

de Stolfe Journal *Candid*

FEBRUARY 9, 2017 | 6.1





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Quick Thought (*Maybe*)



Okay, stay with me here... This double exposure image is a screenshot taken from a paused video on my computer, transferred from a DVD, duplicated from VHS tape of a camcorder recorded "slide video" projected on a wall. Got it? This was originally two images taken with a 35 mm camera on slide film. The slides were assembled into two slide projectors and timed to music, in this case Chris Isaac's *Wicked Game*. The images themselves were taken in St. Augustine, Florida in 1994. You can watch the whole video on my YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/watch?v=OD4kR96Z4dM (Note: the yellow hue was intentional as will be obvious in the video. Also, the slide video was started one slide off, misaligning the real timing.)

Candid Comments from the Producer



Now In A New Era

Happy 2017! We are now well over a month into the new year, and we have not had a more interesting time in many, many years than right now! Simply said, we had new year's and an inauguration. Whether you like it or whether you hate it, our 45th president is Donald J. Trump, and we have a new administration, and we are in a new era. We will see what the next eight years will bring.

As I said in the last issue, I'm putting out the issue whenever I get each one done with no structured publishing. That is why the first one for 2017 is six weeks into the year. I could have another one in two weeks or two months. It will be whenever. I continue on with some familiar topics along with some new ones.

I have been working on promoting my business, Top Hand Graphics and Museography. I started the business in June 2011 after the job I had at the time was bought out and more or less disbanded. For the past five years, I really have not done much with it. But since I have been having trouble securing a regular job after my other job ended at the end of September, I decided to see what I could do to use my own business as some sort of source of income. It is a sole proprietor business, and I have no retail outlet. So, my relative expenses are on the lower end. I created some bifold pamphlets and updated my business card and website (see them elsewhere in this issue).

The name Top Hand refers to a cowboy on a ranch who has mastered his skills and has relatively out performed others there. Usually, the top hand is well trusted and can do his work well. (And he usually gets paid a little more too!) The Graphics simply refers to graphical based work, mostly in digital form, but also refers to the final product which often is in a physical form.

The word Museography, literally meaning "denoting museums", is a much lesser known term coming from French in the later 1800s, *muséographie*, that some dictionaries don't even include. Merriam-Webster defines the word as, "museum methods of classification and display". But a much better definition by IGI Global states the word to mean,

"1. The methods and techniques related to the practical function of museums. It often refers to the way objects are displayed in exhibitions."

"2. Discipline which, together with museology, deals with museums. Museography is taken to mean the discipline that deals with the museum in terms of architectural structure, layout of the collections, display and technical solutions, and spaces."

For those that know me, particularly with the museum range of things, this definition fits me perfectly! Take a look at my website:

www.tophandgraphics.com

I have a bunch of material stored up for the next several issues of the journal. If I tried to get it all into one issue, it would be like 100 pages! So instead, I'll just pace out the features as I get the various issues put together.

Enjoy!

RG

On the Cover

While I had landscapes on the cover before with skies, I never had a sky of clouds as the cover! These clouds were in Lubbock on 1.7.2017. Instagram adjustments made the photo fantastic!



Word for Life

True Christian Doctrine

We live in a world today where doctrines and belief systems are so scrambled up and divided that people don't know the truth of the Word of God! They are not taught directly out of the Word of God. People don't read the Word of God; they just believe whatever a pastor or priest says to them with zero effort to verify what they said. People who call themselves Christians might know a few things about God, but they do not know God. And on top of all that, these same people sharply defend their crutched belief systems! Folks, this ought not be so!

Over 2000 years has apparently corrupted and crumbled the very foundation of belief of a Christian. To know what the core belief system was, just look to Acts 2. Mere weeks after Jesus ascended and after the day of Pentecost (which is a long standing Jewish holiday, in case you didn't know), Peter gave an enlightened sermon, which added thousands of newly saved and baptized people to the original core Christians. There were no denominations. There were no conflicting doctrines. There was only one belief of a Christian, and only one understanding.

With so many new Christians, they needed to be taught and trained in the way of righteousness, just like a baby growing into adulthood needs schooling to prepare for being an adult. Within Acts 2:40-47 (and specifically in verse 42), we can read four original aspects needed to live a Godly, Christian life.

1. Following the apostle's doctrine

The apostle's doctrine was straightforward and simple--that they received directly from Jesus and as eye witnesses of His life, death, resurrection, and ascension, to believe on the Lord Jesus to be saved and believe in and practice the basic principles Jesus taught (all throughout Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John).

2. Having fellowship

The new Christians needed to be taught in how to have fellowship (the sharing of Christian lives) with other Christians and to separate themselves from the destructive ways of the world.

3. Breaking of bread

This probably has reference to when Jesus broke bread with the disciples during Passover before His arrest, beatings, crucifixion, and death. It is also a reminder of just how sacred and powerful that the broken body and shed Blood of Jesus is to our lives and well being. The breaking of bread is one part of a long tradition of Passover with the Jewish people.

4. Steadfast prayers

Prayers, both individually and corporately, are our vital conduit of communication between us and God. Without prayer, very little happens in our own lives or to be able help others in their lives.

Somewhere along the way of the last 2000 years, we allowed the evil one come in and plant seeds of division and strife that has caused a single unified church to split over and over again into thousands of separately believing "Christians" with little to bind them together. God is wanting to get His church in one accord (Philippians 2:1-4 and all through Acts) before the world can come to a close and be made new.

Acts 2:40-47 NKJV

A Vital Church Grows

40 And with many other words he testified and exhorted them, saying, "Be saved from this perverse generation." 41 Then those who gladly received his word were baptized; and that day about three thousand souls were added to them. 42 And they continued steadfastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers. 43 Then fear came upon every soul, and many wonders and signs were done through the apostles. 44 Now

all who believed were together, and had all things in common, 45 and sold their possessions and goods, and divided them among all, as anyone had need.

46 So continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, they ate their food with gladness and simplicity of heart, 47 praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily those who were being saved.

Saddle Break

January Full Moon

Apparently, the full moon of every month has a specific name, along with any double full moon months. 2017 does not work out to have any double full moons. Therefore, every month this year only has one full moon. For January, the moon is called a Wolf Moon or Old Moon or Moon After Yule. The southern hemisphere calls it a Hay Moon, Buck Moon, Thunder Moon, or Mead Moon. (Okay, so apparently it's not just one name!)

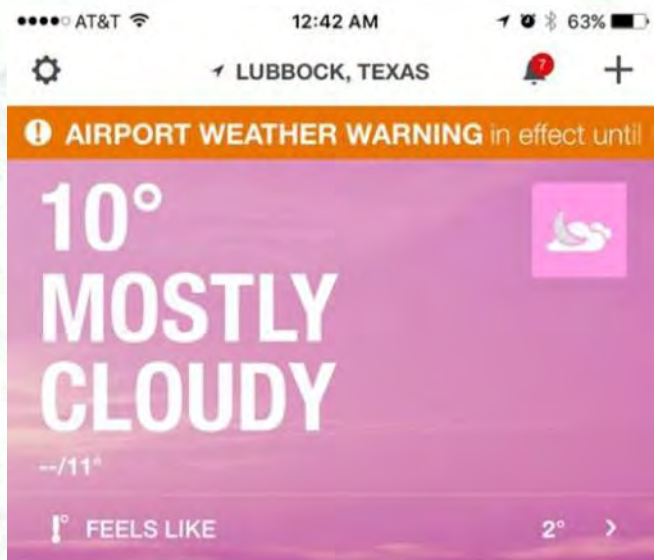


Cooking Retooling

If you are into cooking shows, then you are likely familiar with America's Test Kitchen and Cook's Country, both on PBS. The staple character of these shows (and of the Cooks Illustrated magazine) was Christopher Kimball (right). Well, as of late 2015, Kimball stepped down from the magazine and shows he created. Since he was always the host, that left a void. Longstanding test cooks of the shows, Bridget Lancaster and Julia Collin Davison (below), were easily selected as cohosts. The first season of America's Test Kitchen featuring this duo started in early January 2017. The new season of Cook's Country featuring hereto unannounced host(s) starts in the fall 2017.



