

WHAT IS GOING ON WITH LAKE MEAD??

CONTENTS

12.1 : WINTER 2023

*Covers activities in January and early February 2023.
(Page numbers correspond to the PDF page numbers.)*

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ON THE COVER



From late spring through the summer of 2022, the hottest topic to blow up on YouTube was the fast dropping levels of Lake Mead! Week after week, several channels covered with obvious clarity the dropping water levels, especially with the exposing of various boats and bodies found in barrels! Oddly, national media outlets were very slow to report about the alarming water drops, the lowest it had been since originally filling in 1935!

We live in the 21st century, not the 1920s! Wherever there is a web link like below, click it to go to the webpage it references! (Click it now!)

www.destolfe.com



COMMENTS BY RG



Producer, RG de Stolfe

Happy New Year!

We are now in a new year, 2023. After a couple of years with the current format, I thought it was time to change up the format and do something else. So, welcome to my Roaring Twenties format! I had unplanned hints of this decade in my journals since the start of 2020. So now the whole journal is in a Roaring Twenties vibe for a while.

I have mentioned before that because of the May trip and the events in the fall, I have had to kick down the road for a while a bunch of other topics that I just did not have room to include! Since I have not done any travelling, or really any other interesting things since Thanksgiving, I now have the room to include those things I had to leave out! Over the next few issues, I plan to cover these various topics where some are timely, some rather late, and others that have no real relevance to anything current. Interestingly for this issue, I cover several topics that occurred in the first few decades of the 20th century.

The main topic of this journal having the most pages is about Lake Mead. You might recall that from spring last year through most of 2022, the water level of the lake dropped considerably in a

very rapid rate. The alarming and fast dropping of the water exposed many interesting items that had been long under water, such as various boats, anchors, and barrels, some even with bodies! The buzz was also about how long the water supply will last and about electric generation with the Hoover Dam. The lake level dropped to the lowest point it had ever been since the original filling of the dam in 1935! However, the water levels have been dropping consistently since 2000, so this is hardly new, but it had not gotten this low before.

Another section in this issue covers a topic that I was thinking about one night and hashed out the raw text in about 30 minutes. That topic relates to shop classes I've had in school. I had more to include in the original writing, but pared it down to specific examples instead. My favorite shop class was the wood shop in high school, as you will see.

Another series of interesting topics that relate directly to the Roaring Twenties include Prohibition, Al Capone, some 1920s automobiles, and the legend of Old Rip. I think you'll have fun reading about these things from around a hundred years ago!

Finally, I bring back a few things that have been hibernating for a while like Word Wheel, vintage comics, and Talbot Tales. These are simply fun and entertaining.

In closing, I want to wish everyone a very Happy Valentine's Day no matter if you have been married for 50 years, 10 years, 1 year, engaged, dating, or simply single! The day is about love and loving, and the ultimate Love is our Father God!

RG

I bought this ornament from the New Mexico History Museum gift shop in Santa Fé in April 2019. I gave it as a gift to Mom for Mother's Day.



WORD FOR LIFE

Special Topics From The Book Of Revelation

For the next several issues, the Word For Life section will focus on a new series based on various topics found in the book of Revelation. For those who have never read or read very little of this last book of the Bible, what little you might know of it probably terrifies you because of the strong language and vivid descriptions of destruction and judgement. You might feel this way because you do not know the context of what happens at that time and of where you think you fit into this narrative!

First, you must understand with massively strong clarity that God only sees two groups of people on the earth. One group are those who are saved through Christ Jesus, and the other group are those who are not. Those who are saved are referred to as the saved, the church, God's children, saints, believers, and other terms, while those who are not saved are referred to as the world, unsaved, heathens, carnal, unbelievers, and other terms. Within the group of people who are saved are those called Jews and those called gentiles (or sometimes called "Greeks"), who are

those not Jewish. The Jews are God's chosen people as He said (Deuteronomy 7:6), and they have their own process that God will bring them to salvation in Christ Jesus through the Tribulation (Revelation 7:3-8).

The book of Revelation is apocalyptic in that it tells of what is to happen. These are drastic changes to come to the earth very soon, much sooner than you will ever admit. However, for the believer, every part of Revelation describes good things and shows God's mercy as well as His glory in all of its magnificence with very righteous sovereign judgement. You must understand that God is holy, He is righteous, He is sovereign, and He is the Judge. Everything He does described in Revelation—as well as in the whole Bible—He has the absolute authority to do.

In this series, I will select topics of interest and expand upon them, a separate topic in each issue. But to start for this issue, let's cover how Revelation is organized and the topics included in each. Note, this description does not break

down each chapter, but rather mentions significant events in the book. Also to be clear, these are not specifically the topics that will be in the future issues.

Revelation shows the final steps of sorting the wheat from the tares (Matthew 13:30) and the culmination of Jesus joining to His bride (the church). Revelation is a vision to John the apostle and has several basic sections, not chapters. The first section includes the introduction and the description of Jesus among seven lampstands (Revelation 1). The next major section is a series of letters that Jesus tells to each of seven churches: Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea, these are all in modern day Turkey (Revelation 2-Revelation 3). The next section describes the throne room where God resides (Revelation 4). The next section describes the Lamb taking the scroll and breaking its seven seals that cause a series of events to happen in the world, including the four horsemen (Revelation 5-Revelation 6, Revelation 8:1-6). The next section describes the sealing of the

144,000 (the Jews, 12,000 of each of the 12 tribes) and the appearance of a great multitude (Revelation 7) of which an angel says "These are the ones who come out of the great tribulation, and washed their robes and made them white in the blood of the Lamb..." (Revelation 7:14). The next major section features the sounding of seven trumpets with each causing an event upon the earth (Revelation 8-Revelation 9, Revelation 11:15-19). After that, several chapters show several things including John and the little book (Revelation 10), the two witnesses (Revelation 11), the Woman, Child, and Dragon with Satan thrown out of Heaven and the persecution of the woman (Revelation 12), the beast from the sea and the beast from the earth (Revelation 13). Some additional parts include The Lamb and the 144,000, Proclamations of Three Angels, and the Reaping of the Earth's Harvest and the Reaping of the Grapes of Wrath (Revelation 14). The next section includes the prelude to the bowl judgements (Revelation 15), then each bowl judgement with what happens (Revelation 16). The next section tells

WORD FOR LIFE

about the scarlet woman and the scarlet beast and the meaning of them (Revelation 17) along with the fall of Babylon (Revelation 18) with Heaven rejoicing over it (Revelation 19:1-10).

This next section is the biggest and most important yet! Jesus is on a white horse with glorious description returning to the earth where in a great battle they capture the beast and the false prophet casting them into the lake of fire and brimstone (Revelation 19:11-21) and captures Satan, binding him with a great chain, and casting and sealing him into the bottomless pit for 1000 years where he will deceive the nations no more! (Revelation 20:1-3) Chapter 20 also shows that the saints will reign with Jesus for that same 1000 years. However, the Bible is very specific to state “4 ...I saw the souls of those who had been beheaded for their witness to Jesus and for the word of God, who had not worshiped the beast or his image, and had not received his mark on their foreheads or on their hands. And they lived and reigned with Christ for a thousand years.
5 But the rest of the dead did not live again until the

thousand years were finished. This is the first resurrection.”
At the end of the 1000 years, Satan is let out for a little while where he will gather armies to rebel again against Jesus. However, as they come to siege them, fire comes down from God out of heaven and devours them with Satan cast into the lake of fire and brimstone with finality.

The next sentence is the next major section that shows a great white throne with Him (Jesus) sitting upon it while the heavens and earth flee God (meaning that they are burned out of existence with a great heat). Here, the dead then are raised with books opened, including the Book of Life, and they are judged “according to their works, by the things which were written in the books” (20:12). The sea,

Death, and Hades gave up their dead and each of those people were also judged. Death and Hades are then cast into the lake of fire and brimstone along with every person whose name is not written in the Book of Life. This great white throne judgement is the sorting of the wheat and the tares, where the wheat refers to the saved in Christ Jesus, and the tares refer to the unsaved who are gathered and burned (meaning that their name is not written in the Book of Life and are cast into the lake of fire and brimstone) as the second death.

The next to the last chapter describes the glorious new heaven and new earth with the new Jerusalem where God will live directly with his people, the saved (Revelation 21). Then the very last chapter starts with more descriptions of

the New Jerusalem, including the river of life with pure water, and gives an urgent message, “Behold, I am coming quickly! Blessed is he who keeps the words of the prophecy of this book” (Revelation 22:7). This is also the testimony to the seven churches along with a warning, “If anyone adds to these things, God will add to him the plagues that are written in this book; and if anyone takes away from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part from the Book of Life, from the holy city, and from the things which are written in this book” (Revelation 22:18-19).

For the next issue, we will start with the selected topics, which the first one is the seven lamps of fire that were found by Jesus in Revelation 1.

Deuteronomy 7:6

For you are a holy people to the Lord your God; the Lord your God has chosen you to be a people for Himself, a special treasure above all the peoples on the face of the earth.

Revelation 7:3-8

... [4] And I heard the number of those who were sealed. One hundred and forty-four thousand of all the tribes of the children of Israel were sealed: ...

Matthew 13:30

Let both grow together until the harvest, and at the time of harvest I will say to the reapers, “First gather together the tares and bind them in bundles to burn them, but gather the wheat into my barn.”

RANDOM THINGS

Snow storm on January 24, 2023. About 4" to 6" of snow.



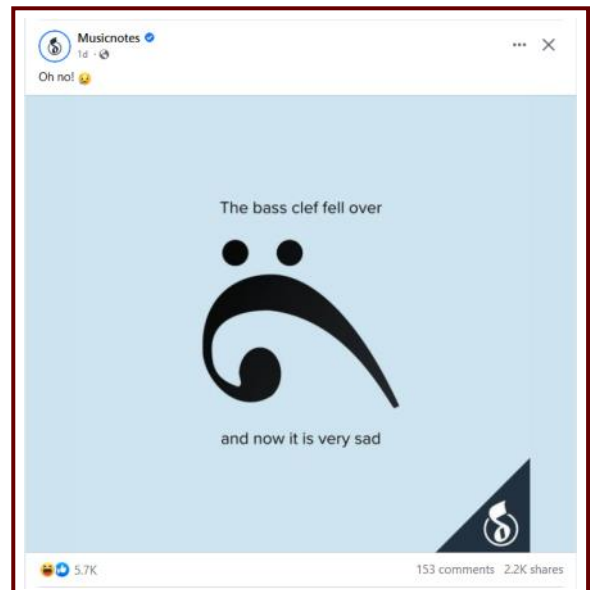
Very windy days!



January 11, 2023. Up to 19 MPH!



January 18, 2023. Up to 20 MPH!



Floating post on Facebook by Musicnotes.

RANDOM THINGS

Hmmm... Something looks very familiar with this image! The Art Institute Chicago states: "In *American Gothic*, Grant Wood directly evoked images of an earlier generation by featuring a farmer and his daughter posed stiffly and dressed as if they were, as the artist put it, "tintypes from my old family album". They stand outside of their home, built in an 1880s style known as Carpenter Gothic. Wood had seen a similar farmhouse during a visit to Eldon, Iowa."



