SCHOOL OF EYE EDUCATION
1554-1560 South St. Andrews Place; 2351-2371 West Venice Boulevard
CHC-2020-3290-HCM
ENV-2020-3291-CE

Agenda packet includes:

1. Final Determination Staff Recommendation Report
2. Commission/ Staff Site Inspection Photos—July 30, 2020
3. Categorical Exemption
4. Under Consideration Staff Recommendation Report
5. Historic-Cultural Monument Application

Please click on each document to be directly taken to the corresponding page of the PDF.

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: CHC-2020-3290-HCM
ENV-2020-3291-CE

HEARING DATE: September 3, 2020
TIME: 10:00 AM
PLACE: Teleconference (see agenda for login information)

EXPIRATION DATE: The original expiration date of September 1, 2020 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders*

Location: 1554-1560 South St. Andrews Place; 2351-2371 West Venice Boulevard
Council District: 10 – Wesson
Community Plan Area: South Los Angeles
Area Planning Commission: South Los Angeles
Neighborhood Council: United Neighborhoods of the Historic Arlington Heights, West Adams, and Jefferson Park Communities
Legal Description: The W.G. Nevin Tract, Block 3, Lot 9

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the SCHOOL OF EYE EDUCATION

REQUEST: Declare the property an Historic-Cultural Monument

OWNERS: D and K Con LLC
c/o Yeong Sik Kim
6423 Ivarene Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90068

East-West Outreach, Inc.
1554 South St. Andrews Place
Los Angeles, CA 90019

APPLICANT: Anna Marie Brooks
1109 4th Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90019

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Declare the subject property** an Historic-Cultural Monument per Los Angeles Administrative Code Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.7.

2. **Adopt** the staff report and findings.

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
Director of Planning

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Ken Bernstein, AICP, Principal City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Shannon Ryan, Senior City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Melissa Jones, City Planning Associate
Office of Historic Resources

Attachments: Commission/Staff Site Inspection Photos—July 30, 2020
Historic-Cultural Monument Application

FINDINGS

- The School of Eye Education "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" as an excellent example of a courtyard apartment building designed in the Streamline Moderne architectural style.

CRITERIA

The criterion is the Cultural Heritage Ordinance which defines a historical or cultural monument as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

SUMMARY

The School of Eye Education is a five-unit multi-family courtyard apartment building located at the northeast corner of South St. Andrews Place and Venice Boulevard in South Los Angeles. Designed in the Streamline Moderne architectural style by architect Earl D. Stonerod (1889-1971), the property was built in 1936 for educator and health practitioner Margaret Darst Corbett (1889-1962). Corbett lived and worked at the property until her death in 1962. The subject property continues to be used as offices and residences.

U-shaped in plan, the subject property is of wood-frame construction with stucco cladding and has a flat roof with a red-tile capped parapet. It consists of two one-story wings with a two-story volume arranged around a central courtyard. The primary, west-facing elevation fronts South St. Andrews Place and features bay windows with multi-lite casement windows on each of the one-story volumes, three bay windows with multi-lite casement windows on the upper floor of the two-story volume, and an incised belt course that wraps the building. Each unit has a private entrance accessed from the courtyard that is topped by a half-circle awning. Fenestration consists of single-lite and multi-lite casement windows, multi-lite bay windows, multi-lite casement ribbon windows, and single-lite double-hung windows. There is an ancillary one-story, wood-frame building at the southeast corner of the parcel.

Margaret Darst Corbett was born January 17, 1889 in Boston, Massachusetts. She received her Bachelor of Science from the University of California, Berkeley in 1911, and relocated to Los Angeles with her husband, Daniel, in 1924. After years of seeking medical treatment for Daniel Corbett's worsening blindness, the couple visited ophthalmologist Dr. William Horatio Bates in New York City and found success with his alternative treatments of eye conditions. After her husband passed away in 1930, Corbett dedicated her life to advocating for the Bates Method of vision therapy. She commissioned the subject property as a live/work site, with a commercial studio called the School of Eye Education. In the late 1940s, Corbett was arrested and charged

with practicing medicine and optometry without a license. However, Corbett ultimately won the jury trial, and was subsequently successful in overcoming optometrists and ophthalmologists' efforts to have the teaching of the Bates Method banned in California, which they viewed as a fraud. Over the course of her practice, Corbett had several notable clients, including author Aldous Huxley and actresses Irene Rich and Billie Burke.