Lubbock, Texas 1.7.2017, 12:42 AM



Lubbock, Texas 1.9.2017, 3:06 PM



Saddle Break - Randomness!



If these photos seem familiar, it is because this is the Wyoming landscape used in the later scenes of Lonesome Dove (1989). Read more about this by Western Horseman: www.westernhorseman.com/article/ride-west/2923-cowboy-artists-ride-on-historic-ranch



Even More Perfectly Timed Cat Pics

www.top13.net/perfectly-timed-cat-pictures/?utm_source=rcm&utm_medium=Facebook&utm_campaign=cats



The Mother Road...
Est. 1926

Historic Route



ROUTE 66

1. Chicago, IL
2. Springfield, IL
3. Litchfield, IL
4. St. Louis, MO
5. Springfield, MO
6. Joplin, MO
7. Tulsa, OK
8. Oklahoma City, OK
9. Elk City, OK
10. McLean, TX
11. Amarillo, TX
12. Tucumcari, NM
13. Albuquerque, NM
14. Gallup, NM
15. Winslow, AZ
16. Flagstaff, AZ
17. Kingman, AZ
18. Barstow, CA
19. San Bernadino, CA
20. Los Angeles, CA

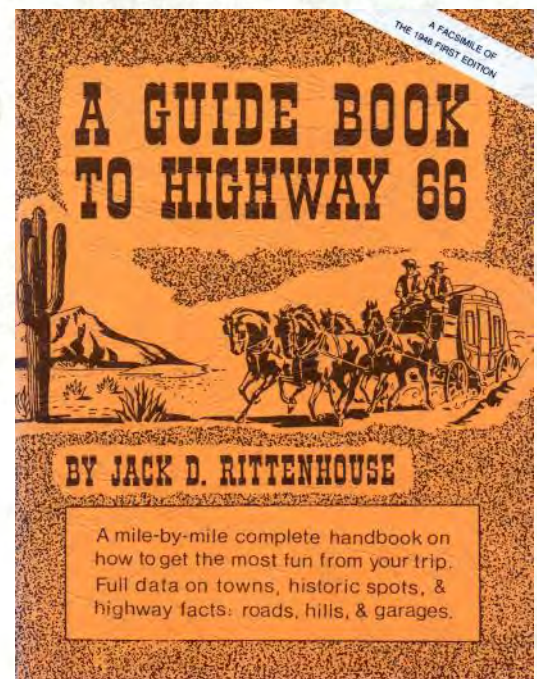
ROUTE 66

Small photo strips: "Greetings ALABAMA", "Greetings from ARIZONA", "Greetings from CALIFORNIA", "Greetings from TEXAS".

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2)

In the last issue, I started approximately halfway on Route 66 at the east border of the panhandle of Texas. The panhandle of Texas span of Route 66 was rather short. We now pick up in this issue at the west border of Texas into New Mexico. This span of New Mexico is over double that of the Texas Panhandle and the Arizona span is nearly the same (to be in the next issue). So, here we go!

[My notes are in brackets and in blue.]



A Guide Book to Highway 66 by Jack D. Rittenhouse, University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 1946. Reprint, 1989.

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico



74 mi. (230 mi.) GLENRIO. (Pop. 84; store; gas; no tourist facilities.) This town is shown on maps of both Texas and New Mexico, possibly justified by the fact that the TEXAS-NEW MEXICO STATE LINE is located here, with the railroad station east of the line, but with all the business establishments west of the line. Now you are in New Mexico, a state rich with history. For the most part, US 66 through New Mexico is not as wide or well-paved as in Texas. Until recently, it has been deeply pitted in many places, but the state is conducting an extensive program of highway improvement and is giving special attention to US 66. [Remember that this was in 1946!] Since the region is often very arid, it is wise to carry a spare container of water now for your car, and drinking water would come in handy, too. Don't turn off on any side roads without inquiring locally as to road conditions, etc.

79 mi. (225 mi.) ENDEE. (Pop. 110; gas; small garage; grocery and a scant handful of cabins.) Only three establishments in this hamlet including its school.

88 mi. (216 mi.) BARD. (Pop. 26; alt. 4,290'; gas and garage.) This "town" consists of a single building, but it includes a post office.

94 mi. (210 mi.) SAN JON. (Pop. 250; alt. 4,192'; gas; garages: San Jon garage and San Jon Implement Co.; two courts; cafes; small hotel; stores.) San Jon is still a center where cowboys can come for Saturday night relaxation, and has performed this function for over two generations. State truck inspection station here.

The "J" in San Jon is sounded as a Spanish "J"—like an "h"—San "Hone." The same applies to other place names on US 66: Tijeras, Navajo, Mojave, Cajon, all given the "h" sound. The "i" in Spanish words is sounded "ee."

102 mi. (202 mi.) Gas station. At 110 mi. (194 mi.) is a HISTORICAL MARKER: COMANCHE TRAIL. Text reads: "Through this area passed the Comanche Trails, originally used by the Comanche Indians to follow buffalo herds. Later they were employed as early trade routes. Pedro Vial returned over a Comanche Trail from his initial trip between Santa Fe and St. Louis about 1790. Bootleg traders utilized the routes by 1850."

Another gas station at 112 mi. (192 mi.). At this point you will notice a squat flat-topped mountain ahead: off to the left. This is TUCUMCARI MOUNTAIN, whose legend is explained by the HISTORICAL MARKER at 115 mi. (189 mi.). Text reads: "Tucumcari Mt. Elevation 4,967 ft. 4 miles off road. An Indian legend recalled by the late Chief Geronimo tells that the mountain obtained its name from two young lovers, Tocom and Kari, who died a tragic death. Tocom was slain in a duel with a rival lover, and Kari took her own life."

120 mi. (184 mi.) TUCUMCARI. (Pop. 6,194; alt. 4,100'; radio station KTNM—1400 kc. [the "1400 kc." means kilocycles. So, this is 1400 kilocycles or 1.4 megacycles. The old radios would often state "14" for short to save space. The kilocycle would later be replaced with the term kilohertz, and the radio called "standard broadcast". Today, we simply call it AM radio.]; garages: Waller Motor Co., Pelzer and Tucumcari Motor Co.; hotels: Randle, Elk, Vorenberg, and Davis; courts include: Lin's, Travelers, LaNora, Star, White Cottage, Grande, Blue Swallow, Tocom-Kari, Comanche and Venetian [In this book, "courts" likely refer to modern day motels, motor inns, or travel lodges, likely a lesser, "modern" version of the older hotels of that time.]; stores; cafes; all accommodations.)



Before the railroad, Tucumcari was a small village where early cowmen came for supplies. A recent vast irrigation project has brought steady growth in the population of the region, which now raises considerable grain. The Sheriff's Posse Rodeo is held here each year—usually in mid-August. Tucumcari is quite a tourist center.

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico

[In several places in New Mexico, there are Sheriff's Posse named rodeos along with arenas named as such. Not sure if this specific one still exists or perhaps moved to a different city.]

The time zone changes here from Central Time to Mountain Time. Westbound tourists should set their watches back one hour; going east, advance watches an hour.

Leaving Tucumcari, your next real cafe and major garage is 62 miles ahead, at Santa Rosa. You are still on the plains of the LLANO ESTACADO, but shortly west of Tucumcari you begin to climb up off the plains. At 125 mi. (179 mi.) you pass the entrance to Tucumcari State Park (L). A marker at this point, recently defaced [as of 1946], states this was a point on Coronado's route in 1541.

