

Chapter 1 : Senior Services in Caldwell, Kansas - Senior Services in Caldwell, KS: Yellow Pages Directory

Washington, D.C. Physiographic types en Maps Folio 1 -- A region in youth: Fargo, North Dakota-Minnesota -- A region in maturity: Charleston, West Virginia -- A region in old age: Caldwell, Kansas -- A rejuvenated region: Palmyra, Virginia -- A young volcanic mountain: Mount Shasta, California -- Moraines: Eagle, Wisconsin.

Genetics[edit] The distribution of the Y-chromosome among Japanese males is a lot different from the males of neighboring countries, such as in Taiwanese males. The Y chromosome is directly correlated to Asian populations, especially in Japanese Americans. The chromosome addition of Y Alu polymorphic element is only displayed in Japanese American men. People of Japanese descent show the highest frequency of the haplogroup O3a5. Haplogroups are groups of genetic populations that share a common ancestor, paternally or maternally. The Japanese DNA sequence consists of With the Ainu, there has been research that that group were descendants of the caucasian group. Between the different Japanese populations, the Yayoi population has the highest haplogroup frequencies of the D4 haplogroup. In modern Japanese Americans, the highest haplogroup frequency is in the D4 haplogroup, the same as the Yayoi Japanese population. In Okinawa Japanese populations, the highest frequency of haplogroups is the D haplogroup, with the M7a haplogroup frequency directly behind. Of the Ainu Japanese population, the highest haplogroup frequency occurs in the Y haplogroup, followed closely by an even distribution of frequency in the D, M7a, and G haplogroups. Lastly, for mainland Japanese populations, the D haplogroup presents the highest frequency. People of Japanese descent show two pre-Yayoi ancestral Y chromosome lineages descended from Paleolithic people who had been isolated on the mainland of Japan. Studies of the mitochondrial component of Japanese American genes of haplogroup M12 shows a direct correlation of Japanese haplotypes with Tibetans. Other haplotypes that early descents of Japanese people were thought to be carried into include C-M8, which is another Y-chromosome haplotype. The estimated percentage of this type of gene in Japanese Americans is about The highest frequencies occur in Okinawans and Hokkaidos. Risk for inherited diseases[edit] Studies have looked into the risk factors that are more prone to Japanese Americans, specifically in hundreds of family generations of Nisei The generation of people born in North America, Latin America, Hawaii, or any country outside Japan either to at least one Issei or one non-immigrant Japanese parent second-generation pro-bands A person serving as the starting point for the genetic study of a family, used in medicine and psychiatry. The risk factors for genetic diseases in Japanese Americans include coronary heart disease and diabetes. One study, called the Japanese American Community Diabetes Study that started in and went through , involved the pro-bands taking part to test whether the increased risk of diabetes among Japanese Americans is due to the effects of Japanese Americans having a more westernized lifestyle due to the many differences between the United States of America and Japan. One of the main goals of the study was to create an archive of DNA samples which could be used to identify which diseases are more susceptible in Japanese Americans. Concerns with these studies of the risks of inherited diseases in Japanese Americans is that information pertaining to the genetic relationship may not be consistent with the reported biological family information given of Nisei second generation pro-bands. Also, there is increased coronary heart disease in Japanese-American men with a mutation in the cholesterol ester transfer protein gene despite having increased levels of HDL. By definition, HDL are plasma high density lipoproteins that show a genetic relationship with coronary heart disease CHD. The cholesterol ester transfer protein CETP helps the transfer of cholesterol esters from lipoproteins to other lipoproteins in the human body. It plays a fundamental role in the reverse transport of cholesterol to the liver, which is why a mutation in this can lead to coronary heart disease. There is a very common pattern of two different cholesterol ester transfer protein gene mutations DG, 5. This was based off a program called the Honolulu Heart Program. The relative risk of CHD was 1. You can help by adding to it. June See also: Due to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II, historically Japanese areas fell into disrepair or became adopted by other minority groups in the case of Black and Latino populations in Little Tokyo. Boats owned by Japanese Americans were confiscated by the U. Today, many have been renamed cultural centers and focus on the sharing of Japanese culture with local community members, especially in the sponsorship of

Obon festivals. Because of the abundance of Japanese restaurants and other cultural offerings are in the city, and Willy Blackmore of L.