Earl D. Stonerod was born March 6, 1889 in Altoona, Pennsylvania and received his architectural education from Carnegie Technical Schools (now Carnegie Mellon University) in Pittsburgh. He designed several residences in Pennsylvania before relocating to Los Angeles in the 1910s, where he worked as a draftsman in the office of Myron Hunt. Stonerod later worked in the office of Walker & Eisen before starting his own practice. He constructed several residences in Los Angeles before moving to Oregon to retire. Stonerod died in 1971 in Roseburg, Oregon at age 82.

The subject property has experienced some alterations that include the construction of an ancillary building, the conversion of a storeroom to a living room, and the addition of some windows in 1945; the demolition of the garage in 1965; restuccoing and balcony repair in 2005; an interior remodel in 2014; and the expansion of one of the bay windows on the upper floor of the two-story volume and window replacements at unknown dates. During the Cultural Heritage Commission site inspection, staff observed additional alterations inclusive of the replacement of the original flooring in some locations, the remodeling of most of the kitchens and bathrooms, and the addition of a red-tile cap to the parapet.

SurveyLA, the citywide historic resources survey, identified the subject property as individually eligible for listing under the national, state, and local designation programs as an excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting high quality of design through distinctive features, and an excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping.

DISCUSSION

The School of Eye Education meets one of the Historic-Cultural Monument criteria.

The subject property "embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction" as an excellent example of a courtyard apartment building designed in the Streamline Moderne architectural style. The U-shaped plan, landscaped central courtyard, and individual units that open directly onto the courtyard, as exhibited by the subject property, are characteristic of 1930s courtyard apartment typology. In addition, the subject property displays the hallmarks of the Streamline Moderne architectural style, including a horizontal orientation, rounded corners, and a flat roof. Other distinctive features include the incised stringcourse, unadorned wall surfaces, and multi-lite steel casement and ribbon windows.

Despite some exterior and interior alterations, the subject property retains a high level of integrity of location, materials, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association to convey its significance.

The applicant argues that the subject property also "exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community" for its association with the School of Eye Education, Margaret Darst Corbett's clinic that disseminated the Bates Method of vision therapy; however, staff do not find that the property meets this criterion. Corbett's

practice, while interesting and unconventional, was not significantly influential on the world of medicine nor the cultural, economic, or social history of Los Angeles.

While the applicant claims that the subject property is "associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, or local history" for its affiliation with Margaret Darst Corbett, Dr. William Horatio Bates, Emily Amanda Bates, Aldous Huxley, and Dr. Humphrey Osmond, staff are unable to make this finding. While her role in operating the School of Eye Education is noteworthy, staff finds that Mrs. Corbett, as well as Emily Bates and Dr. Humphrey Osmond, do not appear to rise to the level of historic personages. Moreover, while Dr. William Bates may be an historic personage, and Aldous Huxley is undeniably an historic personage, their association with the subject property is tenuous. Mrs. Corbett was a pupil of Dr. William Bates; he passed away in 1931, prior to the construction of the subject property, and there is no direct link between him and the School of Eye Education. Furthermore, Huxley was a client of Margaret Darst Corbett's in 1939 and later wrote a book on his experience with the Bates Method, *The Art of Seeing* (1942). However, he notably practiced the method at his private estate in northern Los Angeles County, and his connection to the property at 1554 South St. Andrews Place is not strong enough to convey any significance.

Additionally, the applicant argues that the subject property "represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age" as a work of architect Earl D. Stonerod. However, Stonerod does not appear to rise to the level of being a master architect. While Stonerod worked in the offices of master architects Myron Hunt and Walker & Eisen, his independent practice did not gather critical acclaim for his later residential designs.

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT ("CEQA") FINDINGS

State of California CEQA Guidelines, Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 "*consists of actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment.*"

State of California CEQA Guidelines Article 19, Section 15331, Class 31 "*consists of projects limited to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, conservation or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic buildings*."

The designation of the School of Eye Education as an Historic-Cultural Monument in accordance with Chapter 9, Article 1, of The City of Los Angeles Administrative Code ("LAAC") will ensure that future construction activities involving the subject property are regulated in accordance with Section 22.171.14 of the LAAC. The purpose of the designation is to prevent significant impacts to a Historic-Cultural Monument through the application of the standards set forth in the LAAC. Without the regulation imposed by way of the pending designation, the historic significance and integrity of the subject property could be lost through incompatible alterations and new construction and the demolition of an irreplaceable historic site/open space. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation are expressly incorporated into the LAAC and provide standards concerning the historically appropriate construction activities which will ensure the continued preservation of the subject property.