127 mi. (177 mi.) The highway at this point climbs to the top of the BLUFFS OF THE LLANO ESTACADO. Marking the western edge of this mighty plain, the steep bluffs and rock formations formed convenient rendezvous spots for cattle rustlers and renegades who plundered the vast herds of early cattle kings in this region until the six-guns of the cowmen and the carbines of U. S. cavalry brought law and order to the district.

The road continues winding through ranch country, with several short hills. Often at a turn of the road or at the top of a rise, a dramatic view of the countryside is revealed. 141 mi. (163 mi.) Here US 66 passes an OLD CEMETERY (L), originally a "boot hill" in the roaring days of nearby Montoya, but now a burial ground for the Mexican people of the vicinity, who decorate the graves with bits of colored china, glass, broken toys and other bric-a-brac.

MONTOYA, just beyond the cemetery, was once a busy town, but it is now merely a loading point for the railroad. (Pop. 125; alt. 4,326'; 2 gas stations; 1 store; no cafe, courts, or garage.) Across the railroad tracks (R) stands an ancient hotel and the ruins of a once-busy little town.

West of Montoya the road winds and climbs through country which becomes more rugged, with rock ledges, mesquite, and stunted trees. Tourists with trailers often camp along here. This part of New Mexico was traversed by early cattle herds and was the haunt of Billy the Kid.

149 mi. (155 mi.) HISTORICAL MARKER: GOODNIGHT TRAIL. Text reads: "Cowboys who followed bawling herds of cattle from the grasslands of Texas and New Mexico to markets in Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas, carved a picturesque niche in the history of New Mexico. The Old Goodnight Cattle Trail, blazed in 1866, is crossed by Highway 66 near here."

154 mi. (150 mi.) Gas station.

156 mi. (148 mi.) NEWKIRK. (Pop. 115; alt. 4,330'; 4 gas stations, 2 lunchrooms, few cabins; De Baca's Trading Post; no garage or other facilities.) Newkirk's main importance today is its location at the junction of a road (R) to the large CONCHAS DAM, 25 miles distant.

Leaving Newkirk, you will notice sections of earth which are a rich terra-cotta in color.

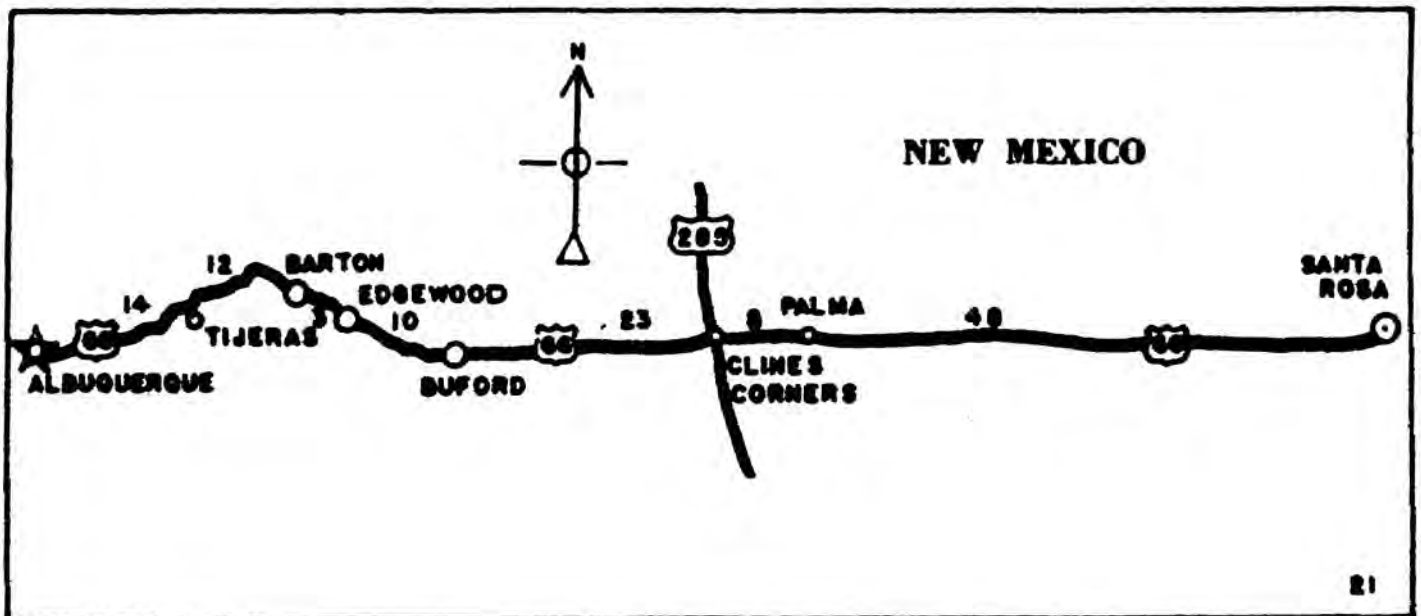
164 (140 mi.) CUERVO. (Pop. 128; alt. 4,840'; few gas stations; groceries; no cafe, garage, or other tourist accommodations.) A scant dozen dwellings comprise this small town. "Cuervo" is Spanish for "small raven." The highway continues to climb and wind over the mesas. From here into Santa Rosa, about 18 miles distant, there will be a few long grades, none of them very difficult.

178 mi. (126 mi.) HISTORICAL MARKER: TRAIL OF 49'ERS. Text reads: "Gold seekers in their mad rush to California followed several trails. In 1849, Capt. Marcy and Lt. Simpson conducted a party of gold seekers from Fort Smith, Arkansas. Their route, which parallels Highway 66 to Albuquerque, followed an earlier trail blazed in 1840 by Josiah Gregg."

At 179 mi. (125 mi.) the highway drops 150 feet in one mile.

181 mi. (123 mi.) Gas station.

182 mi. (122 mi.) SANTA ROSA. (Pop. 2,310; alt. 4,600'; garages: Central Motor Co. and Sterling; courts: Santa Rosa, Yucca, and about 10 others; Sahuaro Trading Post; Jack's Cafe is good; Midland Hotel; stores; all facilities.) Most of Santa Rosa's population is of Spanish descent, and the town began with an early large rancho. It is a county seat.



Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico

If your car needs attention, better check it at Santa Rosa, because the next major community is Albuquerque, about 122 miles west.

As you leave Santa Rosa, you cross the famous PECOS RIVER at the west edge of town. HISTORICAL MARKER: CORONADO'S ROUTE on west bank of river. Text reads: "The journey of Francisco Vasquez Coronado, first explorer of New Mexico, to the mythical province of Quivira, lying to the northeast, was halted near here for four days in the spring of 1541, while the army built a bridge of logs across the Pecos River."

West of Santa Rosa, you begin climbing the range which lies between here and Albuquerque. Just west of Santa Rosa are several fairly steep grades, then you have stretches of gentle grades, followed by steeper climbs.

Four miles west of Santa Rosa you pass a gas station at 185 mi. (119 mi.) and then climb 200 ft. in one mile. You continue climbing more grades, and at 191 mi. (113 mi.) you are up over one mile high (5280 ft.).

At 201 mi. (103 mi.) is a junction with US 84 (R). Two gas stations at this corner. In the next eight miles you continue climbing, rising another 400 feet. At 211 mi. (93 mi.) is one establishment: gas, cafe, garage—including tow car service for cars which cannot make the grades.

214 mi. (90 mi.) Two establishments here: gas, cafe, two cabins, light auto repairs.

US 66 continues climbing. Gas station at 215 mi. (89 mi.). About 6,000 feet above sea level at this point. More gas at 219 mi. (85 mi.), also at 221 mi. (83 mi.) and again at 224 mi. (80 mi.).

