

Near the tiny village of Rio Chiquito, irrigation of a few small fields brings a note of verdure amid the castle-like erosions of barren land.

The Española Valley, as this area on both sides of the Rio Grande is sometimes called, was once an ancient lake, on whose bed were deposited the fossil-bearing silts which we see today carved into fantastic shapes by wind and rain. The geology of the entire region within sight from Santa Fé is of great interest, for here may be seen the three major ^{examples} ~~methods~~ of mountain-making, the volcanic Jemez Mountains to the west, the uplifted mass of the Sangre de Cristo Range to the east, and the fault, or tilted, formation of the Sandia Mountains to the southwest.

The recent discovery of the oldest dinosaur fossils was made in this region, a few miles up the Chama River.

TB 92 page 112

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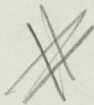
5.1 Lines
 Typical of these Spanish-American villages throughout New Mexico, is the little town of Córdoba, high in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, overlooking the Rio Grande Valley. ~~Here~~ Tucked away from the thoroughfare of modern existence, these simple people live their lives with little thought of the outside world, ~~where~~ ^{land} each family has a ~~little~~ farm, a few sheep and goats, and life has few complications.



To go 14 EP page 113

2 lines / Church of San Pedro
 The folk of Córdoba ~~built their church and~~ conduct their services in the little
 without benefit of clergy, save on rare occasions when a priest comes for
 a special ceremony.

Ti go below page 113



The folk of Colorado build their church and conduct their services
 without benefit of clergy save on rare occasions when a priest comes for
 a special ceremony.

W. *W. H. H. H.* Utter sincerity and simplicity of faith is ardently expressed here.

W. H. H. H. The little church of Cordova, perhaps one hundred and fifty years old, contains many fine examples of primitive, native art, created with a feeling of great reverence, and The Santos, both retablos and bultos, of these Spanish-Americans hold a high place in the folk art of ^{our country} ~~the United States~~.

1 line #

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In a niche^e of a side reredos stands a figure of ^{San Pedro} Saint Peter, carved by a local artisan and dressed by the women of the village.

To go page 114 - bottom of page

An inlaid cross stands in the churchyard at Córdoba. ^{It was} made
by a famous woodcarver, Jose María Dolores Lopez, for himself.
He lies beneath it now, and the tradition of his carving is
carried on by his son.



Trigo on page 116

2) With only a pen knife for a carving tool, George Lopez is developing a style of his own, producing many saints (for church and home) carved from native ~~woods~~ of cottonwood and cedar,

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8/7

[From orchards along the Rio Grande, baskets of luscious apples, peaches, and apricots are offered for sale by children at roadside stands.

~~11~~

To go on page 118

Spring comes to ^a ~~this~~ mountain village, where every little house
has a few fruit trees in bloom.

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4.2
 Sheep raising is an industry ^{throughout} ~~for almost~~ the ~~entire~~ length of the
 Rio Grande. ~~In~~ The Spanish-American ~~country~~, the natives are natural
 shepherds and some large bands of sheep are ^{raised} ~~found~~ in addition to the
 traditional small flocks ~~found~~ on nearly every farm. Here a band,
 pastured in the Valle Grande during the summer, is being driven in for
 shearing.

2 line #

To 90 page 120.
 Top

~~244~~
 Great bags of freshly sheared fleeces pile up on the platform,
 awaiting a truck to haul them to ~~the~~ market in Santa Fe.

~~to go page 120 - bottom of page~~

~~am~~ ☐ In some forest areas, Ponderosa Pines lift their tall trunks above the seedlings.



to go on page 122

[In the mountains, aspen intermingle with spruce and fir throughout the altitudinal belt which is their habitat.

~~11~~
To go page 123

32 para Lines
5.1 lines
Santa Fe, capital of New Spain, Nueva México, the Territory of New Mexico, and now ^{of} the State, has the most resounding history of any city in our country. Ten years before the pilgrims sailed from England, Santa Fe, the farthest outpost of the Spanish Crown, was the one important point in all the West, where for two hundred and fifty years it held its domination.