Nan (Wood) Graham (artist's sister) and Dr. Byron McKeeby (Woods' family dentist) in the Gallery of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, September 1942.



*American Gothic by Grant Wood
Oil on beaver board
1930
Art Institute Chicago*

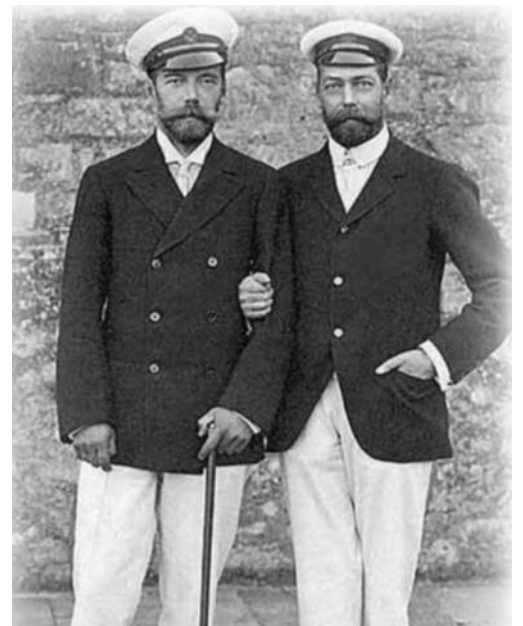
[www.artic.edu/artworks/6565/
american-gothic](http://www.artic.edu/artworks/6565/american-gothic)

One cannot look upon the notes of history and not take notice of these two people! They are not identical twins, but rather cousins! In these photos are Prince George of Wales (who later became King George V of the United Kingdom as of 1910) and Czar Nicholas II of Russia.

(You can find these images by doing a Google search.)



Prince George V of Wales (left) and Tsar Nicholas II of Russia (right). 1890s.



Tsar Nicholas II of Russia (left) and Prince George V of Wales (right). 1909.

RANDOM THINGS

Gardening Update

Because it is winter, I'm not doing much with gardening, but still thinking ahead to spring planting. However, on November 3, I planted two live plants (broccoli and cauliflower) that I got from HEB and some seeds (radishes, lettuce, turnips, and peas) after I cleaned out the vegetable trough. I also planted some garlic I bought from the store. (Yes! You can plant the garlic you get at the store!) The turnips,

lettuce, and peas sprouted, but got frozen by the Christmas freeze. On January 16, I reseeded some radishes, turnips, and peas, but I also seeded some green beans and celery. The broccoli and cauliflower did fine, but just with a few burned edges, and the garlic is growing fine. I also replanted in a pot some of the onions I grew last year. They started growing while I had them drying, so I just replanted them.

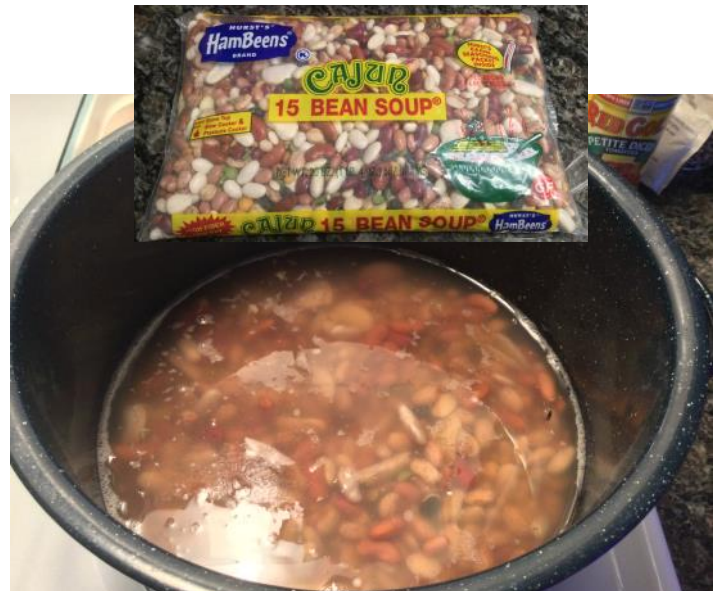


January 16, 2023

What's For Dinner?



For an experiment, I made a dish of canned roast beef and hominy. Taking a cue from Native food, I thought the combination of beef and hominy in au jus would taste good, and it was! And very simple. Here, I ate it with mixed vegetables, cheese toast, and tea.



For New Year's Day, I made a 15 bean soup, Hurst's HamBeens. Here they are soaking, for nearly 24 hours. The beans are: northern, pinto, large lima, yelloweye, garbanzo, baby lima, green split pea, kidney, cranberry, small white, pink, small red, yellow split pea, lentil, navy, white kidney, and black. (Yes, that's 17! The only one I did not have is the yelloweye.)

THE STORY OF OLD RIP

In the Fall 2 2022 issue, I did not give adequate coverage about the topic of Old Rip. Therefore, I am including it again with a little more history to provide a better description of what this little critter was.

First, Old Rip was a horny toad. Specifically, the variety is called a Texas Horned Lizard, *phrynosoma cornutum*, for the ones found in Texas. At one time, they were prolific and were everywhere almost like flies. However, over the decades, their existence had diminished and are now considered endangered. It is also the Texas state reptile.

Now back to Old Rip. Here is the “official” story posted in the window of the Eastland County Courthouse about why this horny toad is famous.

“OLD RIP” - In 1897 when the cornerstone of the new Courthouse was dedicated, Earnest Wood, Justice of the Peace, who was a member of the Band, noticed his son, Will Wood, playing with a horned toad. The idea came to him to place the toad in the cornerstone. They named him ‘Old

Rip’ and he lived peacefully in this cornerstone until February 28, 1928, when the courthouse was demolished to make way for a new one. Three thousand persons were on hand to watch the opening of the cornerstone to see how ‘Old Rip’ had fared. Judge Ed S. Pritchard removed the Bible and other objects, and at the bottom was the toad. Eugene Day, an oil man, thrust his hand into the cavity and lifted up the flat dust-covered toad. He handed it to Frank S. Singleton, pastor of the First Methodist Church, who passed the critter on to Judge Pritchard.

Judge Pritchard held him up by his tail for all to see. Suddenly ‘Old Rip’ awoke from his 31 year slumber. “Old Rip” was exhibited in various parts of the United States, including a visit to President Coolidge in Washington. “Old Rip” died of pneumonia on Saturday, January 19, 1929. His body was embalmed and can be seen today in its plush-lined casket, as it is displayed in the lobby of Eastland County’s beautiful courthouse.

Needless to say, this story is a little suspicious as best! Lizards of this type are known to live well less than ten years. So a “31 year slumber” is just a little more than questionable! While it is possible that Earnest Wood did put a horned lizard in the time capsule cornerstone in 1897, it was most certainly dead and dried up by 1928! The likely story is that a different live horned lizard was stashed away in a pocket ready to “pull out of the cornerstone” at the unpacking!

“Old Rip” Calls On President Coolidge Last Thursday

Washington.—Texas' famous horned toad called on President Coolidge.

Dubbed “Old Rip” because it was claimed to have slept 31 years in a courthouse cornerstone at Eastland, Texas, it belied its name and blinked actively when carried into the Presidents study in a goldfish bowl.

Mr. Coolidge looked at the toad and blinked to. He took off his horn-rim glasses and prodded “Old Rip” with them, but the toad's only reaction was to glower.

Will M. Wood, whose father sealed the horned specimen into the stone in 1897, brought Rip to the White house. He said he was going to New York to display “Old Rip.”

A small horned toad is kept in the bowl with the ancient one—“for company.”

Brush Tribune
(Brush, Colorado)
Friday, May 11, 1928.
Page 1.

HERE LIES “OLD RIP”



Casket with the preserved Old Rip.

SAM THE UNSINKABLE CAT

There was a cat named Oscar who reportedly survived torpedo attacks while on three battleships. Out of convenience, here is a summary from the Ripley's Believe It or Not website.

- Sam was initially owned by a crewman on the German battleship named *Bismarck*.
- The *Bismarck* sank on May 27, 1941 and 118 of its 2,200 crew members survived.
- Sam was found floating on a board and was rescued by the *HMS Cossack*.
- On October 24, 1941, the *HMS Cossack* was hit with a torpedo and the crew had to transfer to another ship.
- Sam was transferred to the aircraft carrier the *HMS Ark Royal*.
- The *HMS Ark Royal* was torpedoed on November 14, 1941.
- Sam survived each sinking, retired from ship work, and died of normal causes in 1955.

Needless to say, 1941 was an eventful year for Oscar, also referred to as Sam the Unsinkable Cat!



German battleship Bismarck



Great Britain ship HMS Cossack



Great Britain aircraft carrier HMS Ark Royal



*Oscar, "Sam the unsinkable cat"
Pastel drawing by Georgina Shaw-Baker
UK National Maritime Museum, Greenwich*

READ MORE

- [Ripley's Believe It Or Not](#)
- [Wikipedia—https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsinkable_Sam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unsinkable_Sam)
- <https://allthatsinteresting.com/unsinkable-sam>
- <https://www.ww2incolor.com/gallery/art/38446/oskarunsinkable-sam>.

OLD NEWSPAPERS


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Western Boot Company
TUCSON, ARIZONA

*American Cattle Producer.
Denver, Colorado. June 1936. Page 35.*

WAGONS AND BOBSLEDS.
FOR SALE—Road wagons, carts, express, order, laundry, milk and grocery wagons, full stock, Bain Mountain wagons and bobsleds. Kelley, Third and Pine streets.

The Herald Democrat. Wednesday, November 21, 1900. Page 7.

NASH
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This Smart Nash 2-Door Standard Six Sedan

An outstanding value in a line famed for its values is this Standard Six 2-Door Sedan.

Here is a 5-passenger six-cylinder Nash enclosed model, built to the highest and finest quality standards, with an impressive array of Nash features headed by the 7-bearing crankshaft motor—and priced in the 4-cylinder field.

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(Freight and Tax Extra)

R. E. NORVELL
Phone 63J Steamboat Springs

Intermountain Jewish News. Friday, September 9, 1927. Page 8.

The Steamboat Pilot. Wednesday, February 7, 1923. Page 3.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

Ford
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Flat board body type, ideal for packers, plumbers and others handling heavy merchandise. Body types to meet every hauling requirement can be supplied.

A dividend-paying business utility—a side the Ford One-Ton Truck has earned for itself through years of reliable service in diversified lines. It carries its load day in and day out with a minimum of attention. Its ease of handling adapts it for use in the limited areas about loading docks, warehouses and construction locations. Giving rapid, dependable hauling service at low initial cost, and at the lowest possible expense for operation and upkeep, it pays the highest dividend on the investment of any motor transportation equipment available to the business world.

Powered by the famous Ford Model T engine through the Ford planetary transmission and special Ford worm gear, it brings to the business man for his delivery service the abundant power, reliable operation, and real economy for which the Ford product is notable everywhere.

These trucks can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

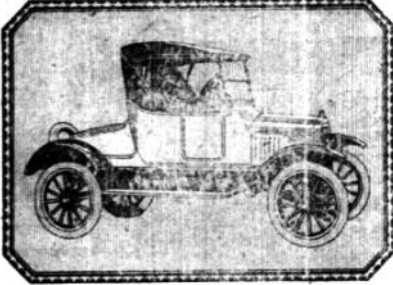
SANDERS-HUNTER MOTOR CO.