Along this stretch of US 66 you begin to leave the bare plains and enter a region of short scrub, mostly pinon and juniper. You continue climbing steadily until you reach PALMA, at 233 mi. (71 mi.) This "town," which is listed as having a "population" of 20, consists of only one building: a gas station.

Just west of Palma, you begin one of the steepest climbs yet encountered on your trip west: up 200 feet in one mile. At the top is a short stretch which climbs slowly, with a gas station and cafe here, at 235 mi. (69 mi.). In the next two miles you continue climbing another 200 feet.

(NOTE: This Guide Book is written for the westbound traveler, hence to the eastbound traveler all "grades up" will be downgrades, and vice versa.)



Soon the climb eases off. At 238 mi. (66 mi.) is a gas station. Shortly west of here, you can see a high peak in the distance (L). This is CERRO PEDERNAL.

At 241 mi. (63 mi.) you reach CLINE'S CORNERS. One building here, housing a gas station and cafe. [Clines Corners is a historic cafe, gas, and souvenir shop established in 1934. At the time of this book, it very well could have been just a small café and gas station, but is now a major travel center.] West of here, you continue to climb slowly, on a stretch almost level. At 243 mi. (61 mi.) the road begins to drop. You are up almost 7,000 feet along here.

Now you are on a 20-mile downgrade. In the next three miles you drop about 250 feet, until you reach a gas station at 246 mi. (58 mi.). Then you descend another 350 feet in the next five miles, to another gas station with a few cabins, at 251 mi. (53 mi.).

Still dropping, you reach a HISTORICAL MARKER: GREGG'S TRAIL, at 252 mi. (52 mi.). The text reads: "Josiah Gregg, frontiersman and trail blazer, established a trade route between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Santa Fe in 1839. The return trail from Santa Fe in 1840 passed just south of here, roughly paralleling the highway. The route was little used until 1849, when the California gold rush drew immigrants from the east."

The road continues to drop, but more slowly now. At 256 mi. (48 mi.) you reach Longhorn Ranch Cafe and gas station. This is a popular stop for travelers, offering a "museum," cafe, gas, and other accommodations.

US 66 continues to descend, leveling off as you approach BUFORD, at 264 mi. (40 mi.). This small crossroads hamlet offers four cafes, six gas stations, two courts: Yucca and one other. [This area is what is now called Moriarty.]

West of Buford, the road starts climbing again, imperceptibly at first, across the high plains along this stretch. This section is devoted principally to farming, with a few cattle ranches.

274 mi. (30 mi.) EDGEWOOD. (Pop. 132; cafes; gas; no tourist facilities.) About a dozen buildings here; the principal business being shipment of pinto beans—a western dish you have probably sampled by the time you've reached this far.

Three miles farther, at 277 mi. (27 mi.) is BARTON, which consists of a gas station, grocery, and a few cabins.



Clines Corners on Highway 66, New Mexico

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico

West of Barton, US 66 continues to climb, until you reach the highest elevation east of Albuquerque at 280 mi. (24 mi.), being up about 7,000 feet. Now the fairly straight road ends, and you start on a winding road for the next 15 miles, as you drop down through TIJERAS CANYON to Albuquerque.

281 mi. (23 mi.) Gas station, with cafe and grocery. From here you drop rather swiftly for the next mile. Another gas station at 282 mi. (22 mi.).

Now US 66 winds downward through the narrowing canyon, with towering mountains on both sides. You will find gas stations at frequent intervals, averaging a little less than two miles apart, the rest of the way into Albuquerque.

At 289 mi. (15 mi.) you pass the village of TIJERAS, nestled in the valley off US 66 to your left a half-mile. After a few more twists and dips, you suddenly come out of Tijeras Canyon, at 295 mi. (9 mi.). Opening before you is the wide valley of the RIO GRANDE, in which the city of Albuquerque is located. You have a wonderful view of the city and surrounding territory at this point, and if it is at night when you approach the city, its myriad lights will resemble an upside-down heaven spread before you. Off to your left is the great ARMY AIR FIELD.

Far ahead, to the west, you can see the high Western bluffs of the valley, up which you will climb after leaving the city. As you come down out of the canyon and onto the plain you can see three distinct peaks in the distance to your right (northwest). These are the cones of extinct volcanoes.

299 mi. (5 mi.) Pass the entrance (L) to Albuquerque Army Air Field. Two miles farther you pass the New Mexico Fair Grounds entrance (R). The great fair is held here annually around the end of September or the first of October. It usually lasts a week, and during that time it is virtually impossible to get any accommodations—even tourist cabins in the city.

Now you are entering the city itself. At 301 mi. (0 mi.) you go beneath a railroad underpass, which ends the speedometer readings for this leg of your journey.

ALBUQUERQUE. (Pop. 35,449; alt. 4,953'; radio stations KGGM—1260 kc., KOB—770 kc.; plenty of garages, hotels, courts, and all types of tourist accommodations.)

US 66 goes through the heart of Albuquerque, but the city is not so large as to present a traffic problem to the traveler. [In 1946! Today, Albuquerque is the largest city in New Mexico.] You will find plenty of tourist courts on US 66 both east and west of the city, with a few near the center of town. Courts on the east side include: Pinon Lodge, Lo-La-Mi, Urban Motor Lodge, El Dorado, Tracy's, Rodeo Court, Guest Court, Fair Grounds Court, El Rey, Carrico, De Anza Motor Lodge, Marten's, El Oriente, Coronado, Zia Lodge, Aztec Court. In town is King's Court. [I wonder how many of these buildings are still there? They are likely no longer the same name if some version of the original buildings still exist.]

From the center of town out to the Rio Grande River, near the western edge of town, are more courts: Will Rogers, Tower, Texas Ann, Monterey, White Way, Country Club, Moon Motel, El Vado, Pueblo Bonito, and Beach Court.

Across the Rio Grande, at the west edge of the city, are several more courts, including Sundown Trailer Park, Sky, Duke's, Stop-In, Rainbow, Sylvia's, Sandia, Dutch, Navajo, El Compo, Silver King, 66 Court, California, Blue Bell, El Rancho, Mile-Hi, Scott's, Royal, Alamo and many others. The tourist courts in Albuquerque are among the finest along US 66, but because of the housing shortage, many of them are at present apparently occupied constantly, so latecomers may have to hunt for accommodations. [This book was published the next year after WWII ended. With an Army base in the area, that might explain why there is a housing shortage.]

There are several good hotels, including the Franciscan. Hilton, El Fidel, and Alvarado, as well as some smaller ones, including: Combs, Sturges, Elms, Savoy; garages include Galles Motor Co. and Oden Motor Co.

Albuquerque has a population of 65,000 in its Metropolitan area, and is New Mexico's largest city. It is the business center of the state and the home of many regional Government offices. The University of New Mexico is located here, as well as a large Indian school and a U. S. Veterans' Facility.

The town depends greatly on its tourist trade, and there are many fine shops selling authentic Indian craft goods. Large numbers of health seekers come here because of the fine climate. The principal industries of the region include cattle raising, wool growing, mining, timber, and farming.

Within the city limits are many attractions, and the local Chamber of Commerce at 319 N. Fourth St. (three blocks off US 66) will supply folders to guide you. There is the historic "old town," founded in 1705; a municipal bathing beach; zoo; missions; and similar sights. On the streets you will see Indians in their native costumes. Don't fail to visit the fine exhibit of Indian antiques assembled by Fred Harvey, in a building adjoining the Santa Fe station.