71 lines
In an old library ^{at one of the colleges} in the University of Cambridge in England, a library now used for historical research, are many of the oldest books in the world — ⁱⁿ books of great size, chained to high ^{desks} ~~tables~~ where the student must stand to read them. There it is interesting to find a sixteenth-century globe of the world. On it colonial cities dot the Atlantic coast of North America, but the western part of the continent is blank — blank, ^{except} ~~but~~ for one lonely spot, Santa Fe, capital of New Spain.

84?
While Saint Augustine rivals Santa Fe in antiquity, Santa Fe has no rival in its ^{historic} colorful past, for it was not only the center of exploration, settlement, and trade, it was also the mecca for all who traveled west of the Mississippi, or north from the City of Mexico. Through its little plaza has passed such a pageant of varied life as has seldom been seen, ^{in America.} First the peaceful Pueblo Indians lived here, hundreds of years ago. Then came romantic Coronado and his band of soldiers, with armor shining and banners waving, riding the first horses ever seen by the astonished Indians. Here came brown-robed Franciscan friars, carrying the Cross to establish the Roman Church. Here came the ox-drawn carretas, slowly laboring through dust and mud with their cumbersome, creaking wooden wheels. Here came feathered and painted nomads, on the war ^{path} against the peaceful Pueblos as well as against the Spanish; here came the fur-capped mountain men with loads of beaver skins packed on burros as the first penetration by the United States began;

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here came the great covered wagons, rolling in amid shouts and cracking whips from their long months of adventure across the buffalo-studded prairies. Here came General Kearney and his blue-coated soldiers, and here came General Sibley with his grey coats, driving out the blue for a short space of time. Here came the cowboy, dashing in on his dust-covered pony, and here came the bad men of the frontier with six-shooters blazing as they momentarily terrorized the populace. And here, after two hundred and sixty-eight turbulent years, came the "iron ^{horse} ~~train~~" as the first puff of black smoke darkened the horizon of the Rio Grande.

11.2
Other cities surpassed Santa Fe in the commerce of the West as the railroads spread their network over the continent, and Santa Fe settled quietly into a life mellowed by its past. Here came archaeologists and other scientists delving into prehistoric times, and here came artists and writers entranced with its background, charm and quiet peace. Suddenly in 1941 came the war and Santa Fe once more ^{sprang} into prominence as the great Laboratories of Los Alamos arose in a secluded spot not far away. Here came scientists of another sort, scientists of many nationalities joined in united effort to split the atom. For three years they worked ^{and} feverishly, untiringly, while Indians, Spanish-Americans, and Anglo-Americans from Santa Fe and the surrounding country were gathered to help with the construction of the gigantic undertaking.

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Two hundred miles south of Santa Fe, in the dim, tense dawn of July 16, 1945, the first atom ^{ic} bomb shattered the desert silence as its towering mushroom cloud of smoke rose over the valley of the Rio Grande.

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in line 15
there have entered
the spring (Springs) it seems to
and it increases the
and the only opinion
- exists! Please
you with it.

El Palacio Real, the Governor's Palace, the oldest public building in the United States, still stands in Santa Fe. During the seventeenth century the buildings were extensive, for here were not only the offices of administration but the *aides*? living quarters of the Governor and many of his aids. Through the halls of the Palacio Real have passed a procession of races and all manner of men. In the colonial days of Spanish occupation, many historic and social events took place within these rooms, now being used for museum purposes to cherish the remains of a life so imbued with adventure and romance. The clink of armor has echoed through the halls as Spanish soldiers stood guard. Señoritas in embroidered gowns and lace mantillas waited in seclusion for caballeros to pay court. Both military and civil government took place within the Governor's Palace during American Frontier days under General Kearny and the Territorial Governors who succeeded.

pal's Along the portal facing the plaza, Indians of today bring their crafts for display and sale to the many tourists who throng the city during the summer season.

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A remarkable piece of eighteenth-century ecclesiastical art is the great stone reredos in the new Church of Cristo Rey, in Santa Fe. It is ^{100%} carved in a native gypsumlike stone, ^{and} frescoed in delicate colors by a group of Mexican Indian craftsmen, who had been brought to Santa Fe. This beautiful reredos was presented in 1760 by Governor Francisco Antonio del Valle and his wife, to the castrense, (the Military Chapel), which used to stand on the south side of the plaza. By the time of the arrival of Archbishop John B. Lamy, in 1855, this Chapel had fallen into decay, though most of the reredos was intact. To augment the funds for the building of the new Cathedral of Saint Francis, Archbishop Lamy sold the remains of the old chapel, removing the reredos to the Parróquia, around which the new Cathedral was being built. Here it may have been used as the high altar, until the completion of the Cathedral, when the Parróquia, then behind the present altar, was used as a small museum. For many years it remained here, seen only by those who knew of its existence.

