access to key Government publications and provide a system of storage to ensure permanent public access to the information they contain. GPO Access provides free electronic access to a wealth of important information products produced by the Federal Government. The information provided is the official published version, and information retrieved from GPO Access can be used without restriction unless specifically noted. GPO Access consists of content and links, including official, full-text information from the three branches of the Federal Government. Databases are updated based on their print equivalent and generally date back to 1970. Users can find information on the Federal Depository Library Program, which provides no-fee public access to publications disseminated by GPO, regardless of format. GPO Access enables users to locate a depository library in their area. Orders may be placed online securely through the U. S. Government Bookstore at <http://www.gpo.gov>. Government provides learning tools for K-12 students, parents, and educators. Authentication of digital documents The increasing use of electronic documents poses a special challenge in verifying authenticity, because digital technology makes such documents easy to alter or copy in unauthorized or illegitimate ways. To help meet this challenge, GPO has implemented digital signatures on certain electronic documents in GPO Access that not only establish GPO as the trusted information disseminator, but also provide the assurance that an electronic document has not been altered since GPO disseminated it. In early 2000, GPO authenticated the first-ever online Federal budget by digital signature. The visible digital signatures on online PDF documents serve the same purpose as handwritten signatures or traditional wax seals on printed documents. The digital signature verifies document integrity and authenticity for online Federal documents, disseminated by GPO, at no cost to the customer. FDsys will allow Federal content creators to submit content for preservation, authentication, and delivery to users. Content entered into the system will be cataloged according to GPO and library standards, and will be available on the World Wide Web for searching and viewing, downloading and printing, as document masters for conventional and on-demand printing, or by other dissemination methods. Content may include text and associated graphics, video, audio, and other forms that emerge. FDsys capabilities will be deployed in a series of releases. An internal proof-of-concept release of FDsys was completed in September to support the last stage of testing. FDsys is scheduled to become available to agencies and the public in early 2001, beginning a process of incremental releases. Each release will add functionality to the previous one. The first public release will provide FDsys core capabilities, including such foundational elements as system infrastructure and security, and a digital repository that conforms to the OAIS reference model and enables the management of content and metadata. For a comprehensive discussion of system capabilities by release, see the FDsys documentation at <http://www.gpo.gov>. Most of the documents currently available via GPO Access are derived from databases used in the printing of Government publications. Page About This Manual Advice to Authors and Editors Abbreviations and Letter Symbols Standard letter symbols for units of measure Information technology acronyms and initialisms Footnotes, Indexes, Contents, and Outlines Datelines, Addresses, and Signatures Presidents and Vice Presidents Common Measures and Their Metric Equivalents Geologic Terms and Geographic Divisions Careful observance of the following suggestions will aid in expediting your publication and also reduce printing costs. Making changes after submission of copy delays the production of the publication and adds to the expense of the work; therefore, copy must be carefully edited before being submitted to the Government Printing Office. Legible copy, not faint reproductions, must be furnished. Copy should be on one side only with each sheet numbered consecutively. If both sides of copy are to be used, a duplicate set of copy must be furnished. 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8: US Government Publishing Office Style Manual - GovInfo - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*AREA STATE SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, KPC News of the Week These are some of the top news stories that appeared in KPC Media Group daily newspapers that were written by KPC staff or.*

Department of Commerce James L. Younger, Regional Economic Measurement Division Annual subscription, including weekly statistical supplement: Order from Superintendent of Documents, U. Government Printing Office, Washington, B. Make check payable to Superintendent of Documents. Annual subscription in microfiche, excluding weekly supplement: For exchange or official subscriptions, send to BEA. Send to Bureau of Economic Analysis, U. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. The Secretary of Commerce has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department. Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget through September 1, Anchorage, Alaska Sixth Ave. Cincinnati, Ohio Main St. Cleveland, Ohio Euclid Ave. Honolulu, Hawaii Alexander Young Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah. In contrast to the earlier quarters of the current recession when the declines were widely diffused among final sales categories, the first-quarter decline was in inventories and fixed investment. Auto inventories were cut very substantially, and accounted for about half of the swing. Investment in plant and equipment other than autos and trucks weakened substantially. Residential construction was the only other major GNP component that declined; it continued to slide at its fourth-quarter rate, but is probably near its recession low. Auto purchases, which had been a major negative factor in most of , picked up. Real nonauto consumer expenditures, which had declined rather sharply in the fourth quarter, and government purchases, which had been flat, also increased. Net exports continued to increase. Total real final sales, which had declined for more than a year and had dropped substantially in the fourth quarter, held steady in the first. The run-up in the unemployment rate from 6. The sharp increase in unemployment that occurred over the last half year affected all major demographic groups. However, adult men, par- Table 1. Current dollars Constant dollars Billions of dollars II Growth in the labor force halted due to a drop in the participation rate. Persons not looking for jobs because they believe they could not find work are not counted in the labor force. Their number increased sharply in the fourth and first quarters, and by the first quarter was 0. If these workers had remained in the labor force and not found jobs, the first-quarter unemployment rate would have been 0. Employment declined in the first quarter. On the basis of the household survey, the decline was about 7. Average hours worked dropped sharply, as they had in the fourth quarter. Average weekly hours of private nonfarm production and nonsupervisory workers fell from The decline in productivity decelerated in the first quarter. Hours were reduced, and workers were laid off as employers became increasingly pessimistic. April Table 2. The rate of increase in compensation per man-hour declined from the fourth to the first quarter, even though two special factors raised compensation in the first quarter. These were an increase in the Federal minimum wage rate and an increase in employer social insurance contributions due to a rise in the taxable wage base for-social security. The increase in unit labor cost was down substantially from the fourth-quarter rate, and was less than in any quarter of From the standpoint of measuring wage rates, the compensation per man-hour series has several deficiencies. It includes wage imputations for the self-employed and unpaid family workers, and also wages of supervisory and nonproduction workers and employees of government enterprises, which are often determined in a bargaining process that differs greatly from the one that applies to most business employees. Further, it is affected by changes in the mix between employment in high- and low-wage paying industries and between regular and overtime hours. In the first quarter, there was a shift away from the high-wage durable manufacturing and construction industries, Digitized for FRASER [http: The impact of the mix effect was to reduce the compensation series as compared with the Hourly Earnings Index. Prices Eates of price increase of most major components of GNP were from one-third to two-thirds less than in the fourth quarter. Weakened domestic demand was the major explanatory factor. However, for food, improved supply](http://www.fraser.gov)