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

The Lancaster Herald. Friday, November 2, 1923. Page 4.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR



New Roadster

Business men—with whom the runabout has always been very popular—are well pleased with the changes embodied in this model. Always rugged, the car has been made decidedly trimmer and more comfortable. This result is obtained by raising the radiator and enlarging the cowl, making a decided improvement in looks and providing more leg room. A well designed top and slanting windshield do their share toward adding a finished, clean-cut appearance. Make it a point to see the other new models also on display in the nearest Ford dealer's show room.

These cars can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

E. J. & J. N. WEATHERBY

Ford

CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

Brownwood Bulletin. Saturday, November 3, 1923. Page 8.

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Combs for Sale. Agents Wanted.
EVERYTHING STRICTLY SANITARY
All Work Guaranteed
Phone York 7645R 1521 East 22nd Avenue

The Colorado Statesman. Saturday, January 20, 1923. Page 8.



Photo by Khan

See this 1923 beauty at the Lubbock Duluth Trading Company!

SOME HISTORY OF LAKE MEAD

If you think back to April and May last year, the wildest story to unfold was the rapid dropping of water—as in feet per week—in Lake Mead! However, the story was mainly covered through social media outlets, particularly on certain YouTube channels. The weekly footage showed various uncoverings of boats, mysterious barrels, and various random things that were once at the bottom of the lake, along with long closed launch ramps and resorts. The biggest alarms about the water level drop were specifically because the lake provides water to the western states (and a part of Mexico) and because the low water levels threatened the ability of the dam turbines to produce hydro-electric power for Las Vegas and nearby areas. The water in Lake Mead had been dropping from an extended drought since 2000. This issue is not isolated to Lake Mead and Hoover Dam, however! One hundred years ago, seven states all tied to the extended river systems that feed into the Colorado River signed a compact about the water rights and use.

The first paragraph of the article to the right from January 20, 1923 states: *Seven sovereign states of the Union—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming—have met in the historic Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, have come to an amicable conclusion regarding the much-vexed question of the control, disposition, and use of the waters of the Colorado river and have signed a compact which is subject to ratification by the legislature of each of the seven signatory states and by [US] congress.*

The Colorado Statesman. Denver, Colorado. Saturday, January 20, 1923. Page 6.



HEADWATERS OF GRAND RIVER, COLORADO
EVEN sovereign states of the Union—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming—have met in the historic Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe, have come to an amicable conclusion regarding the much-vexed question of the control, disposition and use of the waters of the Colorado river and have signed a compact which is subject to ratification by the legislature of each of the seven states or by congress. In so doing these seven states of the Colorado River basin have—
Settled by treaty instead of by resort to the United States Supreme court fundamental and vitally important interstate rights;
Settled at small expense within 12 months after the appointment of the commission a multitude of disputes that threatened years of litigation blocking the development of the Colorado basin;
Set a precedent in American history;
Taken the first step toward the creation of an empire within an empire, the development of which taxes the imagination and will affect individuals living from coast to coast.

The headwaters of the Colorado river, as the map shows, are in Wyoming just south of Yellowstone National park, and in northwestern Colorado, Water flowing from Milner pass in the Rocky Mountains, National map, falls 10,000 feet on its course to the sea. The Green and the Grand come together in Utah to form the Colorado. The Colorado in Arizona flows through Grand Canyon National park. It empties into the Gulf of California in Mexico. It is nearly 2,000 miles in length and more than a score of rivers contribute their waters. It irrigates and annually nurtures with floods the Imperial and Palo Verde valleys in California and the Yuma valley in Arizona. Its basin totals 242,000 square miles of American territory.
It is no exaggeration to say that the original contents of the seven states were so far apart that an argument seemed hopeless. But Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, appointed by President Harding as the representative of the United States, was there as chairman of the commission. Enough said! The compact has been signed by the representatives of the seven warring states and bears this: "Approved, Herbert Hoover"

Following is the official text of the compact, with the omission of certain technical details not necessary to a comprehensive understanding of the whole:
"The States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming having resolved to enter into a compact under the act of the congress of the United States of America approved August 19, 1921 (42 Stat. L. p. 171), and the acts of the legislatures of the said states have through their governors, appointed as their commissioners W. S. Norvell, for the State of Arizona; W. F. McCutcheon, for the State of California; Deah E. Carpenter, for the State of Colorado; J. G. Revencham, for the State of Nevada; Stephen D. Davis, Jr., for the State of New Mexico; E. E. Caldwell, for the State of Utah; Frank C. Emerson, for the State of Wyoming, who after negotiations participated in by Herbert Hoover, appointed by the President as the representative of the United States of America, have agreed upon the following articles:
Article I. The major purposes of this compact are to provide for equitable division and apportionment of the use of the waters of the Colorado River system, to establish the relative priorities of different beneficial uses of water, to promote interstate comity, to remove causes of present and future controversy, and to secure the expeditious agricultural and industrial development of the Colorado River basin, the storage of its waters, and the protection of life and property from floods. To these ends the Colorado River basin is divided into two basins, and an apportionment of the use of part of the water of the Colorado River system is made to each of them with the provision that further equitable apportionments may be made.
"Art. II. As used in this compact: (A) The term 'Colorado River system' means that portion of the Colorado river and its tributaries within the United States of America. (B) The term 'Colorado River basin' means all of the drainage area of the Colorado River system and all other territory within the United States of America to which the waters of the Colorado River system shall be beneficially applied. (C) The term 'States of the upper division' means the States of Arizona, California, Colorado and Nevada. (B) The term 'Lee Ferry'



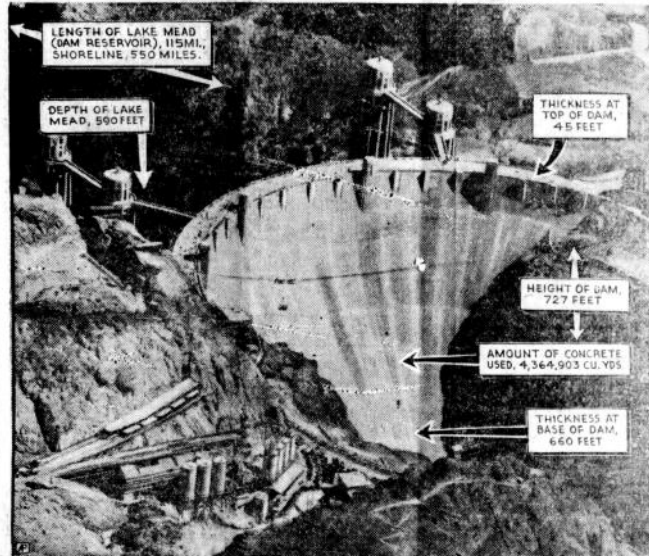
means a point in the main stream of the Colorado river one mile below the mouth of the Paria river (extreme southeast corner of Utah). (F) The term 'upper basin' means those parts of the States of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming within and from which waters naturally drain into the Colorado River system above Lee Ferry and also all parts of said states located without the drainage area of the Colorado River system which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by waters diverted from the system above Lee Ferry. (G) The term 'lower basin' means those parts of the States of Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah within and from which waters naturally drain into the Colorado River system below Lee Ferry, and also all parts of said states located without the drainage area of the Colorado River system, which are now or shall hereafter be beneficially served by waters diverted from the system below Lee Ferry. (H) The term 'domestic use' shall include the use of water for household, stock, municipal, mining, milling, industrial, and other like purposes but shall exclude the generation of electrical power.
"Art. III. (A) There is hereby apportioned from the Colorado River system in perpetuity to the upper basin and to the lower basin, respectively, to exclusive beneficial consumptive use of 7,500,000 acre-foot of water per annum, which shall include all water necessary for the supply of any rights which may now exist. (B) In addition to the apportionment in paragraph (A) the lower basin is hereby given the right to increase its beneficial consumptive use of such waters by 1,000,000 acre-foot per annum. (C) If, as a matter of international comity, the United States of America shall hereafter recognize in the United States or Mexico any right to use of any waters of the Colorado River system, such waters shall be supplied first from the waters which are surplus over and above the aggregate of the quantities specified in paragraphs (A) and (B), and if such surplus shall prove insufficient for this purpose, then the burden of such deficiency shall be equally borne by the upper basin and the lower basin, and whenever necessary the states of the upper division shall deliver at Lee Ferry water to supply one-half of the deficient water, and the states of the lower division shall not require the delivery of water which cannot reasonably be applied to domestic and agricultural uses. (D) Further equitable apportionment of the beneficial uses of the waters of the Colorado River system unapportioned by paragraphs (A), (B), and (C) may be made in the manner provided in paragraph (G) at any time after October 1, 1923, if and when either basin shall have reached its total beneficial consumption as set out in paragraphs (A) and (B). (E) is omitted.

"Art. IV. (A) Inasmuch as the Colorado river has ceased to be navigable for commerce and reservoirs of its waters for navigation would seriously limit the developments of its basin, the use of its waters for purposes of navigation shall be subservient to the uses of such waters for domestic, agricultural and power purposes. If the congress shall not consent to this paragraph, the aforesaid provisions of this compact shall nevertheless remain binding. (B) Subject to the provisions of this compact, water of the Colorado River system may be impounded and used for the generation of electrical power, but such impounding and use shall be subservient to the use and consumption of such water for agricultural and domestic purposes and shall not interfere with or prevent use for such dominant purposes. (C) The provisions of this article shall not apply to or interfere with the regulation and control by any state within its boundaries of the appropriation, use, and distribution of water.
"Art. V. Should any claim or controversy arise between any two or more of the signatory states: (A) with respect to the waters of the Colorado River system not covered by the terms of this compact. (B) Over the meaning or performance of any of the terms of this compact. (C) As to the allocation of the burdens incident to the performance of any article of this compact or delivery of waters as herein provided. (D) As to the construction or operation of works within the Colorado River basin to be situated in two or more states or to be constructed by one state for the benefit of another state; or (E) as to the diversion of water in one state for the benefit of another state. The governors of the states affected, upon the request of one of them, shall forthwith appoint commissioners with power to consider and adjust such claim or controversy, subject to ratification by the legislatures of the states so affected.
"Nothing herein contained shall prevent the adjustment of any such claim or controversy by any present method or direct future legislative action of the interested states.
"Art. VII. Nothing in this compact shall be construed as affecting the obligations of the United States of America to Indian tribes.
"Art. VIII. Present perfected rights to the beneficial use of waters of the Colorado River system are unimpaired by this compact. When ever storage capacity of 5,000,000 acre-foot shall have been provided on the main Colorado river within or for the benefit of the lower basin then claims of such rights, if any, by appropriators or users of water in the lower basin against appropriators or users of water in the upper basin shall attach to and be satisfied from water that may be stored not in conflict with Article III. All other rights to beneficial use of waters of the Colorado River system shall be satisfied solely from the water apportioned to that basin in which they are situated.
"Art. IX. Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or prevent any state from installing or maintaining any action or proceeding, legal or equitable, for the protection of any right under this compact or the enforcement of any of its provisions.
"Art. X. This compact may be terminated at any time by the unanimous agreement of the signatory states. In the event of such termination all rights established under it shall continue unimpaired.
"Art. XI. The compact shall become binding and obligatory when it shall have been approved by the legislatures of each of the signatory states and by the congress of the United States.
"The big thing about the Colorado river compact," says Secretary Hoover, "is that it breaks the blockade on development of the whole river. It allows us all to go ahead with river development and with flood protection to the Imperial and Yuma valleys.
"The first step is to settle the controversy between the upper and lower districts of the Colorado basin. There can be no development until that is settled. Ratification by the states of the compact agreed upon by the Colorado River commission will speedily accomplish this. If the matter is forced into the Supreme court it may require years.
"Yet, behind all the precise and commonplace language of this compact lies the greatness and grandeur of the West—the lifting of a million more homes out under the blue sky in security and good will."
While the commission made no recommendation concerning the site of the dam, Mr. Hoover said he favored its construction at or near Boulder canyon. This is below the Grand canyon and close to the line between Arizona and Nevada. The annual flow of the Colorado is about 20,000,000 acre-foot. One-third of this is now used

SOME HISTORY OF LAKE MEAD

In 1928, President Coolidge signed the Boulder Canyon Project Act which kicked off the building of a massive dam in Boulder Canyon. Originally called Boulder Dam, Hoover Dam is still a spectacular study of architecture and physics. The work started on March 11, 1931. The concrete was poured from June 6, 1933 through May 19, 1935, basically two years later. Meanwhile the waters started damming on February 1, 1935, several months before the finish of the concrete work, when the diversion tunnels were closed.