In commemoration of the Coronado Quatro-Centennial ^{or} in 1940, the Church of Cristo Rey was erected in the Monte Sol section of the city through the efforts of Archbishop Rudolph A. Gerken. Designed in the tradition of the old missions, the new church provides a worthy setting for this magnificent reredos.

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From the crest of La Bajada, overlooking the valley of the Kerespueblos, the river flowing at the foot of the distant mesa is dwarfed to invisibility by the immensity of the view.

Just During the summer, thunderstorms, often of gigantic proportions, sweep across this arid land, drenching momentarily the mountains, desert, and river valley. Gathering first in shallow depressions, the rain water washes away precious top soil as it rushes on to larger arroyos. Often accumulation reaches a depth of several feet as it plunges down the valleys to the Rio Grande. Sometimes one comes upon a rushing arroyo in still, bright sunlight, for the storm has taken place far up in the mountains, and the fallen deluge travels a long distance to ^{join} ~~reach~~ the river. Wherever roads or highways cross such arroyos, travelers are warned not to attempt acrossing while the water is running. Because of the heedless who disregard advice, the toll of life has been heavy, and many a vehicle, horse-drawn as well as automotive, has been carried away by this ~~greatest~~ ^{of} force ~~in~~ nature. Such storms gather quickly, deplete themselves in violence, and as quickly disappear. It is ~~magnificent sight~~ ^{magnificent} thrilling, sometimes terrifying, to watch such a storm sweep over the land.

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fn. (✓) the descent. *Set*

Star
Between the southern end of White Rock Canyon and the junction of ~~the~~ Jemez Creek with the Rio Grande, is a valley about thirty miles long. Here for many centuries have been the homes of Pueblo Indians, and ^{here} today three of the Keres-speaking Pueblos have their towns and farms. First is the Pueblo of Cochiti, then Santo Domingo and San Felipe.

Here may be seen the modern "acequia madre" (mother ditch) as it swings in from the river to irrigate the farms of Santo Domingo, ^{and San Felipe.} Beyond is the extensive lava flow, La Bajada, while above rise the Sangre de Cristo Mountains immediately behind Santa Fe.

In all probability some of the first irrigation ~~ever used~~ with water from the Rio Grande was done in this valley by an ancestor of this Indian from Cochiti, and this very headgate may be centuries old, for the practice^c of irrigation was well understood by the Indian long before the advent of the Spaniards.

XX

7590 page 130

Industries

The third of the Keres pueblos in this valley, San Felipe, is situated on the ~~edge of the river~~ ^{river's edge} beneath the basaltic tableland which extends down the river to Albuquerque and beyond. Both San Felipe and Santo Domingo are extremely conservative pueblos, withdrawing from ~~a~~ modern life so different from their own, and resenting ^{the} intrusion ^{of outsiders, though} by others. There are certain famous ceremonials at both pueblos to which visitors are permitted. The great corn dance at Santo Domingo is a prayer to the sky powers to bring rain for the sun-baked land. The Christmas ceremonial at San Felipe, performed within the beautiful old church following a midnight Mass, is a spectacle the beholder will never forget. This ancient traditional life exists serenely close to our modern world, and the visitor to such ceremonials is struck by the contrast as the Santa Fe ^{Railroads} streamlined "Super-Chief" speeds by close at hand.

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^o
Draught takes its toll in years when little moisture falls,
shrivelling the grasses ^{and} drying up ^{the} waterholes on which pastured stock
depend.