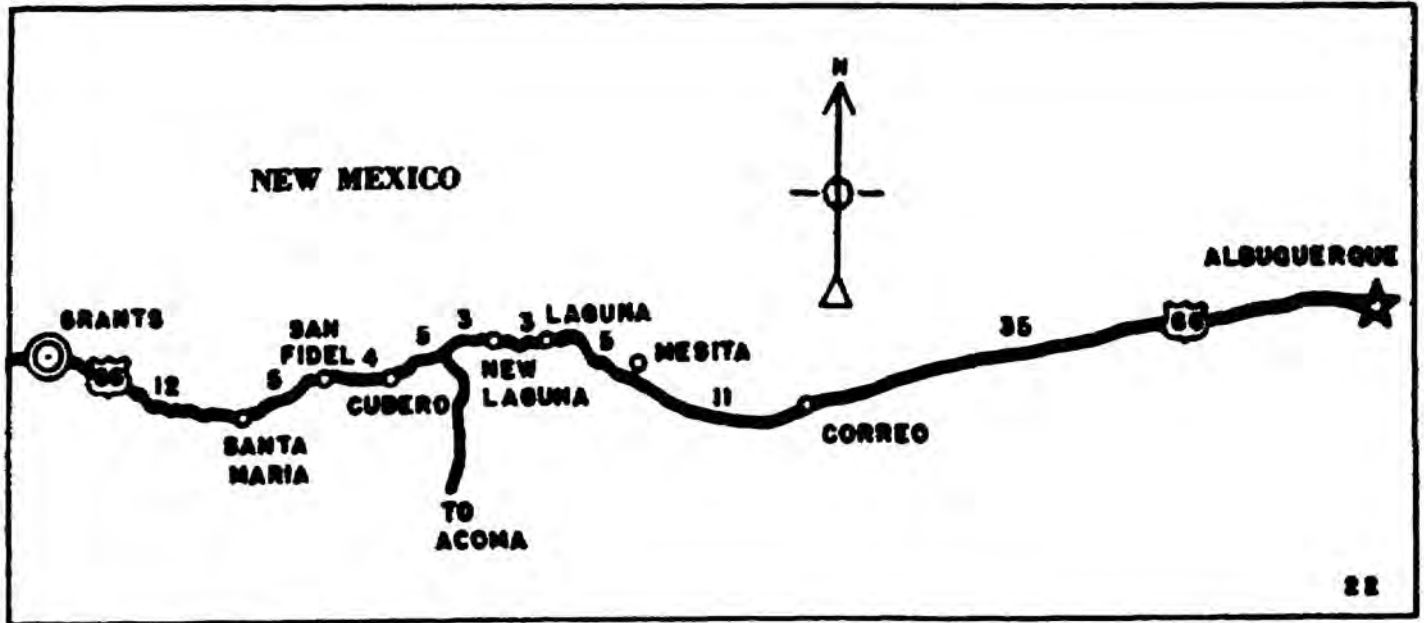
In the vicinity of Albuquerque there are many natural and historical attractions. The Sandia Mountain playground area is a short drive away, offering a 70 mile scenic drive, a road to an 11,000 foot crest, picnic grounds, and—in winter—skiing. North of Albuquerque is ancient Santa Fe, the historic state capitol, and Taos, the famous art and literary colony.

South of Albuquerque about 12 miles is Isleta Pueblo, one of the largest in the state. It has an old mission built in 1621, and the Indians today live much as they did in the days when Coronado and other Spanish Conquistadores came here. [Probably not now in the 21st century!]

Eighteen miles north of the city is the Coronado State Monument, including the excavated ruins of an ancient pueblo. (Small admission charge.) [In 2017, the fee is \$5.]

The various Indian pueblos in the region hold regular dances, which are chiefly religious ceremonies and which draw many tourists. If any of these are in progress during the dates you pass through the region, it is a memorable event worth stopping to see. Incidentally, photography is often prohibited at these dances, but in many cases the local "Governor" of the pueblo will issue a permit for a small fee. It is advisable to take a lunch along.

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico



Following are some of the approximate dates of pueblo dances. Get definite date and directions from Chamber of Commerce in Albuquerque. Feb. 2- Buffalo Dance at San Felipe Pueblo, 6 ½ mi.; June 13, San Antonio Day at Sandia Pueblo, 13 mi.; July 26, Green Corn Dance at old Santa Ana Pueblo, 23 mi.; Aug. 15, Green Corn Dance at Zia Pueblo, 35 mi.; Sept. 4, Harvest Dance at Isleta Pueblo, 12 mi. Many other dances are held at distances of 50 miles or more from Albuquerque. [This was in 1946. These specific dances might or might not still exist, or else other variations of them.]

CHAPTER VIII ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., TO HOLBROOK, ARIZONA

This section of your trip over US 66 takes you from Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Holbrook, Arizona. Now truly you are in a fabulous land, for in this part of your trip you will pass ancient pueblos, volcanic lava flows, the Continental Divide, Indian reservations, the Painted Desert, the Petrified Forest, and many Indian trading posts.

At the west edge of Albuquerque is the famous RIO GRANDE RIVER, which flows south and then turns southeast to enter the Gulf of New Mexico. "Rio Grande" means "great river," but the river is small compared to eastern torrents. [Really, he means south then southeast to the Gulf of Mexico.] However, for this arid region, it is truly a "great river." Mark your speedometer reading in the margin of this page now, so you can follow the mileage readings given in this Guide Book. 0 mi. (250 mi.).

West of the Rio Grande, you pass through the western suburbs of Albuquerque. Many tourist courts line the highway along here. Almost at the edge of town, you begin to climb the long, steep grades up out of the Rio Grande valley and onto the plateau. These first grades extend for about three miles, ending at 9 mi. (241 mi.).

For the next 40 miles, there are only two places where gasoline may be obtained. This section contains several long grades down into valleys and up the opposite side. At the foot of one of these grades, at 19 mi. (231 mi.) is a gas station.

The road continues to dip and rise until you reach CORREO at 33 mi. (217 mi.). Here there are two establishments, one on each side of a railroad which crosses US 66. Correo (Pop. 10) offers gas, groceries, small cafe, and a few cabins. As in the case with most roadside establishments along here, these places carry a display of curios, jewelry, and Navajo rugs. "Correo" is Spanish for "post-office." [Literally, it means "mail".]

Now the highway enters upon an area of richly colored desert and mesa, upon which herds of sheep and occasionally cattle graze. The vistas stretch interminably into the distance, and the inverted turquoise bowl of the sky becomes a mingling of indescribable colors at sunset.

At 44 mi. (206 mi.) you will notice MESITA VILLAGE off to the right. This cluster of homes is not on US 66 and has no facilities for the traveler.

The road along here is nearly level, climbing imperceptibly and soon entering high mesas, which look like squat, flat-topped mountains rising abruptly from the plains. It was on these mesas that the early Indians built their pueblos for protection, raising their flocks and crops on the plains below. The countryside looks much as it did in the days when Coronado wandered through here seeking the fabled cities of gold. One of the best things the government has done for the Indians has been to sink many water wells.

Incidentally, if you have occasion to photograph any of the Indians by the roadside, do not be surprised if they ask for money for posing. Their "fees" vary, and it has become an established custom to pay them small amounts.

47 mi. (203 mi.) Short, steep hill going up west here, in a cut through a mesa. Shortly west of here is a garage (R) by the roadside.

49 mi. (201 mi.) LAGUNA. (Pop. 2,451; alt. 5,851; gas; grocery; no cabins or other accommodations.) This is the site of LAGUNA PUEBLO, the only major pueblo still visible from Highway 66. Its white structures and church can be seen (L). Laguna is the only pueblo built since the Spanish invasion, its construction having begun around

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico

1800. The houses in the pueblos of this vicinity are made of flat stones, well-plastered with adobe mud. The mission church is a massive stone structure with few windows or other openings. The store at the crossroads is quite a supply center for the Indians. Fiesta around Sept. 19.