conditions were also important. Notable exceptions to the deceleration were import prices and prices paid by consumers for energy table 3, both of which were mainly affected by factors other than domestic demand. The price measures shown in this table are implicit price deflators. They are calculated as the ratios of current-to constant-dollar GNP estimates. Changes in the deflators reflect, in addition to changes in prices of individual goods and services, shifts among goods and services whose prices have risen at different rates since the valuation base period. In the first quarter, as mentioned earlier, the GNP implicit price deflator increased at an 8 percent annual rate, much less than in the fourth quarter and the lowest rate since mid- The rate of increase in export prices was down substantially in the first quarter, to about one-third that in the fourth quarter, and more substantially below the rates in the earlier quarters of the year. Major contributing factors were slower rates of increase in the prices of industrial supplies and materials and, in the first quarter, declining food prices. Import prices are included in the deflators for consumption, investment, government, and exports, and are canceled out in the overall GNP deflator by an entry of opposite sign under imports, analogous to the treatment of imports themselves. Import prices have been decelerating since the large increase in oil prices showed its full effect early in , and have reflected the general weakening of world demand. A measure of the prices of goods bought by U. GNP less exports plus imports.. Gasoline and oil, fuel and ice, electricity, and gas. The change in business inventories has been excluded because the implicit price deflator for the change in business inventories is subject to large erratic movements that reflect shifts in the composition among items that have shown large differences in their price rise as compared with the base period. The size of these erratic movements precludes the use of these deflators in price analysis. GNP deflator and adding back the impact of the deflator for imports. The resulting measure is shown in the table as the implicit deflator for GNP less exports plus imports. The first-quarter movement of this measure was very similar to that of the implicit deflator for GNP. The rate of increase in the implicit deflator for personal consumption expenditures PCE was about half that in the fourth quarter. Food prices were a major factor. The "other" PCE category shown in the table reflects decelerating prices in many goods categories. For auto prices, the impact of the cash rebates, which were counted as price reductions, was largely offset by higher prices on new foreign models. Prices of personal expenditures on energy were a counter force. Higher prices charged for electricity and gas were largely responsible; they rose at a 20 percent annual rate, which is almost as much as their record increase a year ago. Gasoline prices, which had decreased in the fourth quarter, increased in the first. For the business fixed investment implicit deflator, the deceleration was more than 40 percent. The fall-back reflected with a lag structure built into the deflation technique in order to put equipment prices on a when-delivered basis the improved performance of wholesale prices since late last year. The prices of nonresidential construction have shown the slowest rate of increase of the major GNP components during the past year, but they too decelerated substantially from the fourth to the first quarter. The first-quarter annual rate of 6 percent is about the same as a year ago. The 60 percent deceleration in the implicit deflator for government purchases was the largest that occurred in any of the major GNP components. The deceleration was more pronounced for Federal purchases, where two special situations affected the quarterly changes. Changes in the purchases of the Commodity Credit Corporation CCC also contributed to the deceleration of the implicit deflator. CCC purchases had a decreased weight in the fourth quarter and an increased weight in the first. Inasmuch as the price increase for these purchases since the valuation base period was relatively small, these weight changes raised the implicit deflator in the fourth quarter and reduced in it the first. Another measure of price change calculated within the NIPA framework, the chain price index for gross private product, confirms the first-quarter abatement of inflation. It is free from certain peculiarities of the implicit deflator for GNP. First, it excludes gross product originating in government. Second, changes in it exclude the effects of changing weights due to shifts among goods and services whose prices have risen at different rates since the valuation base period. Accordingly, the chain price index is more directly relevant to the analysis of price changes in the private economy. In the fourth and first quarters, both exclusions were important. In the fourth quarter, GNP originating in government was inflated by the