2 line #

To go to page 133

Below San Felipe, the Rio Grande washes the banks of an old ruin of the Tiguex Province, the prehistoric pueblo of Kuaua. Twelve thriving towns were spread in this vicinity in the sixteenth century ¹/_m now they are gone.

start
Francisco Vázquez Coronado, with his lieutenants whose names are also illustrious in the Southwest, left Culiacán, Mexico, in the spring of 1540 to seek the fabled seven cities of Cibola, so glowingly reported by Fray Marcos and the Negro Estevan. Encumbered with heavy supplies and much live stock, the army moved slowly across northern Mexico and southern Arizona. As they approached ^{their goal,} Captain-General Coronado, with Don Pedro de Tovar, Hernando de Alvarado, and ^a group of picked men, pushed on ahead, reaching the first of the seven cities ¹/_m one of the villages of the Zuni Indians ¹/_m on the seventh of July. One can imagine the terror which spread among the Indians at the approach of mounted and accout^ered men, for never had they seen a horse, metal armor, or firearms. Attacking the barricaded village, where they met violent resistance, the general and his soldiers suffered many wounds before the struggle ended as the Indians abandoned their ^{home} village. Finding the food they so badly needed, the Spaniards rested here, seeking peace with the Indians as they awaited the remainder of the army. It was from Zuni that Coronado sent Tovar on an expedition to the north where he found the Hopi villages in the desert. It was Tovar who brought tales of the great canyon, and Coronado sent yet another officer, Don Garcia de Cardenas, who ^{after ing} reached the Grand Canyon, ^{ed} returning with news of a hopeless barrier to the west.

In the middle of September, Coronado started east toward the Rio Grande, entering the valley in the vicinity of Socorro. Proceeding up ^{(the}

Tiwa pueblos,
 river, he came to the "Province of Tiguer" where the Indians greeted him
 with friendliness and welcome. Here ^{probably at Kuana,} the Spaniards settled themselves
 for the winter, comfortably located in the best houses of the pueblo, with
 food plentifully supplied by their hosts. The winter of 1540-41 must have
 been severe, for Coronado's narrator, Casteñada, tells of the river being
 solidly frozen for nearly four months. In reading ^{the narrator's} ~~Casteñada's~~ account, it
 is very evident that the conduct of the Spaniards was far from exemplary,
 and therefore ~~which naturally~~ led to trouble. Following a number of regrettable incidents,
 the Indians resorted to strategy. Having learned of the lust for gold by
 their now unwelcome guests, they told fabulous tales of the land of Quivira,
 far to the east. Lured by these glowing accounts, Coronado and his men, under
 the guidance of a Plains Indian, were led far out into the great prairies,
 as far as Kansas, possibly even to Nebraska. Instead of perishing as the
^{Tiwas} ~~Tiguer~~ had hoped, the Spaniards returned for yet another winter. Finally
 discouraged by their failure to find the wealth of their dreams, Coronado
 and his soldiers returned to Mexico in 1542, and for many years the Indians
 of the Rio Grande were left in peace.

Gal 16
4/10
 ✓ Some good ^{however,} came to the Indians, ^{from this invasion,} ~~however,~~ for it was through Coronado
 that horses and sheep were introduced into this region now called the South-
 west. From these animals have descended the Arabian strains among horses
 still found in New Mexico and Arizona, and the raising of sheep and the use
 of wool among the Indians.

To go pages 134-135

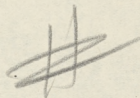
Today, the ruin of Kuaua is known as the Coronado State Monument. It is a ruin of archaeological interest, and though not as spectacular as the ~~Cliff~~ ^{Cliff} ~~Dwellings~~ at Mesa Verde, or the great Communal pueblos at Chaco Canyon National Monument, it is a spot no traveler should pass by. The outstanding feature, uncovered by archaeologists when the ruin was excavated in 1935, was a kiva (ceremonial chamber) with wall paintings. ~~The~~ Careful scientists were able to strip the coatings from the walls, revealing eighty-five layers of plaster, seventeen of them containing murals. While the original paintings are now preserved in the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe, one mural has been faithfully reproduced on the kiva walls for the benefit of visitors to Kuaua.

Within the beautiful Museum, typical of Southwestern architecture, are encased the mute remains, not only of the great Indian culture which once existed here, but ^{also} evidences of the Spanish visitors of the year ^{A.D.} 1540. Across the river, rising to the height of ten thousand feet, are the Sandia Mountains, while to the west stretches a wide expanse of semi-desert.

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[From the crest of the Sandia Mountains, the landscape spreads to magnificent distances down the Valley of the Rio Grande unto the broad horizon.