Chapter 2 : Old Age Security Oas Canadaca

Senior Services In Caldwell You can add a business for just \$ per year. To add a business please submit your business info here.

Clyde Moore in Caldwell. Pennington would have observed his th birthday anniversary next September 12, had he lived. Pennington had been a resident of Sumner county since March 30, Funeral services for Mr. Pennington were held Tuesday afternoon at the Schaeffer chapel, with Rev. Music was furnished by Mrs. Richard Johnson and Mrs. Edwin Garver, with Mrs. Dodson at the piano. Interment was in the Caldwell cemetery. According to a story in the March 9, edition of the Caldwell Messenger, Mr. Pennington was the "first bona fide settler in Sumner county. Pennington and his brother, Bill, came to this county, liked the looks of things, and staked claims on land near the present site of Oxford. The county was not surveyed until February, ," the story continued. Sankey read the following obituary at the funeral services: Henry Davis Pennington, son of Walter and Mary Pennington, was born September 12, in Harrison county, Indiana, and departed this life on December 31, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clyde Moore in Caldwell at the ripe old age of 99 years, 3 months and 19 days. He was united in marriage to Barbara Haines on December 29, To this union eight children were born. His wife preceded his in death on June 30, He came to Kansas on March 30, and has lived in Kansas until the time of his death. He was converted early in life and was baptized and united with Advent church and remained in that faith all his life. He was the last survivor of a large family of 15 brothers and sisters. Lee Miller of Nyssa, Oregon, Mrs. Broadie of Winfield, Kansas, and Mrs. Clyde Moore of Caldwell; 12 grandchildren, 25 great grandchildren; a host of other relatives and friends. Henry Pennington is buried in an unmarked grave, next to his wife, in the Caldwell Cemetery.

Chapter 3 : Age 65 or Older or Disabled Exemptions Frequently Asked Questions

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What homestead exemptions are available to persons age 65 or older or disabled? There are several types of exemptions you may receive. If the county grants an optional exemption for homeowners age 65 or older or disabled, the owners will receive only the local-option exemption. Age 65 or older and disabled exemptions: The owner cannot receive both exemptions. Each taxing unit decides if it will offer the exemption and at what percentage. This percentage exemption is added to any other homestead exemption under Tax Code Section . The taxing unit must decide before July 1 of the tax year to offer this exemption. Optional age 65 or older or disabled exemptions: You may apply to the appraisal district up to one year after the date you become age 65 or qualify for disability or up to two years after the taxes are due. If your application is approved, you will receive the exemption for the entire year in which you become age 65 or become disabled and for subsequent years as long as you own a qualified homestead. Beginning in , if your date of birth was on your original homestead application or other written correspondence to the appraisal district about your homestead you will automatically receive the age 65 or older exemption without applying, if you are entitled to the general homestead exemption. Disability benefits from any other program do not automatically qualify you. To prove your eligibility, you may need to provide the appraisal district with information on your disability. Contact your local appraisal district for information on what documents are required to prove eligibility. What is the deadline for filing for a homestead exemption? You may file for any homestead exemption up to two years after the delinquency date. The delinquency date is normally Feb. If you are age 65 or older or disabled, you qualify for the exemption on the date you become age 65 or become disabled. To receive the exemption for that year, age 65 or older or disabled homeowners must apply for the exemption no later than one year from the date you qualify or one year after the delinquency date. If you miss the deadline you may apply for the following year. What is a homestead tax ceiling? It is a limit on the amount of taxes you must pay on your residence. If you qualify your residence homestead for an age 65 or older or disabled person homestead exemption for school district taxes, the school district taxes on that homestead cannot increase as long as you own and live in that home. The tax ceiling is the amount you pay in the year that you qualified for the age 65 or older or disabled person exemption. The school district taxes on your homestead may go below but not above the ceiling amount. If you improve the homestead other than normal repairs or maintenance , the tax ceiling may go higher because of the new additions. For example, if you add on a garage or game room to the house after you have established a tax ceiling, the ceiling will be adjusted to a higher level to reflect the value of that addition. Does the school tax ceiling transfer when a person who is age 65 or older or is disabled or is the surviving spouse age 55 or older of a person who was age 65 or older moves to another home? A percentage of the school district tax ceiling may be transferred. The ceiling on the new homestead would be calculated to give you the same percentage of tax paid as the ceiling on the original homestead. To transfer the school district tax ceiling, you may request a certificate from the chief appraiser in the last appraisal district in which you received the tax ceiling. You present the transfer certificate to the chief appraiser in the appraisal district where the new homestead is located when you apply for homestead exemptions on the new home. If I am the surviving spouse of a disabled person, am I entitled to the school district tax ceiling? No, only surviving spouses age 55 or older of persons who were age 65 or older when they died may benefit from the school district tax ceiling. If I am age 65 or older, disabled or a surviving spouse who is age 55 or older, does a tax ceiling apply to county, city or junior college district property taxes? Yes, if the county commissioners court, city council or board of the junior college district authorizes a tax limitation on the homesteads of persons age 65 or older or disabled. The taxing unit governing body or voters by petition and election may adopt the limitation. This local option does not apply to other special districts such as water, hospital, etc. Yes, but the home must be located within the applicable taxing unit " city, county or junior college district. The ceiling on the new homestead is calculated in the same manner as for the school district.