Tallest Dam, Conqueror Of Colo. River, Stands Guard Against New Floods; Protects Drought Areas



An American epic written in concrete and steel by ingenious man has ended with completion of construction work on Boulder dam in Nevada. Although creation of electrical power will be secondary, sale of energy is expected to pay for the big development in 50 years.

Boulder City, Nev. (AP)—Engineering skill and 4,364,903 cubic yards of concrete have harnessed the rebellious Colorado river and given the world its tallest dam. Completion of giant Boulder dam more than two years before the construction deadline, and its acceptance by the federal government on March 1, ends an American epic supreme in its immensity and romance of execution.

Almost 400 years after Hernando de Alarcon, acting under Coronado's orders, discovered and explored the lower Colorado river, American ingenuity is credited with making the rich lands of the Imperial valley safe for future generations.

Located about 25 miles southwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, in the upper Black Canyon, Boulder dam is 727 feet high and by far the tallest dam in the world. The famous Sautet dam in France rises only 440 feet.

Cost \$115,000,000

Approximately \$115,000,000 was spent in construction of Boulder dam. More than 4,364,903 cubic yards of concrete went into the dam and power house.

Boulder dam's mission may be summarized as follows:

—TALLEST

(Continued From Page 1)

1. To provide flood control.
 2. To furnish an adequate supply for irrigation and domestic use.
 3. To provide silt control.
 4. To improve navigation on the river below Black Canyon.
 5. To create a new recreational area.
 6. To permit the generation of power, the sale of which will repay the cost of the project.
- Boulder dam was authorized in 1928, when both houses of congress passed and President Coolidge signed the Boulder Canyon Project Act.

Began in 1931

Work was started March 11, 1931 the first concrete was poured June 6, 1933 the storage of water commenced on February 1, 1935, and the last concrete placed in the dam on May 29 of the same year.

More than a year ago, although work was not yet completed, the gates of the diversion tunnels were closed to catch and store the flood water in Lake Mead, behind the dam, to prevent a disastrous flood and later to prevent a drought in the irrigated valleys along the lower Colorado, where crop losses in 1934 totaled \$10,000,000.

Lake Mead, extending upstream from Boulder for 115 miles, has a shore line of 550 miles, and a water surface area of 227 square miles. It is the largest artificial body of water in the world.

Power Is Secondary

Although the generation of power at Boulder dam is only incidental to the primary purposes of controlling floods and storing water during periods of high discharge to be released during periods of low flow, returns from sale of power are expected to repay the cost of the project. The federal government will not sell the power generated at Boulder dam, but will dispose of the falling water.

—See Tallest—Page 6—

The World Independent. Walsenburg, Colorado. Friday, March 6, 1936. Page 1.



Here are the details from the image above as shown in the article:

- Height of dam: 727'
- Thickness at top: 45'
- Thickness at base: 660'
- Amount of concrete: 4,364,903 yards³

These are the lake's specs once completely full.

- Depth of Lake Mead: 590'
- Length of reservoir: 115 miles
- Length of shoreline: 550 miles.

The Colorado Statesman. Denver, Colorado. Saturday, January 20, 1923. Page 6.

SOME HISTORY OF LAKE MEAD

LAKE MEAD

The world's largest artificial lake—that formed by construction of Boulder Dam on the Colorado River—recently officially was named "Lake Mead," honoring the late Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, who supervised the construction of the dam and first envisioned the lake as a new playground dedicated to the benefit of the people of the nation.

Lake Mead began forming February 1, 1935, when the gates of the diversion tunnels at Boulder Dam were closed. It caught the spring flood on the Colorado River last year, and today contains approximately 4,000,000 acre-feet of water, being more than eighty-two miles long.

At capacity, Lake Mead will reach 115 miles up the Colorado River, through Boulder Canyon, Virgin Canyon, Iceberg and Travertine Canyons, and into the lower end of Grand Canyon. It will broaden to a maximum distance of forty miles. It then will contain 30,500,000 acre-feet of water, or about 80,000 gallons for every person in the United States, and will cover 146,500 acres or 229 square miles.

This report states that the initial filling of Lake Mead was at 4,000,000 acre-feet of water as of February 1, 1936.

American Cattle Producer. February 1936. Page 33.

LAKE MEAD SPREADING OUT

Lake Mead, created in the canyons of the Colorado River by Boulder Dam and already the largest man-made body of water in the world, has doubled its size in two months. It now contains 7,000,000 acre feet of water.

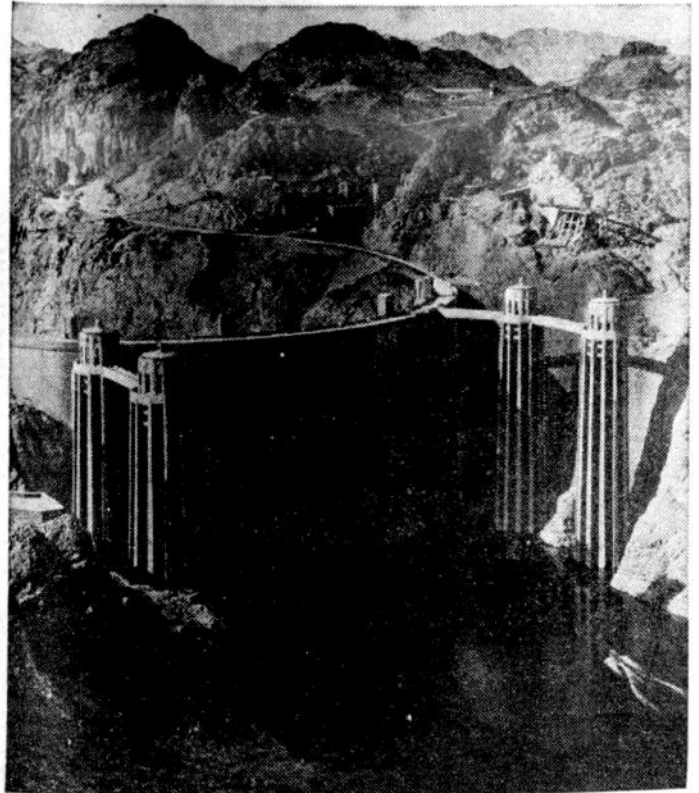
Seven million acre feet of water is 2,287,000,000,000 gallons—sufficient to supply all the needs of a city the size of Chicago for fifteen years.

The Colorado River has not yet reached its peak flow for the season, but on June 4 it released 127,000 acre feet in Lake Mead, while 19,000 acre feet were being diverted past Boulder Dam to supply the needs of irrigators downstream.

The depth of the new lake has been increasing about one foot a day and has now reached a total of 344 feet near the dam. The lake was 91 miles long on June 4, extending into the extreme lower portion of Grand Canyon.

This report states that the initial filling of Lake Mead was at 7,000,000 acre-feet of water as of June 1, 1936. This is 3 million more acre-feet in four months.

American Cattle Producer. June 1936. Page 24.



More than a hundred privately owned boats, one of them carrying 40 passengers, cruise on Lake Mead, created in the middle of the desert above Boulder dam.

I like this photo that was included in a newspaper article (not specifically about Boulder Dam, however) because it shows just how long the four turbine towers are. Note that the towers are along the sides of the once canyon walls and that the center of the lake which is shaped much like a V is much deeper. The white spot in the lower corner is a boat.

Surface Creek Champion. Thursday, March 4, 1937. Page 7.

Once the dam caused the canyon to fill up with water, the "colossal engineering project" became a major attraction for a road trip! In this advertisement, the Union Pacific Railroad promoted Boulder Dam as a side

venture tour from Las Vegas, "an easy 29 mile motor side trip... for as little as \$4.65"! (That translates to about \$85 prior to the recent inflation.) The train must have stayed in the depot long enough for the tours to be possible.

Longmont Times-Call. Tuesday, December 15, 1936. Page 5.

See Boulder Dam and Lake Mead

ENROUTE TO OR FROM

California



Enjoy

● This colossal engineering project and the "largest man made lake in the world" can be visited on an easy 29-mile motor side trip from Las Vegas, Nev. Ask about low-cost, all-expense tours between trains for as little as \$4.65.

Speed with safety—Air-conditioned comfort—Smart travel economies—in Union Pacific's "pace-setting" trains to all the West. Take advantage this year of

LOWEST WINTER FARES!

Ask your Union Pacific Agent for full particulars about travel anywhere.



SOME HISTORY OF LAKE MEAD

Until late 2010, crossing over the dam from Arizona was the only direct way to Las Vegas, though other highways went out of the way but would circle back around to Las Vegas. Since the late

1990s, I have been over the Hoover Dam several times. I think the first time was in 1999 after I had gotten my first truck. However, those first few times I did not get any photos. We did not have iPhones, and

most people did not even have cell phones at the time, only those who could afford them. And even then, they had limited range, especially with roaming charges! (I'm glad those days are long gone!) The first

photos I recall taking was with a film camera along with my first digital camera in 2004. I also have photos I took in 2017 when we last stopped by the dam on the way to Las Vegas.

In comparing these two rows of photos taken from the Arizona side, the water level drop over 13 years is quite noticeable by looking at the white mineral ring on the rocks and by looking at the turbine towers of the dam.