Albuquerque, "the Duke City," is divided into two parts, old Albuquerque and new. The old city dates back to 1706, when it was founded by the twenty-eighth governor of the Province of New Mexico. Named for the Duke of Alburquerque, Viceroy of New Spain, the city grew in importance as trade routes were developed, and it became a travel center even in its very early years. In Old Albuquerque, stands the church of San Felipe de Neri, built when the city was founded. Grouped about the plaza are many old buildings which still retain much of the charm and atmosphere of days gone by, though ~~restorations have been extensive, destroying the original surfaces.~~

New Albuquerque, "the University City," is the State's metropolis and also the center of its commercial life. Even as of old, it is still a trade route, for through Albuquerque pass ~~the~~ major highways, railways, and airlines. During World War II, the airport ^{attained great} ~~was one of~~ importance, and ~~to day~~ it is a landing field for many airliners on their transcontinental flights.

The Rio Grande flows through the city, bordered by magnificent cottonwood trees, ^S ~~extending~~ ^N for many miles both above the city and below. In the autumn, the river's winding course may be traced by the golden ribbon of foliage against the fawn-colored mesas bordering the valley and ^{the} ~~green~~ ^{or} alfalfa which carpets the fields throughout the region.

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fn (The original spelling.)

set

Paralleling the Rio Grande, from El Paso to Santa Fe, ^{ran} ~~run~~ the Camino Real, the highway over which has passed more than three centuries of traffic. Beginning at Chihuahua, Mexico, the old road ~~by~~ covered a distance of six hundred and sixty miles, much of it over scorching desert. This was a highway so imbued with adventure, battle, historic episode, and all the possible actions of the human race, that few roads can compare with it in its continuous and colorful use. Over this route came many of the earliest explorers, and over it came the long caravan of Oñate with his colonists, soldiers, live ^{stock} and goods. Down it passed the early covered-wagon trains, taking merchandise to Mexico, bringing back other items in exchange.

The Camino Real paralleled the Rio Grande ^{except for a stretch} ~~with the exception of~~ ninety miles where it passed to the east of a low range of hills, following a former bed of the river through a valley, beginning about fifteen miles north of Las Cruces, and ending near the present settlement of San Antonio, near Socorro. This short cut was taken to avoid the many arroyos entering the Rio Grande, ~~which were~~ impossible ^{for} ~~to~~ ^{to cross} wheeled vehicles before the days of modern road building. In this valley the Camino Real was called the Jornada del Muerto, the journey of death, for here there ^{was} ~~is~~ no water except two shallow springs. Unfortunately one of these ^{was} ~~is~~ so full of arsenic that many who drank from it died. Over this merciless ninety-mile stretch of arid, sun-baked desert, struggled the ox-drawn carretas of the Spanish colonists, the fleet-footed ponies of the Apaches, the heavy covered wagons of the pioneer traders, the horse-drawn cannon of the Army, all intent on covering the distance before containers full of precious water were empty. At times the one ^{usable} ~~spring~~ was found dry, and many perished by the way. ~~Here the Apache were wont to~~

146-41

raid^{ed} the caravans, which were too often an easy prey. And Even today, to wander^{ing} out into this desert, in a modern automobile, one can gain some idea of the struggle^{of} such a journey. ~~must have been~~. The heat is intense, the sun pitiless, the dust stifling if it is stirred^{up} as it must have been by the oxen, horses, sheep, and feet of those hardy men and women who trod this valley of death.

At the northern end of the Jornada del Muerto, the valley^{is name} has taken on a new meaning, for it seems an incredible coincidence that here the first atom^{ic} bomb was tested; that here a light so intense that it paled the sun, a heat so great that nothing ever known could be compared to it, that here, in the Jornada del Muerto, a new and terrible means of death was first exploded.

Three years after the atomic era was born, July 16, 1945, the site of the world-shaking test has merged with the landscape, but with a notable difference. The mile-wide radio^{active} area, indicated by three mounds of earth, has been fenced off for safety. Within that area, new growth of a different shade of green, a bluer green, marks the site by its color as well as by its more abundant growth. Does not this remarkable stimulation pressage future hope that atomic energy directed into constructive channels may be of unimaginable benefit to the world in the years to come?

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said the caravans which were too often an easy prey. Even today, to
wander out into this desert, in a modern automobile, one can gain some
idea of the struggle such a journey must have been. The heat is intense,
the sun pitiless, and dust swirling if it is stirred up as it must have
been by the oxen, horses, sheep, and feet of those hardy men and women who
tried this valley of death.