Leaving Laguna, the road makes a short, winding climb, and soon comes to the small cluster of homes (L) which comprise NEW LAGUNA, 52 mi. (198 mi.). Gas station here.

55 mi. (195 mi.) Paraje Trading Post. This single structure is at the intersection of a road (L) to ACOMA PUEBLO. The direction to Acoma is plainly marked, and a visit to this remarkable place is practically a "must." You travel about 14 miles over a graded dirt-and-gravel road to reach it. On the way you pass the ENCHANTED MESA about 10 miles from US 66. This mesa (L) was once the site of a village, but its sides fell away during an earthquake, marooning three old women who had been left in the pueblo while the villagers tilled the fields below. The mesa can be climbed by experienced climbers.

When you approach ACOMA ROCK, you will have to park your car and climb a sandy, sloping trail to its table-like top. The pueblo covers over 70 acres and is over 350 feet above the surrounding plain. An admission fee of \$1 per person is charged, the money going for improvements.

Acoma, known also as the "Sky City," is the oldest pueblo in North America which has been inhabited continuously. In one of the early battles with the Spanish Conquistadores, five soldiers leaped from its height, and all but one lived to tell the tale! Until 200 years ago, the only method of access was by climbing up toe-holds in the rock.

At the top is the pueblo, several structures made of stone and adobe, and still inhabited—although most of the villagers spend the summers in the valley below with their flocks and crops. The old church, the Mission of San Esteban Rey, was started in 1629, and it is the locale of Willa Cather's book, "Death Comes For the Archbishop." A ceremonial dance is held here the first week in September of each year. A few years ago, the Walter Wanger studio produced the film "Sundown" here [in 1941], and in order to make the locale appear African for movie purposes, they brought in several elephants, camels, zebras and other animals, which appeared strange indeed to the natives!

Returning to US 66, you continue westward over countryside that is somewhat rolling. To your right, in the north looms the height of MOUNT TAYLOR, snowcapped through most of the year and sacred to the Indians. (Note: The mileage figures in this Guide Book do not include any side trips, such as to Acoma.)

57 mi. (193 mi.) Gas station. Soon you come to CUBERO, a small community off US 66 (R). Two roads enter the village from US 66, the western intersection being at 60 mi. (190 mi.) There is a good cafe and tourist court at Villa de Cubero. Along the road here are gas stations, cafes, stores, a few cabins, but no other accommodations.

West of Cubero, the region appears more desolate. At 61 mi. (189 mi.) is Los Cerritos Trading Post. Gas and grocery here.

64 mi. (186 mi.) SAN FIDEL. (Pop. 128; alt. 5,900; cafe; gas; small garage; curios; store; no cabins or other accommodations.) San Fidel was originally a busy trading center; today it has declined somewhat.

Along this section of US 66, Indians sit by the roadside selling pottery. For the most part, they do not bargain over prices: each item bears its price marked on the bottom. Most of the pieces are the fragile Acoma ware, white with brown designs. There is an amusing anecdote of how one clever Indian girl retaliated against sharp-bargaining, callous tourists by collecting some cockle-burrs which she sold to a tourist as very rare "porcupine eggs." The tourist bought them!

66 mi. (184 mi.) Chief's Rancho Cafe here, with gas, grocery, curios, and cafe.

69 mi. (181 mi.) SANTA MARIA is a small village located off to the left here, with a cluster of adobe homes and a mission church clinging to the rocky side of the mesa. No tourist facilities except a gas station at the highway.

West of here, you enter a lava flow, whose black lava lies in hardened masses on both sides of the road. At 70 mi. (180 mi.) is a HISTORICAL MARKER: LAVA FLOW. Text reads: "This great lava flow is one of the most recent in the United States, occurring between 1,000 and 2,000 years ago. It extends approximately 40 miles south and west." This lava flow is often called "The Malpais," which means "evil country." In its tortuous area lie deserted pueblos, rumored hidden treasure, caves of perpetual ice, veins of ore, and the hideouts of early bandits. Its exploration is a hardy project, but many of the adventurous attempt it.

81 mi. (169 mi.) GRANTS. (Pop. 2,000; alt. 6,641'; hotels: California and Yucca; courts: Lakeside, Encanto, Kimo, Grants and Zia; garage: Conley; stores; cafes; all facilities.) The Indians call Grants NAHTO-SI-KA'I (Place of Friendly Smoke), because a treaty was signed here between old Chief Manuelito and Kit Carson. The town began in 1872 as the site of the rancho of Don Blea. It is the key point of an extensive livestock, farming, oil, and lumbering center, and is perhaps most noted for its vegetable crops, of which carrots are most prominent. Carrots from here are shipped to all parts of the U. S. Mike Croteau's Trading Post is an interesting place, and Mike himself is full of unusual anecdotes for those who come to know him. Many tourists come to Grants as their "jumping off place" for side trips to the PERPETUAL ICE CAVES and EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT, which lie to the southwest.

The Ice Caves are about 28 miles from Grants, and contain solid masses of pure, pale blue ice in volcanic caves whose air currents are said to preserve the ice.

El Morro is a towering mass of rock whose base bears famous inscriptions of early Spanish and American explorers, some dating as far back as 1605. Get road directions in Grants.

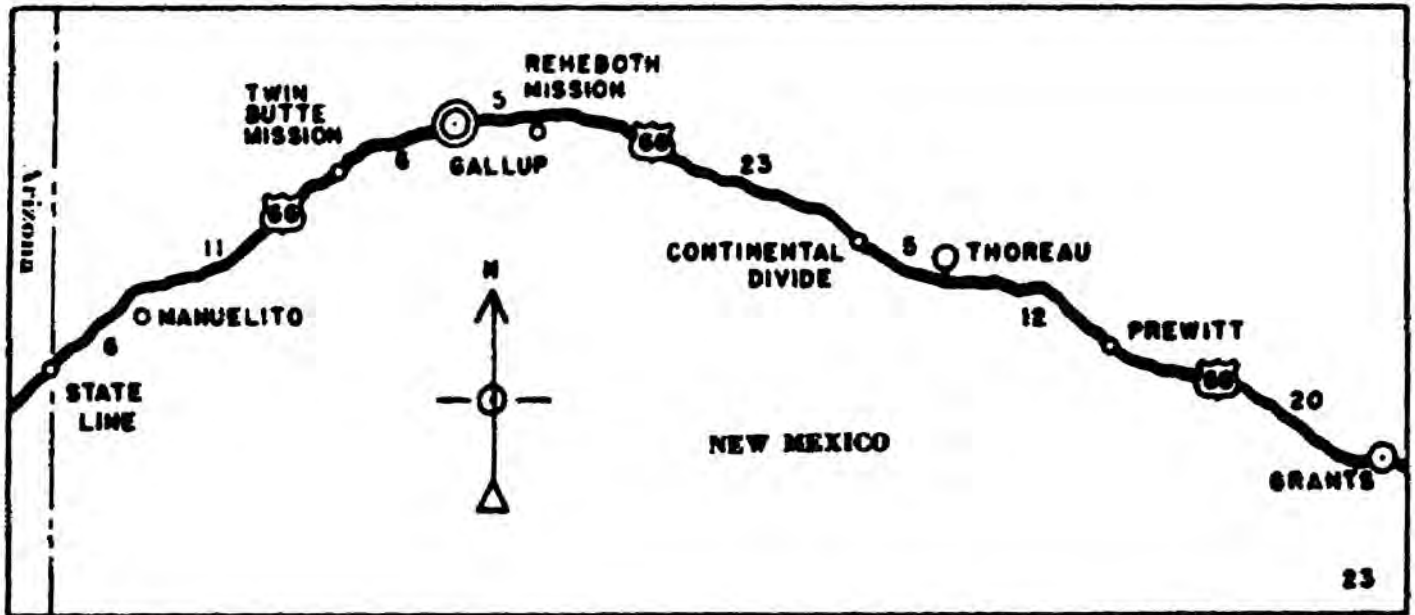
87 mi. (163 mi.) Vidal's Trading Post. Gas and curios.