Chapter 4 : Old age | Define Old age at calendrierdelascience.com

The most conspicuous example of that effect has been Old-age Pensions. Old-age Pensions have fallen on Ireland as a shower of gold. A region typical of old-age topography is that around Caldwell, Kansas.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries. We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes. Read more about Early Journal Content at [http: JSTOR](http://JSTOR) is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. Hence, bedding, ripple marks, basal conglomerates, and phenomena indicating unconformity afford material for extended consideration. This review would be made too long by detailed references to the second part of the "Principles," which treats of the historical geology of the pre-Cambrian time. The discussion is arranged according to districts and for each district the principle most saliently illustrated is emphasized. This part of the book constitutes a valuable summary of existing knowledge and a convenient and reliable reference. The style of the author is the expression of complete knowledge of his subject, combined with exuberance of thought. Another great writer, whose works are characterized by brilliancy and clearness, recently said: His book would be easier to read and not necessarily less accurate, if the thought were stripped. The logical analysis is consistently carried out for all the major headings, but it is not adequately extended to the paragraphs and sentences. Nevertheless, a thorough study of the work leaves a profound impression of the earnest purpose with which it has been conceived and of its value as a contribution to one of the most difficult branches of geologic science. Topographic Atlas of the United States. Physiographic Types by Henry Gannett. The enlightened policy adopted by our national Geological Survey of encouraging as wide a use as possible of the material gathered at great expense receives a new and welcome illustration in the publication of the first folio of the above named series. It presents ten maps as "illustrations of some of the simplest and most characteristic types of topography to be found in those parts of the United States which have been thus far mapped. Succeeding folios will illustrate more complex forms. The following titles represent the contents of this first folio: A region in youth: A region in maturity: A region in old age: A young volcanic mountain: It may well be claimed that no more important, useful, or interesting series of maps could be selected for the elementary exposition of physiographic types. It must be most encouraging to teachers of geography to find so efficient an ally as this series of folios will prove. Such a publication gives an authoritative stamp, such as has not yet been received in any other country, to the methods of modern physiographic description. It recognizes the essential importance of stage of dissection and movement with respect to baselevel, as a means, not merely of explaining the past history of a region, but of describing its present form. Withal, the text is written in a clear and simple style, certainly within the reach of even those teachers of other subjects upon whom the unexpected responsibility of having to teach geography so often falls. The few technical terms that are employed are fully explained. The relation of form to conditions of settlement and movement are touched upon. The later numbers of the series will be awaited with much interest. Where so much is good, it gives regret to find the text of one map open to adverse criticism. The account of the Booth Bay sheet needs revision regarding glacial action. The region is described as having been for a long time "subjected to aqueous erosion, which brought it to a condition of old age with gently flowing streams, smooth slopes, and rounded divides. It is difficult for the reader of this part of the text to avoid concluding that when southern Maine was thus "planed down by aqueous erosion," it was about as flat as the plains of Kansas "the type of old age" and that its marked relief today is the result of glacial erosion. There is, on the contrary, good reason for believing that since the greater part of New England was brought to a condition of old age, it has been rejuvenated and more maturely dissected than the Piedmont upland of Virginia, the type of renewed dissection in a second cycle. The ice-sheet therefore