At the northern end of the Horns del Cuervo, the valley was taken
on a new meaning for it seems an incredible coincidence that here the
first atom bomb was tested; that there is light so intense that it paled
the sun, a heat so that nothing ever known could be compared to it,
that here in the Horns del Cuervo, a new and terrible means of death
was first exploded.

line 22 page 166 -

Have been corrected on word order.

Original

"so full of arsenic
- died who drank from it."

that many
who in the
letter 7

Traveling through miles of semi-desert country, where tributaries are dry washes except for flash floods following thunderstorms, the Rio Grande moves toward its ^{largest} ~~first~~ great dam.

Every year, during the spring runoff, the river reaches flood stage in varying degrees when melted snow-water ^{rushes} ~~runs~~ down ^{the river} ~~these~~ ~~dry canyons~~.

Denuded of its protective covering through man's abuse, the top soil of the land washes down the river, leaving impoverished land behind. Through destruction of timbered areas, and by killing off nature's soil-binding grasses, both by plowing up the land and by overgrazing the ranges, men create deserts and destroy the means by which they live.

As the river reaches the present town of Socorro, the landscape makes a definite change and the feel of the approach to the southern climate is in the air. To the west lie timbered mountain ranges where rich deposits of silver have been found and where some of New Mexico's finest stock-raising country extends back into the mountains.

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After the Rio Grande leaves the great San Luis Valley in Colorado, it passes through a whole succession of smaller valleys in its steadfast purpose to reach the sea. Agriculture has predominated in each of these, from the days of the prehistoric Indians to the present, with increased acceleration since the occupation of the white man. During the past ninety years, more and more water has been diverted from the river to irrigate additional farming areas, until a point was reached in the 1890's when the need for water storage was manifest. Since that time much controversy has arisen both between the States of Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas, and internationally between Mexico and the United States. This resulted, ~~in~~ in the Mexican Treaty of 1906, whereby the United States guaranteed delivery of sixty thousand acre-feet of water annually to the Mexican canal near El Paso, Texas. To bind this agreement, to ^{mitigate} ~~alleviate~~ the controversy among the states, and to further agricultural development in the valleys both above and below El Paso, the construction of Elephant Butte Dam was undertaken.

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With the dam completed in 1916, a lake over forty miles long was created, with an initial capacity of two million six hundred and thirty-nine thousand acre-feet of water. Through the deposit of silt carried down the river during flood season, this capacity is being continually reduced, and it is now estimated that within one hundred years this huge reservoir will be completely filled with top soil.

During the years of 1936-37, at the instigation of the Internatinnal Boundary Commission, a complete survey was made to ascertain all possible increases to the waters of the Rio Grande wherewith to meet the needs of agricultural expansion. Plans were made for new storage reservoirs in addition to those already built, both in Mexico and the United States.

The shores of Elephant Butte Lake have become a scene of ~~new Mexico~~ recreation with the development of resorts and camp grounds.

Fishing is good, and a fleet of little boats await ^seager anglers; ~~in Elephant Butte~~ bass, catfish and crappie take the place of the brook and rainbow trout ~~of~~ ^{found in} the cold water in the upper portion of the river.

789 on page 145

Below the great dam at Elephant Butte the Rio Grande slows its pace as it wanders between sand hills not unlike ^{these in} the Valley of the Nile. In a few miles it reaches a second reservoir, Lake ~~Caballo~~, a much smaller body of water held by a conversion dam. Below these two storage lakes, the water of the Rio Grande is brought under control to a large extent,† as the growing need for conservation forbids waste and loss.

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As the river enters the ~~Mesilla~~ Valley, the Organ Mountains come into view, and in this wide, verdant valley, surrounded by semi-desert, is some of New Mexico's richest agricultural land.

Through the present controlled use of the river's water by retention in the reservoirs above, the drought season of 1945 found the river bed parched and dry after the need for irrigation was over.

Elephant Butte and ~~Caballo~~ Lakes have fulfilled their designed purpose, during these drought seasons of recent years, by supplying farm lands below the dams with their allotted quantity of water, despite the drought. The capacity of Elephant Butte Lake was severely taxed during this period, but years of normal snowfall at the source of the river, will again refill this storage reservoir.

~~XXXX~~

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