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Federal pay raise. As to changing weight, the effect of CCC purchases was just noted. The changing weight of income received from abroad also raised the implicit deflator in the fourth and reduced it in the first. These shortcomings are particularly important when price changes are large. Moreover, some of the commodity classes that are distinguished are not homogeneous. As a result, some real changes are picked up as price changes. Additional problems arise in pricing the nonmerchandise components of exports and imports. The procedures used in the pricing of investment income should be noted in particular because recent changes in investment income have been large. Following the standard convention, it is assumed that the prices of imported merchandise and services such as travel and transportation are applicable to investment income receipts, and the prices of exported merchandise and services are applicable to investment income payments. One of the features of this index that is particularly important in periods of rapid price change is that only about two-fifths of the nonfood items <sup>1</sup>. As a consequence, price changes are registered discontinuously and with a lag.

**9: EPA's Map of Radon Zones Indiana**

*This most recent, revision of the Style Manual for Political Science is predicated upon the publication of the 15th edition of the Chicago.*

Farm policy and food stamp policy are different. Stutzman also called for accountability in the food stamp program. Stutzman pointed out that only 25 percent of the House of Representatives members have farms in their district. This makes it difficult for a majority of the House members to understand farming issues, he said. Stutzman is a fourth-generation farmer and co-owner of Stutzman Farms in Howe. Together with his father, two brothers and a brother-in-law, they farm 4, acres of soybeans, green beans and seed corn. Stutzman said he is lobbying Speaker of the House John Boehner to appoint him to the conference committee that will find common ground for the House and Senate versions of the Farm Bill. He said he opposes the health care legislation. Kennedy was fatally shot and long after official inquiries ended, thousands of pages of investigative documents remain withheld from public view. The contents of these files are partially known and intriguing and conspiracy buffs are not the only ones seeking to open them for a closer look. Some serious researchers believe the off-limits files could shed valuable new light on nagging mysteries of the assassination including what U. It turns out that several hundred of the still-classified pages concern a deceased CIA agent, George Joannides, whose activities just before the assassination and, fascinatingly, during a government investigation years later, have tantalized researchers for years. The Assassination of John F. Still, plenty was learned about Oswald after the shooting in Dallas. Assassination investigators learned that Oswald had formed a group in New Orleans in the summer of that ostensibly supported Cuban leader Fidel Castro Oswald was the only local member and had been involved in a street altercation with anti-Castro demonstrators that was captured by a local television station. Pamphlets Oswald had in his possession bore an address of a local anti-Castro operation connected to a former FBI agent with ties to organized crime, investigators discovered. That and other information has led researchers to believe that Oswald may have been part of a counterintelligence operation to discredit the group he had joined, the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, and that the street scene was a setup. If so, who would have overseen such an operation? What did this all add up to, if anything? Official investigations of the Kennedy assassination were not able to provide complete answers. He was detained at a checkpoint in Giza, the city across the Nile from Cairo, the official said. For more than a month since the July 3 military overthrow of Morsi, Muslim Brotherhood members and supporters have attacked and torched scores of police stations and churches, in retaliation. Shops and houses of Christians have been targeted. Two other women working at the school were sexually harassed and abused as they fought their way through a mob. The campaign of intimidation appears to be a warning campaign against the Islamist group. The assault on the al-Fath Mosque began Friday, as pro-Morsi protesters and armed men fled into the to Christians outside Cairo to stand down from political activism. Christians have long suffered from discrimination and violence in Muslim majority Egypt, where they make up 10 percent of the population of 90 million. Attacks increased after the Islamists rose to power in the wake of the Arab Spring uprising that drove Hosni Mubarak from power, emboldening extremists. The mosque served as a field hospital and an open-air morgue as a Brotherhood-called day of protests descended into violence. Only the interest earned each year from the endowment principal can be spent. Staff efforts focus on helping break the cycle of poverty, mentoring, increased parenting skills and role modeling. Debbie Derby is the director. Robertson popped in for the nuptials of Meghan Cook, who sported a camouflage sash on her dress, and Charlie Miller, who was completely clad in camo gear. Season 4 premiere, which aired Wednesday, family members threw a surprise wedding for patriarch Phil Robertson, wearing a black jacket over camouflage garb, and his wife, Miss Kay. They could only afford a justice of the peace when they married 48 years ago. The show drew Cook said she had been engaged to another man, but he died in a car crash four years ago. But she met Miller at the scene and eventually the two started dating. Cook said, tearing up. Take a dip in the lake,

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squish your bare feet in the sand, roast marshmallows over a campfire, enjoy an ice cream cone, shop your favorite shops for discounts, get in a round of golf, go canoeing, breathe in the summer air, watch the sunsets  
Enjoy the last splash of summer!

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