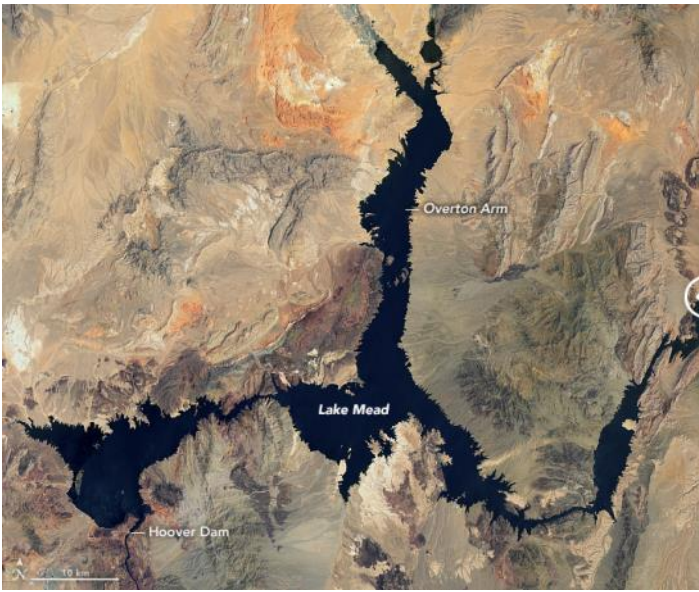


I took these photos are with a film camera taken in June of 2004.



I took these photos are with a digital camera taken in March of 2017.

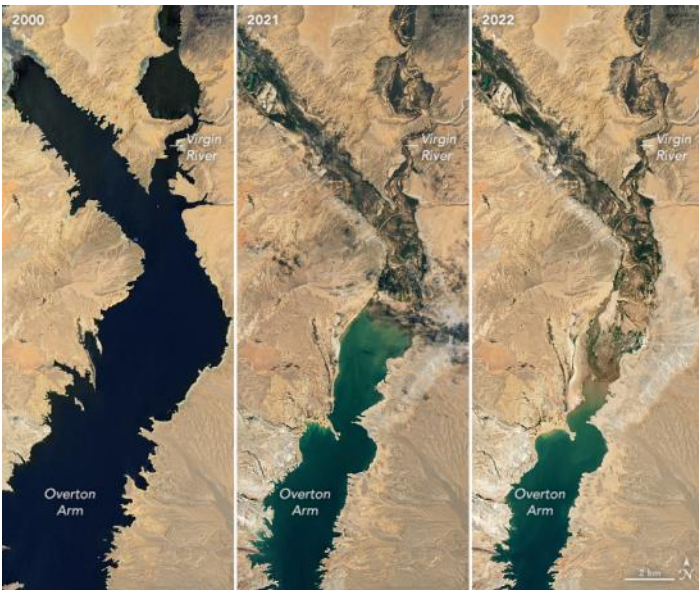
SOME HISTORY OF LAKE MEAD



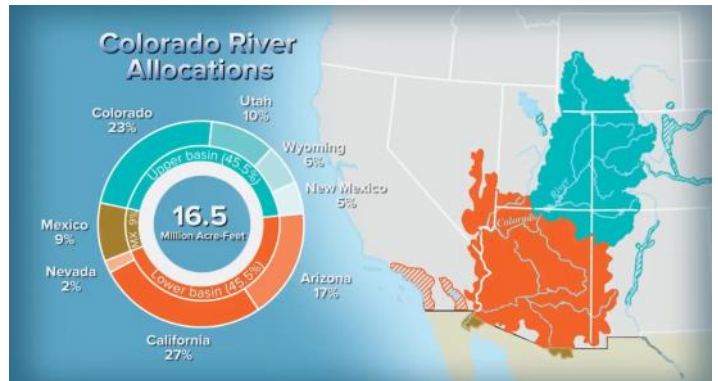
Lake Mead in July 6, 2000.



Lake Mead in July 3, 2022.



Overton Arm of Lake Mead in 2000, 2021, and 2022.



The water allocations of the Colorado River is divided into three main sections. Two small parts of Mexico receive 9%, while the remainder is split in half between the Upper Basin and the Lower Basin, each getting 45.5% of water. However, the individual states receive widely

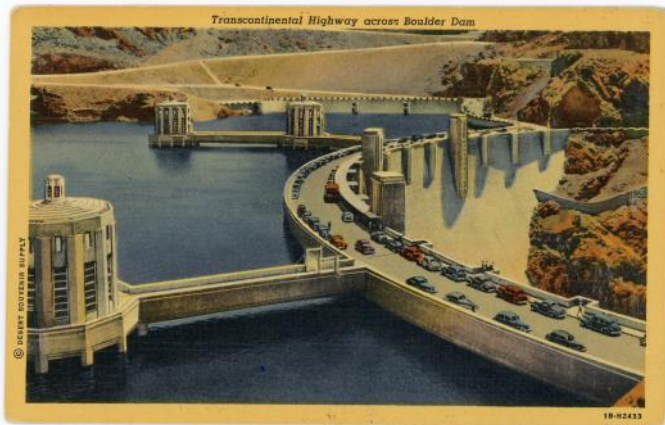
varying percentages:
 Upper
 23% Colorado
 10% Utah
 6% Wyoming
 5% New Mexico
 Lower
 27% California
 17% Arizona
 2% Nevada
 Colorado River dumps into Gulf of California.



Chart showing the water levels from 2000 through June 2022. The lowest the water level got was just over 1040 MSL in late July 2022. The levels have since wavered between 1043 and 1046 MSL and currently hovering around 1045 MSL. The highest and only time the water level reached full capacity, 1225, was on July 24, 1983. It had never reached that point since.

SOME HISTORY OF LAKE MEAD

Postcards from my personal collection.



Transcontinental Highway across Boulder Dam



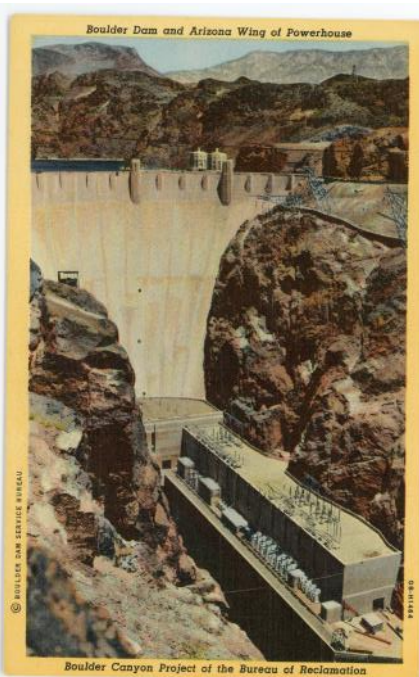
Boulder Dam Powerhouse—Nevada Wing



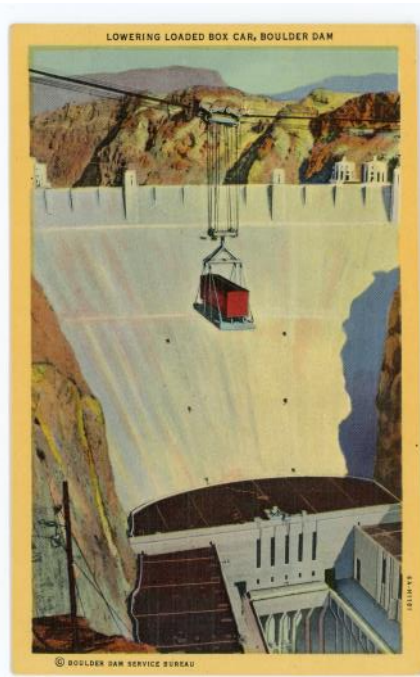
Boulder Dam and Black Canyon Spillway in Foreground



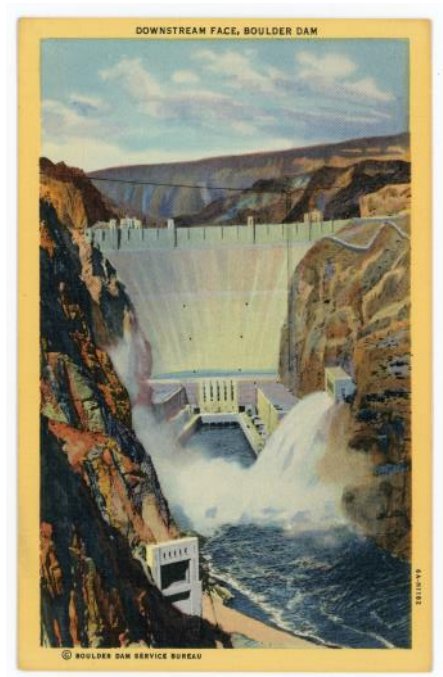
Sunset at Boulder Dam



Boulder Dam and Arizona Wing of Powerhouse



Lowering Loaded Box Car, Boulder Dam



Downstream Face, Boulder Dam

PROHIBITION PICKINGS

Prohibition in the United States at the national level is a period where alcohol was made illegal to sell and purchase. While it was more complicated than that, this is the basic gist of it. It took effect on January 16, 1920 after the passage of the 18th Constitutional amendment by the Volstead Act and ended on December 5, 1933 with the repeal of the 18th amendment by the 21st Constitutional amendment.

While the ideas and the concepts of prohibition might seem like a good idea, even Biblical in nature, it frankly was a terrible idea! What made it worse was the influence and control of the law by Wayne

Wheeler and others. While there is not enough room in this writing to explain what he did, he was the driving force behind making prohibition law with the passing of the Volstead Act, named after Judiciary Chairman Andrew Volstead of Minnesota. Wheeler was heavily involved in its writing!

Making alcohol completely illegal only drove people to want to do it more, even gratuitously, without restrictions! The gratuitous nature of the Prohibition period is what made it so glamorous and naughty, but also what eventually caused its demise! In addition, with how the law was written, people

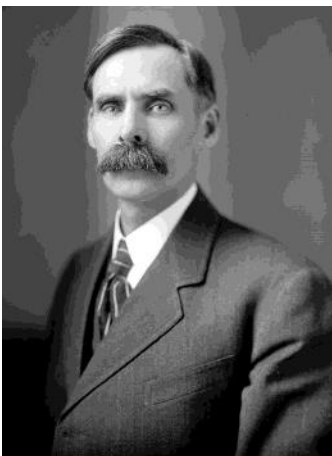
found lots of loopholes to exploit the system! The few exceptions to the law were to account for doctors prescribing alcohol for medicinal uses as well as for religious authorities (priests, ministers, rabbis) for use in religious services.

Eventually, other companies that were previously involved with the manufacture of alcohol, especially wine, found a way to exploit the law legally! Two particular companies created a unique product by the late 20s that proved legal even though it only lasted for a few short years.

Fruit Industries Limited, which was a front of the California Vineyardist

Association (CVA), created a product called Vine-Glo in 1929. It was a concentrated brick of dehydrated grape juice that just needed dissolving in water to use. *Vino Sano* Company was another company that made similar grape bricks. The bricks gave instructions of how to prepare the drink. They usually state to dissolve the brick in a quantity of water. However, the instructions were clear what to do to prevent fermenting of the juice such as with the ad shown below:

If not consumed soon, this grape juice will of course ferment and to prevent fermentation, Benzoate of Soda may be added or the juice be kept in the refrigerator.



*Andrew Volstead
Judiciary Chairman of
Minnesota
[What about that 'stache!]*



*Wayne Wheeler
Executive Director
Anti-Saloon League (ASL)
1904-1927?*

GRAPE JUICE

Unfermented and Non-Alcoholic. Different

Imported Natural Not Synthetic Flavors Like
Muscatel, Rhine, Riesling, \$1.25 per gal.
Sherry, Port, Burgundy, \$1.75 per gal.