90 mi. (160 mi.) Hardenburg Commissary, center of temporary lodging for pickers who come to harvest vegetable crops.

95 mi. (155 mi.) Several trading posts along here include Bowlin's, Pioneer, and Brown's. Myrick Garage here, too.

At 98 mi. (152 mi.) you begin to enter a region of scrub trees, leaving the desert behind. US 66 now climbs slowly.

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico



101 mi. (149 mi.) PREWITT. A small community, including several railroad siding shacks and Prewitt's Trading Post. Just west is the depot of the Petroleum Products Refining Co. Gas station here. No tourist accommodations in Prewitt.

At 102 mi. (148 mi.) you pass the Baca Day School, a few low buildings off US 66 (L).

113 mi. (137 mi.) THOREAU. (Pop. 375.) Thoreau Trading Post and Beautiful Mountain Trading Post here; gas and garage. Thoreau itself lies off US 66 (R).

US 66 continues to climb and dip, continuing upward, and looking backward you get a good view of Mount Taylor. Off to the right are red sandstone cliffs, paralleling US 66 for the next several miles. North of here about 65 miles lies the famous PUEBLO BONITO, where the largest known pueblo is being excavated.

118 mi. (132 mi.) CONTINENTAL DIVIDE. At this point US 66 crosses the north-south line which geographers have established as the "backbone" of the United States. Water falling east of this line flows into the Atlantic; falling west of the line it flows to the Pacific. The altitude here is 7,263 feet, and it is the highest point on US 66.

At the Divide, which is marked by a large sign, are several establishments: The Top O' The World Hotel & Cafe, Great Divide Trading Co., and the Continental Trading Post and grocery.

Leaving the Divide, US 66 starts to descend in a series of dips. At 121 mi. (129 mi.) is Fred Wilson's Indian Trading Post. Gas here.

122 mi. (128 mi.) Navajo Trading Co. One establishment: offering gas, cafe, and a few cabins. A few miles beyond, the scrub pines begin

to thin out, the dips in the road become less frequent, and a slow descent begins.

133 mi. (117 mi.) Perea Trading Post. Gas here.

136 mi. (114 mi.) The entrance to FORT WINGATE is here (L). During World War II, Ft. Wingate served as a large munitions depot and quartermaster center. The Fort was originally established just after the Civil War and was later the location of a Navajo school.

137 mi. (113 mi.) HISTORICAL MARKER: KIT CARSON CAVES. Text reads: "3 1/2 miles north. While scouting for Army in the campaign against the Navajos in 1864, Kit Carson camped in this vast sandstone cave. It offered a good vantage point, protection and spring water." The caves are open to visitors, with a small admission charge.

The great, red sandstone bluffs (R) which have paralleled US 66 for many miles, contain a large formation just east of the road to Carson's caves. This formation is known as the NAVAJO CHURCH, and is considered sacred by the Indians.

140 mi. (110 mi.) Kirk Brothers Trading Post. Store, no gas, few cabins here.

141 mi. (109 mi.) REHEBOTH MISSION, off US 66 (L) a few hundred yards. The mission was established over 40 years ago by the Board of Missions of the Christian Reformed Church, and it maintains an Indian school.

Along this section of US 66, considerable new construction is being made, and you will find short detours along the highway right of way occasionally.

Get Your Kicks on Route 66 (Part 2) - New Mexico

146 mi. (104 mi.) GALLUP. (Pop. 7,041; alt. 6,505'; hotels: El Rancho[*], El Navajo, Delmar, Grand, Liberty; courts: Casa Linda, Fonda, Log Cabin, All States, La Siesta, La Posada, Jim's, Coronado, Zia, La Hacienda, and others; garages: Frank's and Navajo Chevrolet; many curio stores, cafes, and all other accommodations.)

[*El Rancho still exists and is a modern tourist destination for its history of famous, historical film stars staying at the hotel while filming.]

Gallup is a great Indian trading center, to which they come for supplies and from which Navajo and other Indian wares are shipped. It is also famous for its great Inter Tribal Indian Ceremonial held annually just after the middle of August. The Gallup Ceremonial possibly has a greater attendance and more varied program than any similar event held in any town you will pass through on US 66.

By all means, visit the Ceremonial if you can. It features Indian tribal dances, horse races, demonstrations of Indian blanket weaving, silverworking and sand painting, and other similar events.

Oddly enough, Gallup is also a coal town! The geological formations of the vicinity have exposed veins of coal, and the mines have also caused the development of a brick kiln.

To the north of Gallup lies SHIPROCK and the great Indian country. South of the town is a large ZUNI PUEBLO, which is open to visitors and holds a festival at the end of the year. The pueblo is 41 miles south of Gallup. In Gallup, an enterprising air service offers flight over the Indian country for tourists interested in seeing this unusual region from the air.

The recent movie, "Sea of Grass," was filmed on location near Gallup in 1946, with Spencer Tracy and Katherine Hepburn as stars. [The film was released in April 1947.]

152 mi. (98 mi.) Twin Butte Nazarene Navajo Mission (L). Gas station nearby.

In the west, the terms "butte" and "mesa" are often used. "Butte" is pronounced like the first syllable in "beautiful," and Webster defines it

as "a conspicuous hill or natural turret." "Mesa," pronounced "maysa," is Spanish for "table" and is defined as "a high, broad, and flat tableland, usually with precipitous cliffs descending to the plains."

153 mi. (97 mi.) New Mexico Port of Entry (L). Trucks are inspected here. Gas station nearby.

156 mi. (94 mi.) Defiance Trading Post. Gas here. At 158 mi. (92 mi.) is the Rocky Point Mercantile Co. Gas and grocery.

160 mi. (90 mi.) HISTORICAL MARKER: CORONADO'S ROUTE. The text states that Coronado came through here in his search for the "Seven Cities of Cibola." Returning scouts and traders had told Coronado and others of seven cities of gold reported in this region. Coronado never found them, naturally, but in 1946 prehistoric ruins a few miles north of this point were classified as being the cities probably reported by the early travelers.

161 mi. (89 mi.) Dean Kirk's Trading Post. No gas.

163 mi. (87 mi.) MANUELITO. (Alt. 6,260'.) This small community of homes, church, and school lies off US 66 (L). The town is named after a Navajo chief, who signed the treaty with Kit Carson in Grants, New Mexico. (No tourist facilities.)

165 mi. (85 mi.) US 66 now runs between narrowing red bluffs on either side, and at this point goes up a slight hill over a shoulder at the foot of DEVIL'S CLIFF (R).

At 168 mi. (82 mi.), the Box Canyon Trading Post (gas) nestles beneath the cliff. Navajo "hogans" (homes) in the vicinity. [Hogans are traditional Navajo dwellings that are usually circular and made of logs and earth with a door facing east to "welcome the rising sun".]

169 mi. (81 mi.) NEW MEXICO-ARIZONA STATE LINE. As you pass under an arch, you pass the "State Line Station," which maintains a good cafe, gas station, etc. At once you enter on a wide stretch of Arizona highway...



RG's Instagram Photos

Social media comes in a variety of forms. Almost all of them now support images and even videos. But certain ones are focused primarily on photos and videos. Snapchat and Instagram are typically the ones people use in this manner. What makes these two platforms unique from the other social media platforms is the ability to adjust photos and apply a variety of filters. People do this either to clean up

a photo or more often to create a visual aesthetic of some sort, if not to do garish effects! As for me, I started using Instagram sometime in August 2016. I started out just doing an occasional photo, but found that I liked the filters and variety of adjustments. So, I started adding more! Here is a sampling. Go to my Instagram page to see more: www.instagram.com/rgdestolfe.