advanced over a region of distinct hills and valleys, not over a peneplain. The implication that the ice-sheet was an effective agent of destruction is confirmed on reading that the traces of glacial action "here consist mainly of features of erosion. It searched out very keenly the soft spots in the granite surface of the country and scoured them away, leaving depressions and, between such depressions, rounded hills of granite. All of the soil or disintegrated rock was scraped away, leaving the granite bare; hence it is that the soil covering of southern Maine is very thin, for it has been derived mainly from the disintegration of rocks since the passing of the glacier. The farmers of that region very rarely depend on soil of postglacial weathering. The rocky ridges with a thin soil, partly of glacial drift, partly of post-glacial weathering, are left in uncultivated forests and woodlots. It is further to be regretted that, after showing by the first four types that time is an important element in geographical description, no sufficient mention is made of the element of time in connection with the two examples of shore-line features. It is of course recognized that the irregular coast line of Maine is a result of the partial submergence of a rugged land ; but no consideration is given to the evidence that the submergence is recent ; so recent that wave action has not yet cut back the headlands, and that river action has not yet filled up the bay heads. Hence the account of shore lines is not homologous with that of land surfaces, in which the stage of advance reached by destructive processes is carefully considered. The opportunity for teaching an important principle in the evolution of shore lines is thus lost.

Chapter 5 : Amarillo: Orren Mixer Exhibit | Plains Trail Region

QuickFacts Kansas. QuickFacts provides statistics for all states and counties, and for cities and towns with a population of 5, or more. Age and Sex. Persons.

At the ripe old age of nine, he began to travel around the state, living with various relatives, following the harvest or working odd jobs. Everywhere he went, Orren Mixer was around horses and cattle, the two things he loved. Mixer dreamed of becoming an animal artist, but after the death of his mother, the dream seemed far away. He "reckoned what art school would cost and never could see any way to get the tuition paid. After finishing high school, he took a job lettering decorative signs for displays in shop windows. His dream of becoming an animal artist lay buried beneath the mechanics of making a living. She had sent some of my drawings to the Art Institute in Kansas City, and they decided to give me a scholarship. In , he hitchhiked back to Oklahoma City and married his high school sweetheart, Evelyn Leonard. The newlyweds made their way to California along Route In addition to a regular job, Mixer took pictures of rodeo action on weekends. He sold the photos for a dollar apiece. That same year, Mixer saw his first magazine cover published. At the end of , he joined the U. Navy and was transferred to Chicago, Illinois, where he worked in the visual aids center illustrating training manuals. Mixer made his living by the military job he worked from 9 to 5, but he took every chance he got to paint pictures of his beloved horses, cattle and western lands. One evening, he and Evelyn took two oil paintings and one watercolor to the local Abercrombie and Fitch to see if they would sell. Mixer painted many champions in the show ring and on the track through the years, and even painted three horses belonging to President and Mrs. He made the frames for all of his paintings in a whood shop at his home, and each frame had an added touch. In , the American Quarter Horse Association public information committee commissioned a portrait of an "ideal" American Quarter Horse. He even painted a portrait of famed Mexican singer and movie star Vicente Fernandez. A friend to horse and horseman, Orren Mixer was a man who just wanted to take pictures, and maybe get around to painting a few of them.

Chapter 6 : Ann Gills Poulson () - Find A Grave Memorial

A region typical of old-age topography is that around Caldwell, Kansas. Geology. William J. Miller. He is wondering, wondering if it has been but a dream, his old-age.