If not consumed soon, this grape juice will of course ferment and to prevent fermentation, Benzoate of Soda may be added or the juice be kept in the refrigerator.

VINO SANO CO., 237 Ninth Street.
Manufacturers of the famous *California Grape Brick*

From Peter Morwood Tumblr post

PROHIBITION PICKINGS

Delicious Refreshing
Healthful Invigorating

VINO SANO CO.
251 CALIFORNIA STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIF.
MANUFACTURERS OF CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRICKS

ONE GRAPE BRICK DISSOLVED
in one gallon of plain water produces the most
delicious unfermented non-alcoholic

GRAPE JUICE

With that tasty flavor of either
SHERRY, ZINFANDEL
PORT, MUSCATEL, etc.

FOR SALE HERE

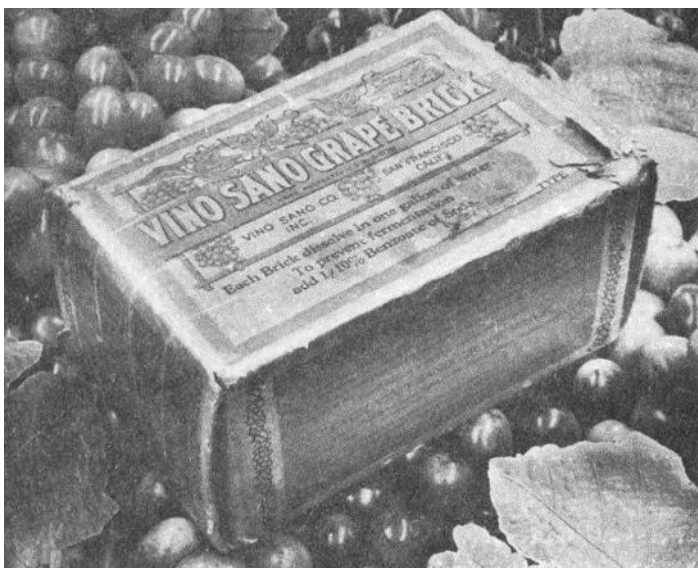
VINO SANO
CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRICKS
\$1.25 per Brick or Gallon
Flavors and Directions
on Each Package

From Wine History Project of San Luis Obispo County

Vine Glo
T.M. REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CALIFORNIA

25

From California Historical Society



From Mary Miley's Roaring Twenties

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN WANTED

SUCCESS For the hustler guaranteed, selling **Vino Sano Grape Bricks, Wine Bricks, Orange Bricks.** Each brick equals one gallon juice, retailing \$1.25 each, allowing 100% profit and more. Sold all flavors: port, sherry, burgundy, champagne, orange, lemon, etc. Take orders, give service, build a route. Prospects: Every home, hospital, physician, roadstand, barbecue, auto-camp, grocer, druggist, soft drink soda fountain, etc. Avoid imitations flooding certain districts. **Vino Sano** written up all over nation, 10 years in existence. Legality twice established in Federal courts. Apply: **Vino Sano Co., Dept. S-251, San Francisco, Calif.**

TYPE
VINO SANO GRAPE BRICKS
WITH PORT, SHERRY, RHINE, BURGUNDY ETC. FLAVORS
EACH BRICK DISSOLVED IN GALLON OF WATER, PRODUCES
GALLON OF UNFERMENTED, NON-ALCOHOLIC PUNCH JUICE.
TO PREVENT FERMENTATION ADD 1-10% BENZOATE OF SODA.
DISTINCTIVE PRODUCTS CO.
WEST 43RD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

"Each brick dissolved in a gallon of water, produces [a] gallon of unfermented, nonalcoholic punch juice. To prevent fermentation, add 1-10% benzoate of soda."

From Peter Morwood Tumblr post

Recipes for Vino Sano Grape Juice

(a) PORT, SHERRY OR ANGELICA TYPE

Dissolve one **Vino Sano Grape Brick** in one gallon of water, and add **two** pounds of sugar (preferably corn sugar).

(b) RHINE, MUSCAT OR BURGUNDY TYPE

Dissolve one **Vino Sano Grape Brick** in one gallon of water, and add **one** pound of sugar (preferably corn sugar). *Then add one small teaspoon full of U. S. P. benzoate of soda to prevent fermentation.*

You must also avoid the use of any kind of yeast, raisins, etc., otherwise fermentation sets in.

Pour liquid into a clean demijohn and let it stand in a warm place for about three weeks until it becomes clear. Keep dust out by placing a small wad of loose cotton in neck of demijohn. Air is the greatest enemy to grape juice.

Shown in red:

*Then add one small teaspoon full of
"U.S.P benzoate of soda to prevent fermentation.*

*You must also avoid the use of any kind of yeast, raisins, etc.,
otherwise fermentation sets in."*

From Peter Morwood Tumblr post

*This ad shows that the **Vino Sano** fruit bricks retail for \$1.25.
Mary Miley's Roaring Twenties*

VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE

Chicago was the city of two rival gangs during Prohibition bootlegging of the 1920s. The North Side gang ruled by George "Bugs" Moran was in bitter competition with Alphonse "Snorky" Capone who ruled over the Chicago Outfit. Capone was often referred to as Scarface because of three large scars he received from his time living in New York, but he hated that name. Moran and Capone each wanted sole control of smuggling and trafficking operations in Chicago and had various encounters with each other. However, the biggest series of encounters were when some of Moran's gang drove past a hotel where Capone and his

associates were having lunch and peppered the building with over a thousand bullets. But a \$50,000 bounty on Capone's head ultimately led to Capone ordering for Moran's gang to be "eliminated". Moran was expecting a delivery of bootlegged whiskey at his headquarters, a garage located on 2122 N Clark Street, on February 14, 1929. Four men dressed as police officers raided the headquarters and lined up the seven members and associates of Moran's gang against the brick wall facing the wall. In the most shocking turn of events, the "cops" shot dead all seven of the men. Moran was running late and saw what he thought were the police raiding the building, so

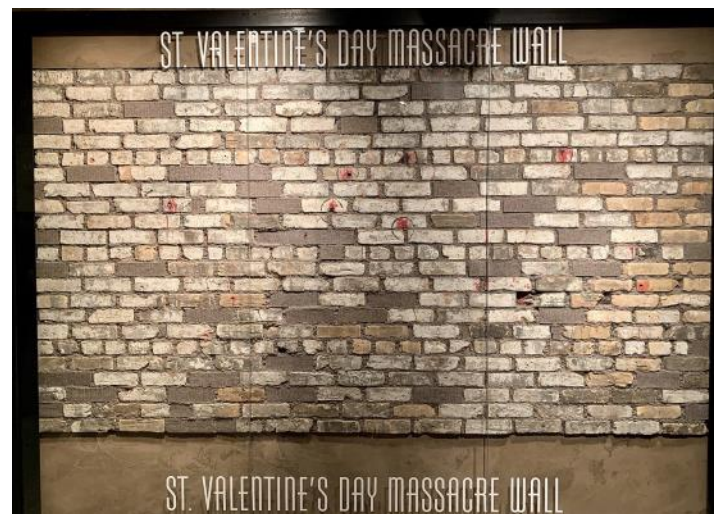
he waited outside to avoid being arrested, so he thought. Oddly, no one was ever prosecuted for the crime though many suspected of but not being able to trace it to Capone. The only remaining witness was a dog named Highball, who was apparently so traumatized by the massacre that police had to put down the dog. This massacre was the last major conflict between Moran and Capone in that Moran's best men were killed preventing him from holding control of the territory, and Capone was arrested for other reasons later in 1929. He was convicted later for tax evasion in 1931.

He was in different prisons, including Alcatraz, from 1932 until his release late in 1939. By the spring of 1940, he went to his mansion in Palm Island, Florida until his death on January 25, 1947. Moran was jailed in 1946 but died in 1957 at the Leavenworth Federal Prison. The garage where the Saint Valentine's Day massacre occurred was set to be torn down in 1967, but a man named George Patey first rescued some of the bricks of the wall where the men were lined up against. These bricks are reassembled and on display at The Mob Museum in Las Vegas.

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/the-st-valentines-day-massacre>
<https://thembmuseum.org/exhibits/massacre-wall>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Capone



The only remaining witness was this dog named Highball.



The reassembled wall where the massacre took place is on display at The Mob Museum in downtown Las Vegas.

AL'S SOUP KITCHEN

The stock market had a severe crash on “Black Monday”, October 28, 1929. What happened next plunged the United States, and indeed the entire world, into a Great Depression. Not long after, the Roaring 20s came to a screeching halt! Undoubtedly, the hardest hit places were the larger cities, but its effects were felt most everywhere. As one means to provide at least a little relief, soup kitchens, previously referred to as breadlines, helped to feed the many unemployed and troubled people who were suddenly impacted after the stock market crash. One such soup kitchen was by Public Enemy Number One, Alphonse Capone. After the Saint Valentine’s Day Massacre and some other minor arrests, trials, and convictions in 1929 and 1930, Capone

was in image repair mode to help his reputation—at least until he was convicted of tax evasion later in 1931 and sent to prison in 1932. Capone opened a soup kitchen in 1930 located at 935 South State Street in Chicago where he offered “Free Soup Coffee & Doughnuts for the Unemployed”, as shown on the banner above the doors, serving breakfast, lunch, and dinner to an average of 2200 people daily. He had a policy that “no second helpings were denied... no questions were asked... no one was asked to prove their need”. In many ways, Capone was like a modern day Robin Hood despite his illegal activities through the Roaring 20s. The building was torn down in the 1950s and currently exists as a parking lot.

Three photos showing the outside and the inside of Capone’s soup kitchen in 1931 where people can get soup, coffee, and doughnuts.



**UNEMPLOYED FLOCK
TO SOUP KITCHEN
RUN BY 'AL' CAPONE**
Between 2,100 and 2,800
Jobless Given 3 Meals Daily
for Past 3 Weeks.

**Uses Profit
of Gambling
to Aid Needy**
Capone Soup Kitchen
Is Feeding
Crowds.

Two small ads supporting Capone’s public giving.

<https://rarehistoricalphotos.com/al-capones-soup-kitchen-great-depression-chicago-1931>
<https://www.history.com/news/al-capone-great-depression-soup-kitchen>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soup_kitchen

AUTOMOBILES OF THE 1920s

From my personal collection of vintage photographs, I present to you automobiles of the 1920s! (More later.)