Snowflakes!



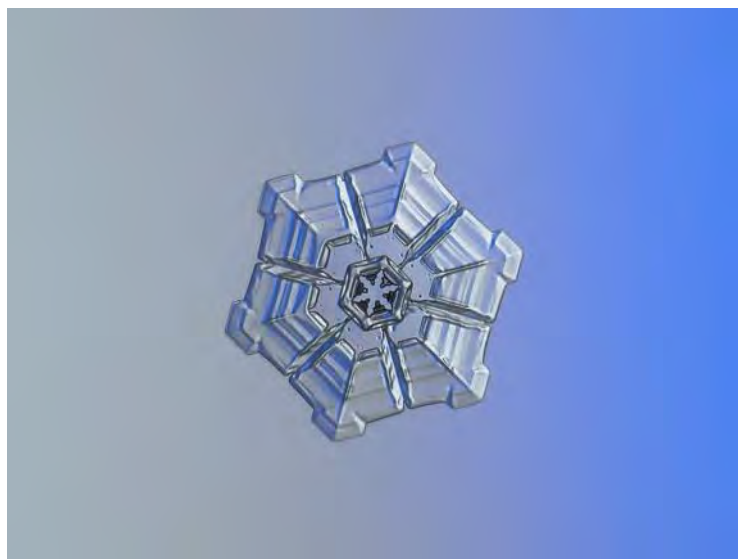
With all of the talk about snowflakes in recent weeks and months, let's talk about the real snowflakes! These ice crystals form in high moisture, freezing weather. But did you know that such a thing exists called Snowflake Macrophotography? Well, it exists and is quite simple. The process is simply to photograph snowflakes extremely up close. Russian photographer, Alexey Kljatov (Алексей Клятов), uses a lens reversal macro technique to capture the snowflakes, which allows for extreme close up images but with a very shallow depth of field.

You can learn more about his technique and see more images on this Russian blog site:

<http://chaoticmind75.blogspot.ru/2013/08/my-technique-for-snowflakes-shooting.html>.

(As best as I can tell, the site appears safe, for it is a Google Blogger site on a Russian server.)

These are spectacular images obtained of snowflakes!



Snowflakes!



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Exhibition Development

With experience working on several full exhibitions, I can help your museum take an exhibit concept to a fully finished exhibition. This can include any or all of research, curation, gallery layout, gallery fixtures (3rd party), graphic materials, exhibit guides, lighting, even openings!

Gallery and Exhibit Graphics

Along with exhibition development, exhibits need work labels, informational panels, printed guides, advertisements, etc. If you do not need help with a full exhibit, I can help you with the finishing touches that can make a good exhibition into a great exhibition.

Collections Management

I am fully trained and have practical, in the world, hands on experience in general collections management. If you have a collection of artifacts (whatever they might be), I can help you to organize, document, and store them within your collections area.

Collections Processing

Processing artifacts, especially new artifacts, involves documenting, numbering, describing, measuring, photo documenting, tagging, condition reporting, and entering data into a database. Let me help you with any or all of these tasks.

Collections Database

Along with processing artifacts, entering the gathered artifact data into a database is a key component of accreditation. Even if not accredited, the practice is essential for organization. Let me help with your needs.

Research and Writing

With general knowledge of art, history, and a few other specialized subjects, I can help you with topic research and with writing articles about topics. Let me know what you need.

Graphic Design

I can provide a full range of graphic design services. However, for actual production of designwork, a third party service is required, and I can be your agent with the printers.

Identity Development and Branding

Certain brands are recognizable because they have a consistent image! To get you started, I can help you get on your way by establishing positive, consistent branding.

Business Cards, Postcards, Brochures, etc

These are the basics for any business or organization and are often the foundation work of graphic design services. Let me help you evaluate what you need and design accordingly.

Floorplans and Scaled Drawings

While I am NOT an AIA architect, I do have an Associate degree in comprehensive architectural drafting. When you need something drawn to scale, CAD drafting is the way to go.

Idea Development

Different from identity development, idea development involves taking an abstract idea and fleshing it out. This could be a writing, a physical object, a graphical element, or perhaps a series of "how to" steps.

Photo Correction and Archiving*

Sometimes, you need non digital images archived* into an electronic format. Between that and digitally correcting any flaws, I can help you with your image archiving needs.

*Note: For extra high resolution scanning, I recommend using a specialty archival service.

Promotion & Advertising Graphics

Along with identity and branding, marketing is how your business or organization gets exposure. I can create any range of marketing materials for you, such as print advertisements, digital ads, postcards, banners, flyers, etc. Let me know what you need.

If what you need is not listed here, contact me!
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Upcoming Issues

The next issue will be sometime later in February or early March 2017.
Here's a preview of topics to come in future issues.

Covey the Quail

I attended the first ever Quail Management Symposium held at the National Ranching Heritage Center on Thursday, February 9, 2017. The event was cohosted with Quail-Tech Alliance of Texas Tech University. Because this was the first symposium of this kind, the registration fee was only \$10, which also included a chuck wagon lunch. I figured that it was cheap enough and I really knew nothing about quail other than they are a wild bird. Plus, the chuck wagon lunch alone was worth the \$10! I signed up about two weeks prior and waited for the date to arrive.

The morning started out with doughnuts and coffee and general mingling of the participants, of which there were about 115 (though capped at 100). The variety of participants included those who owned land that quail lived on, officials from a variety of Texas state agencies like Parks & Wildlife and Game & Fish, Ranching Heritage Association members, and people who had a general interest. Of course, I fall into the general interest category.

The meeting started with a general welcome, then went right into the program. First was a short presentation of general quail biology by Texas Tech student Byron Buckley. Seven species of quail exist: Northern Bobwhite, California Quail, Northern California Quail, Gambel's Quail, Mountain Quail, Montezuma Quail, Scaled "blue" Quail. But for this area of Texas, he focused mainly on the bobwhite quail. After that, tenured Texas Tech professor, Dr. Brad Dabbert, gave a little longer presentation about steps to manage quail and its habitat. We had a short break of more coffee and doughnuts, then went into three breakout sessions (and likewise three groups of 35-40 people each). Each session included details of safe trapping and handling, tracking and monitoring, and habitat management and documentation.

After the sessions, we had the chuck wagon lunch. The lunch included chicken fried steak, mashed potatoes and cream gravy, salad, green beans, biscuits, and peach cobbler (and tea). Basically, typical Texas chuck wagon fare! Upon eating, we had the keynote speaker. Dr. William Palmer of Tall Timbers Research Station in Tallahassee, Florida gave us an interesting talk about the relocation of quail to previously uninhabited or disinhabited quail locations.

After a few questions, the symposium was done for 2017. People talked for a little while and went through the museum. I suspect that for next year, the registration fee will likely be higher, and I hope that they allow more time for the breakout sessions. In addition, there were three organization booths for information, and I can see that expanding to include more. I thought the symposium went well and was quite informative as continuing education for me. Depending on what the registration fee will be next year, I probably would go again.



Northern
Bobwhite
Quail,
adult
male



XIT Ranch

What does the XIT Ranch in the Texas Panhandle have to do with the state Capitol building in Austin over 500 miles away? Learn some basic facts and see some interesting photos of this famous ranch that was sort of an afterthought at the turn of the century.



Route 66 (continued)

We covered Texas and New Mexico. Next we move into Arizona with a possibility of concluding with California at the Pacific shore in Santa Monica in the issue after that.



Texas Independence

Texas declared independence from Mexico March 2, 1836. However, much happened before and after this date, and it wasn't all pretty.

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