Cooper was born in 4 April She passed away in Can you contribute information or sources? Snow [1] Susie M. Cooper was born in Abby Street, London, England, April 4, , and departed this life from her home in Formoso, Kansas on May 4, , exactly one month after her 88th birthday. In the year at the age of 25 years she came to Amerca to make her home with relatives, her brother having preceeded her to this land. Seven years later she was united in marriage to Carlos C. Snow on September 14, at Omio, Kansas and made her home her subsequent life in Vicksburg township until removing to Formoso in Snow departed this life November 26, , and the following year Mrs. Snow came to Formoso, where for 36 years her little home has been the mecca for a host of friends. Snow became a naturalized citizen of the United Sttes of America on September 22 of that yearr and while desiring the responsibility of the right of franchise she was a faithful and loyal citizen of her adopted land rejoicing in its liberties and contributing to its high aims by a ceaseless struggle to attain them. Denied the privilege of motherhood, she was Auntie Snow to a great host. She looked upon the children of her late brother as her own. She retained her faculties in a monderful way throughout her long life and the infirmaties of old age hindering and she lived in the present and never resorted to the tiresome rehearsal of the past. She told interesting stories of childhood days, of religious training in the church of England, of the habits and customs of the English people. But her chief joy was in the application of a great religious faith to live today Besides her nephes and neices in England she is survived by five neices in America, Mrs. Samuel Dunstan of Formoso, Mrs. Yackey of Greeley, Colorado, Mrs. Robbins of Medford,d Oklahoma, and Mrs. Robbins of Selton, Nebr. Cooper of Randall and Roy Cooper of Concordia. Also one grand nephew, Delbert Althouse of Paola, Kansas. A noble life was ended and a never dying influence has been released that has blessed a multitude. The funeral occured at the Community church in Formoso on Thursday afternoon at 2: Wallace Carpenter in charge. A tribute to the wonderful Christian character of Mrs. Snow was based on 1 Corinthians Jackson Gavin and Mrs. Clayton Hughes sang three favorite hymns of the deceased, accompanied by Mrs. Snow were the body bearers and internment was beside her husband in Caldwell cemetery.

Chapter 7 : Susan M (Cooper) Snow () | WikiTree FREE Family Tree

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After his marriage in he settled on a wild tract of ninety acres, in Pike Township, to which he subsequently added acres and through hard work cleared one-half of his property. Matthew, in order to reach his property cut a road through the dense forest which was the first road from Curwensville to Bloomington. Matthew was an old-time Democrat as were all his sons. He was a man of endurance and enterprise and lived into old age on the farm that he had developed out of the wilderness. When he died at the age of eighty-one years he expressed the wish to be buried on his own land. When his wife passed away she was laid by his side. They were members of the Presbyterian church in which for forty years Matthew was an elder and together they lived consistent Christian lives. After his death the farm became the property of his son, James R. There being at that date no roads of any account he, in , cut out through the forest the first road from Curwensville to Bloomington. This road has now become one of the principal roads of the county. He was one of the founders and original members of the first church ever built in Clearfield county. This church was built where the McClure cemetery now is. For many years he was one of the ruling elders of the church. In he organized the first Sunday school in this region [Pike Township per S], at an old log school house which stood where the late William Price lived. The early Presbyterian church in this vicinity owes much to Matthew Caldwell. He died April 24, , aged 82 years. He cut out the first road that was made from Curwensville to Bloomington. After his marriage he located in the wilderness, where his youngest son James now resides. His farm later became known as the James R. Caldwell and Merritt A. He was one of the founders and original members of the first church built in Clearfield County, PA. This was at the McClure cemetery in Pike Township. He gave much of his life to the church and Sunday School work. The Presbyterian church at Curwensville and vicinity owes much to Matthew Caldwell. For forty years he was an elder in the church. Politically he was a staunch Democrat. He was also interested in the lumber business to some extent, and was among the first to build arks and float coal down the river to market. They had in all a family of twenty children, several having died when young. He was a farmer by occupation and an elder in the Presbyterian church. He married, in Clearfield county, Mary Bloom.

Chapter 8 : NPR Choice page

Rev. Sankey read the following obituary at the funeral services: Henry Davis Pennington, son of Walter and Mary Pennington, was born September 12, in Harrison county, Indiana, and departed this life on December 31, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Clyde Moore in Caldwell at the ripe old age of 99 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Chapter 9 : Overland Park, Kansas - Wikipedia

Wife of John W. Poulson The Caldwell News Caldwell, Kansas Thursday, June 19, page 7 Mrs. Anna E. Poulson, aged 75 years, four months and 8 days died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. I.E. Bartholomew, Sunday, June 15th, of ailments incident of old age.