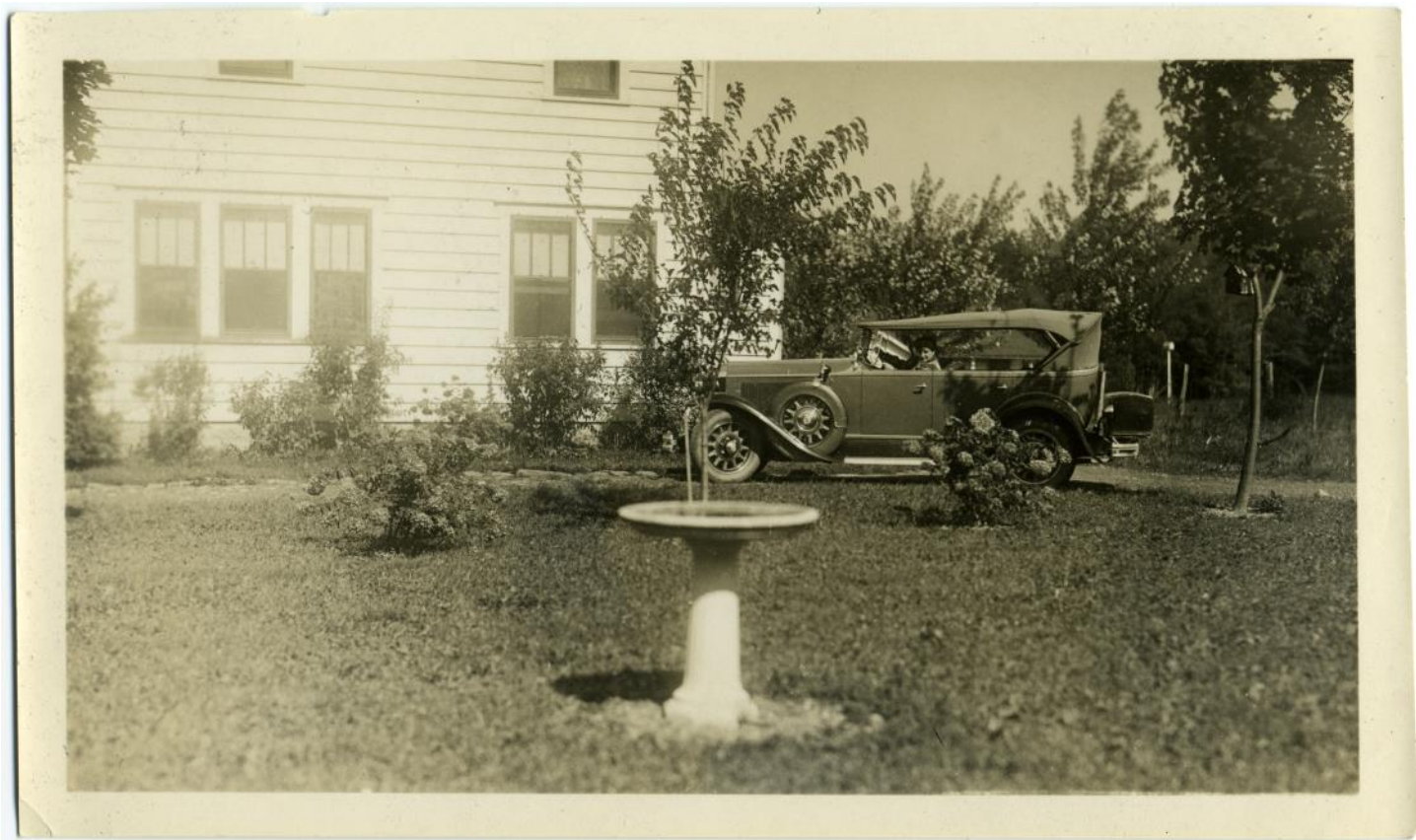


"Brazil Ranch, May 30, 1925"



Take a look on page 7 of the March 2020 journal for more info about this photo.

AUTOMOBILES OF THE 1920s



[No additional information known about this photo.]



These are two of nine photos of the same car with the same people in the photos



Yep! Even a hundred years ago!

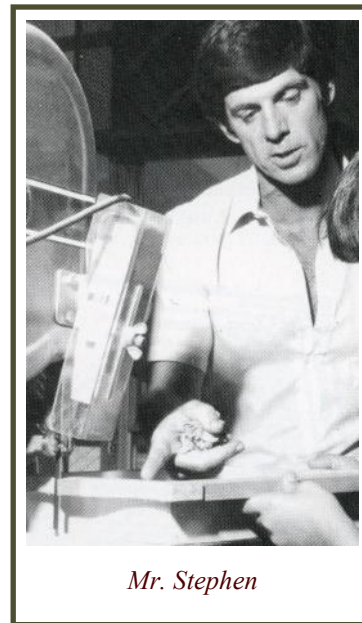
REMEMBERING SHOP CLASSES

When one thinks of shop class, one usually defaults to thinking of welding or mechanics, especially in Texas. However, none of these refer to what I had as shop classes while I was in junior high and senior high.

The earliest shop class I remember was while I was in South Miami Junior High. I had finished 6th grade that spring at Emerson Elementary, and it was in my first year in junior high, 7th grade, in the fall of 1985. I had a graphics class taught by Mr. Bernstein. This was basically a graphic arts class, which was very different from the fine arts classes. The earliest projects were small mechanical drawings of shapes showing front, side, and top views along with an isometric view, each in a quadrant. We drew these with pencils, rulers, and stencils on small green sheets of paper. Later in the year, we did several silkscreening projects, using green or orange lacquer film, to print posters, bumper stickers, a tshirt, etc. I know we did some other projects that I don't recall. We started the

year with a materials card that deducted the costs of paper, erasers, eraser shields, pencils, lacquer film, etc. that we got from the supply closet through the year. The only money involved was in getting the card at the start of the school year.

In the summer or fall of 1988, I had an evening woodshop class that was technically part of adult enrichment education. And quite frankly, I don't think I even registered for the class but just asked the teacher if I could show up and work on projects! The class was also at South Miami Junior High, which by this point was designated as an arts magnet school. The teacher was Mr. Stephen, who I had for a PE class a year or two earlier. He was the shop teacher as well as a coach. (Isn't that usually the case with male teachers!) I went a few times when I was able to get a ride there, enough times to make several small wood projects including a cutting board, bookends, and something else that I don't recall. These were similar projects to what the junior high



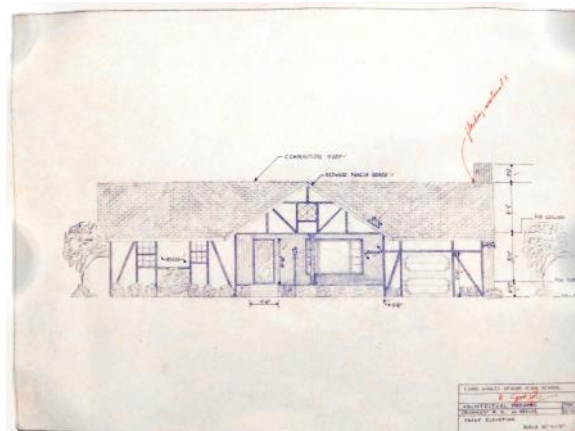
Mr. Stephen

woodshop students made, while the adults worked on various personal projects they wanted.

Then the next shop class I took was while I went to Coral Gables Senior High starting in the fall of 1988. Among my other classes, I took an architectural drawing class. This was the kind of class that used elaborate drafting tables for drawing architectural style

drawings, mostly residential floorplans and elevations. I do not recall my teacher's name, but he was very kind to me, and he generally gave me good grades even if the drawings could be just a little better. These drawings were on much larger sheets of translucent paper that took longer to produce. We had the same type of supply closet, more like a cage, where we would buy materials using a similar materials card. By mid February of 1989, less than six months from when I started, circumstances—or more like strong pressures—from several directions caused me to move with Mom from Miami to Jacksonville. From there, I would continue high school in Jacksonville.

The closest high school to where I was living, which was in my

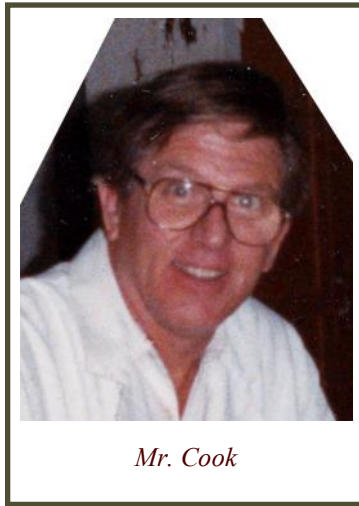


Elevation drawing, 12.13.1988.

REMEMBERING SHOP CLASSES

grandmother's house, was Robert E. Lee Senior High. This was the same high school my Mom attended in the mid 1960s, roughly 25 years earlier. I had a different arrangement of classes, but I did keep the architectural drawing class. However, I had a very different type of teacher, Mr. Cook, who had a very different idea of what "good" drawings were! He was particularly a stickler about the "correct" way to draw lettering! Needless to say, I did not like him nearly as much as I liked my previous high school teacher! He was also a rather aggressive person. The class was in a separate building behind the main school building, generally referred to as the shop building. There were two rooms as I recall where one room was the drafting class while the other room was the wood shop, along with offices and storage.

For my junior and senior years, fall 1989 through spring 1991, I took the woodshop class, both as full year electives, because the architectural drawing class was no longer offered. My teacher was

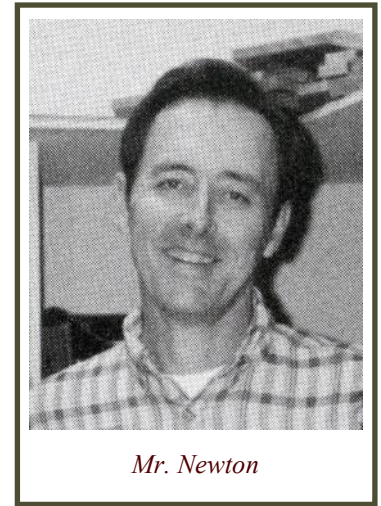


Mr. Cook

Mr. Newton, who had already been teaching there since the 1970s. The basis of the class was to do one project from start to finish, from raw wood to adding final hardware. We had a choice of what project we wanted to build, usually some type of furniture. My project during my junior year was a checkerboard table with a turned center post and three legs made from Honduras mahogany with maple and walnut for the squares. It looked very nice but was very top heavy. Years later, the legs of the table collapsed from the weight. However, I still have the entire project including the broken pieces. My project during my senior year was a Queen Anne writing desk also made of Honduras mahogany. The desk featured

cubbies along the top and several drawers with dovetails. All four legs featured the characteristic curved legs of the Queen Anne Style. I purposely took a board and split it along its thickness to create a bookend effect with the grain for the cubby inset.

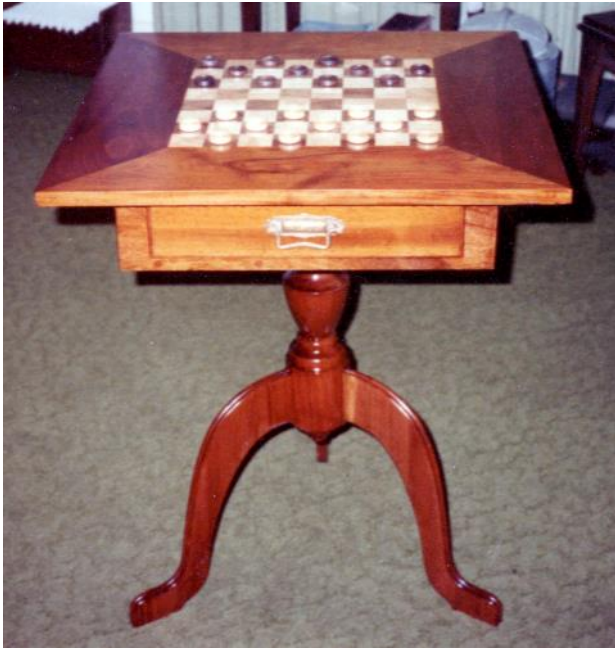
The shop was decked out with about every piece of equipment you could ever want or need! It was a wonderful shop in an old out building, probably built in the 40s or maybe early 50s, later from the main school building, which was dedicated in 1928. The shop had high ceilings with a wall of windows on the two opposite ends that made the interior very well lit even when the lights were off. It was a wonderful place for a wood shop. As for the equipment, we had literally every possible thing we could ever need or want to make any kind of woodworking project. The shop had a tablesaw, two joiners, a radial arm saw, a large surfacer, a spindle sander, two bandsaws, a drill press, two lathes, and a router table,



Mr. Newton

besides various hand tools, manual and electric. The shop was outfitted with a central dust collecting system, a central electric shut off for emergencies, several rooms for storage, and a spray room with suction for finishing. The equipment was at one end of the room while large wood tables with vices and lockers underneath were at the other end. The projects were generally finished with sprayed lacquer. After the other half of the building was torn down, the entire building became the woodshop, with what part that was left from the drafting room becoming wood storage. Apparently, the building still existed until the summer of 2010 when it was torn down for other purposes. The woodshop class likely ended after that if not before then.

REMEMBERING SHOP CLASSES



Checkerboard table made in junior year, completed in 1990.



Here is the fully finished desk about six month later in 1991.



Here is my desk in its raw wood form before staining and finishing. You can see the woodshop in the background.

TALBOT TALES

The very local publication called Talbot Tales that my Mom made in August and September of 1959 only included three issues that I have found. I did happen to find one specific topic in all three issues that I found amusing. See if you agree with me!

That there are as many as four homes in the 1300 block of Talbot avenue that have reported trouble with their TV sets; this is practically a catastrophe!!!!

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Talbot Tales. August 27, 1959. Page 3.

That the TV condition of the local neighborhood is not too much better?

That the TV condition of the local neighborhood is not too much better?

Talbot Tales. September 10, 1959. Page 3.

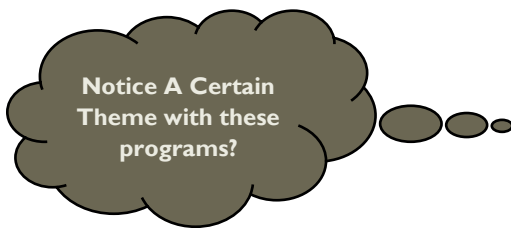
The "TTT" is still prevalent in our block...if you are wondering what the abbreviation stands for, try "Talbot Television Trouble"..isn't it a shame that picture tubes cost so much! Now that the better programs have returned to the air, TV is a necessary evil!...one that we all enjoy.

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Talbot Tales. September 24, 1959. Page 2.



1959 RCA Victor CTC-9
Color Television
(Fancy!)



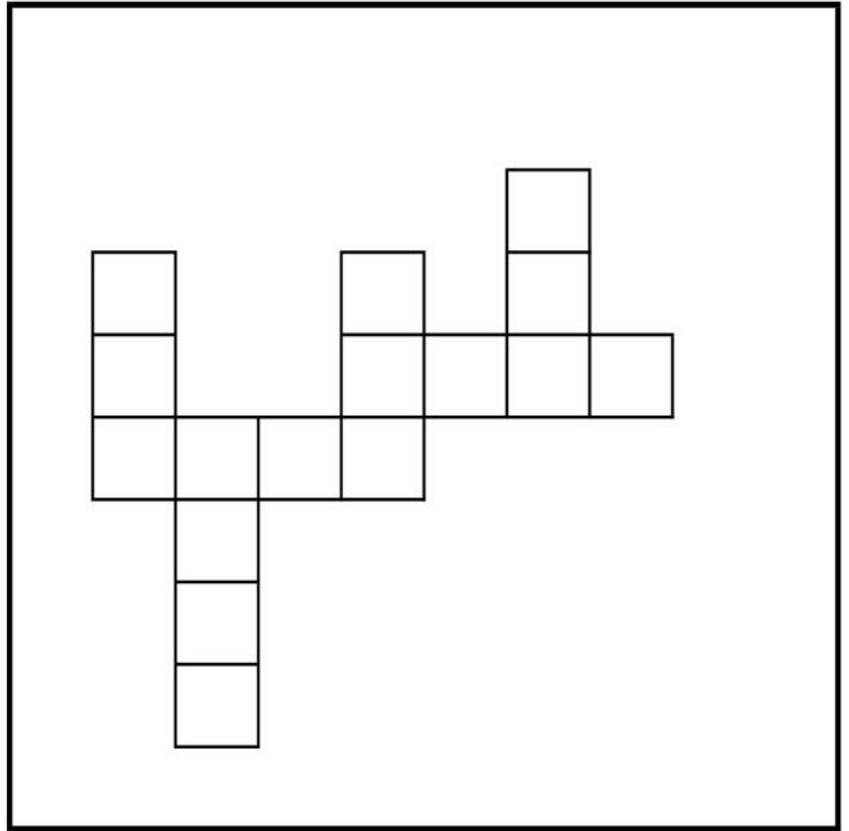
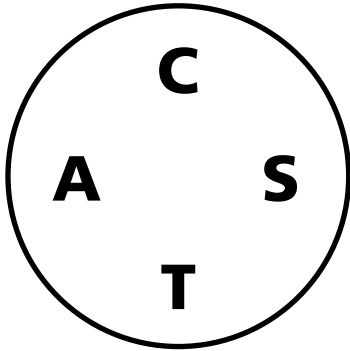
1959-1960 Season TV Programs (Selection)

**New Programs in Fall of 1959*

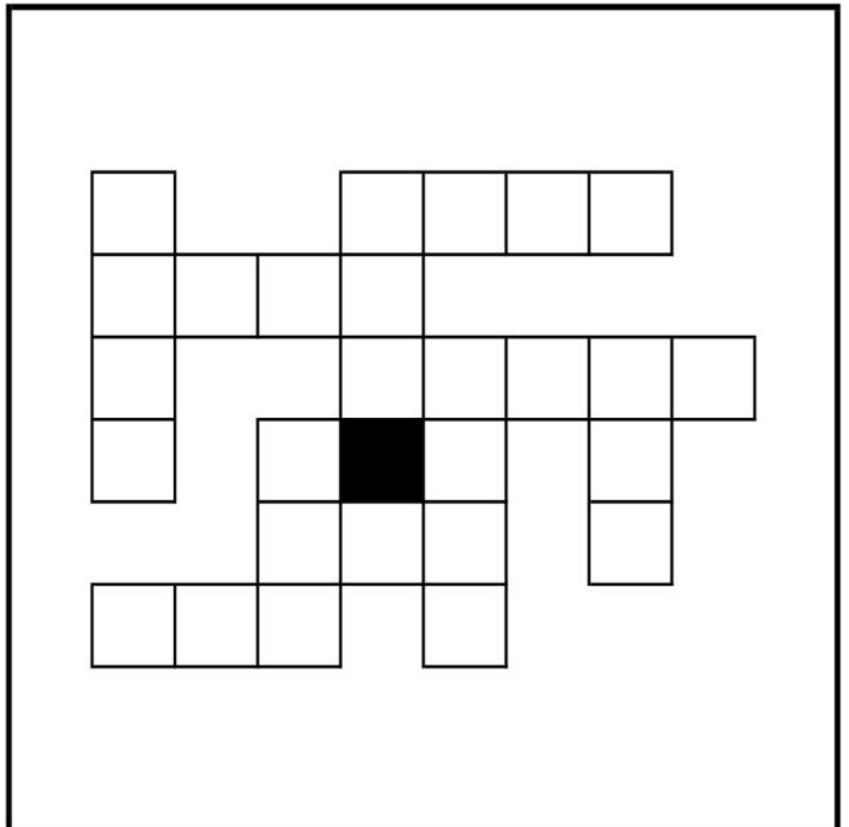
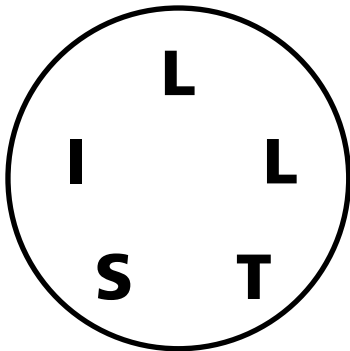
ABC	CBS	NBC
77 Sunset Strip	Alfred Hitchcock Presents	Bonanza
Cheyenne	Dennis The Menace	Laramie
Lawman	Father Knows Best	Overland Trail
Leave It To Beaver	Gunsmoke	Riverboat
Maverick	Have Gun - Will Travel	Wagon Train
The Lawrence Welk Show	Lassie	The Deputy
The Life And Legend of The Real McCoys	Perry Mason	The Ford Show
The Rifleman	Rawhide	The Perry Como Show
The Untouchables*	The Danny Thomas Show	The Price Is Right
Wyatt Earp	The Ed Sullivan Show	Wichita Town
	The Red Skelton Show	You Bet Your Life
	The Texan	
	The Twilight Zone*	
	Wanted: Dead or Alive*	

WORD WHEEL

Easy Puzzle



Medium Puzzle



VINTAGE COMICS

So It Seems.
SO IT SEEMS.



You never miss the water—
You never miss the water—



—till the—
—till the—



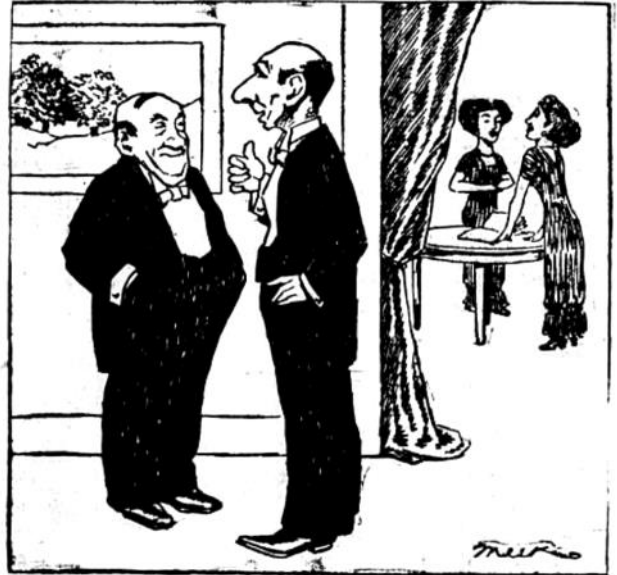
well fund—
Well runs—



—dry.
—dry.

The Herald Democrat. Sunday, March 10, 1901. Page 8.

FUNNY FOIBLES OF FASHION



"Eh, what's all that hilarity in the next room?"
"The girls are laughing at some of the freak styles in an old God-
ex's Ladies' book."

The Pueblo Sun. Monday, September 12, 1910. Page 4.

The Folks Upstairs



The Pueblo Sun. Monday, September 12, 1910. Page 3.