The City of Los Angeles has determined based on the whole of the administrative record, that substantial evidence supports that the Project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 and Class 31, and none of the exceptions to a categorical exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 applies. The project was found to be exempt based on the following:

> The use of Categorical Exemption Class 8 in connection with the proposed designation is consistent with the goals of maintaining, restoring, enhancing, and protecting the environment through the imposition of regulations designed to prevent the degradation of Historic-Cultural Monuments.
>
> The use of Categorical Exemption Class 31 in connection with the proposed designation is consistent with the goals relating to the preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction of historic buildings and sites in a manner consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Categorical Exemption ENV-2020-3291-CE was prepared on July 31, 2020.

BACKGROUND

On May 21, 2020, the Director of Planning determined that the application for the proposed designation of the subject property as Historic-Cultural Monument was complete. On June 18, 2020, the Cultural Heritage Commission voted to take the subject property under consideration. On July 30, 2020, a subcommittee of the Commission consisting of Commissioners Barron and Kanner conducted a site inspection of the property, accompanied by staff from the Office of Historic Resources. The original expiration date of September 1, 2020 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders.*











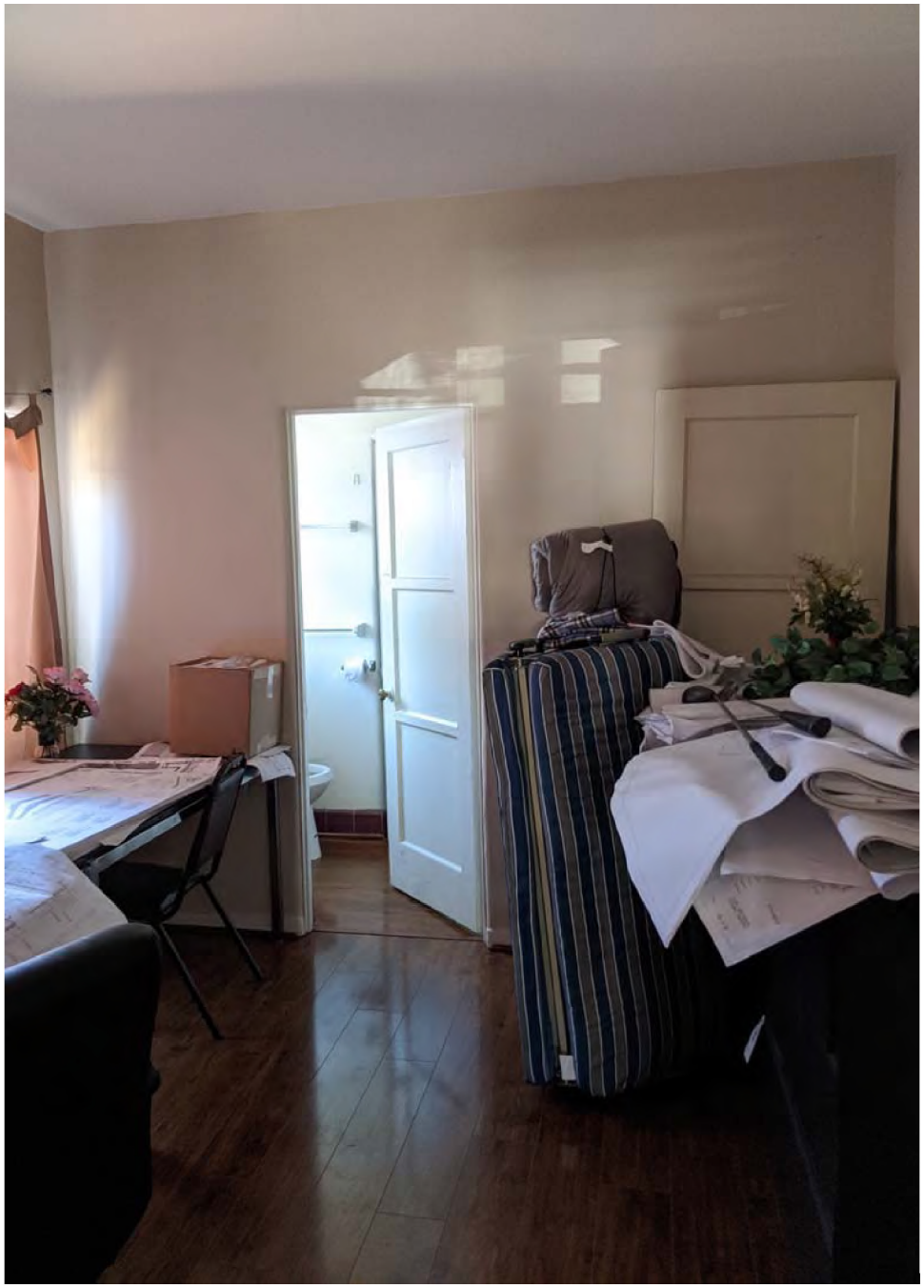




























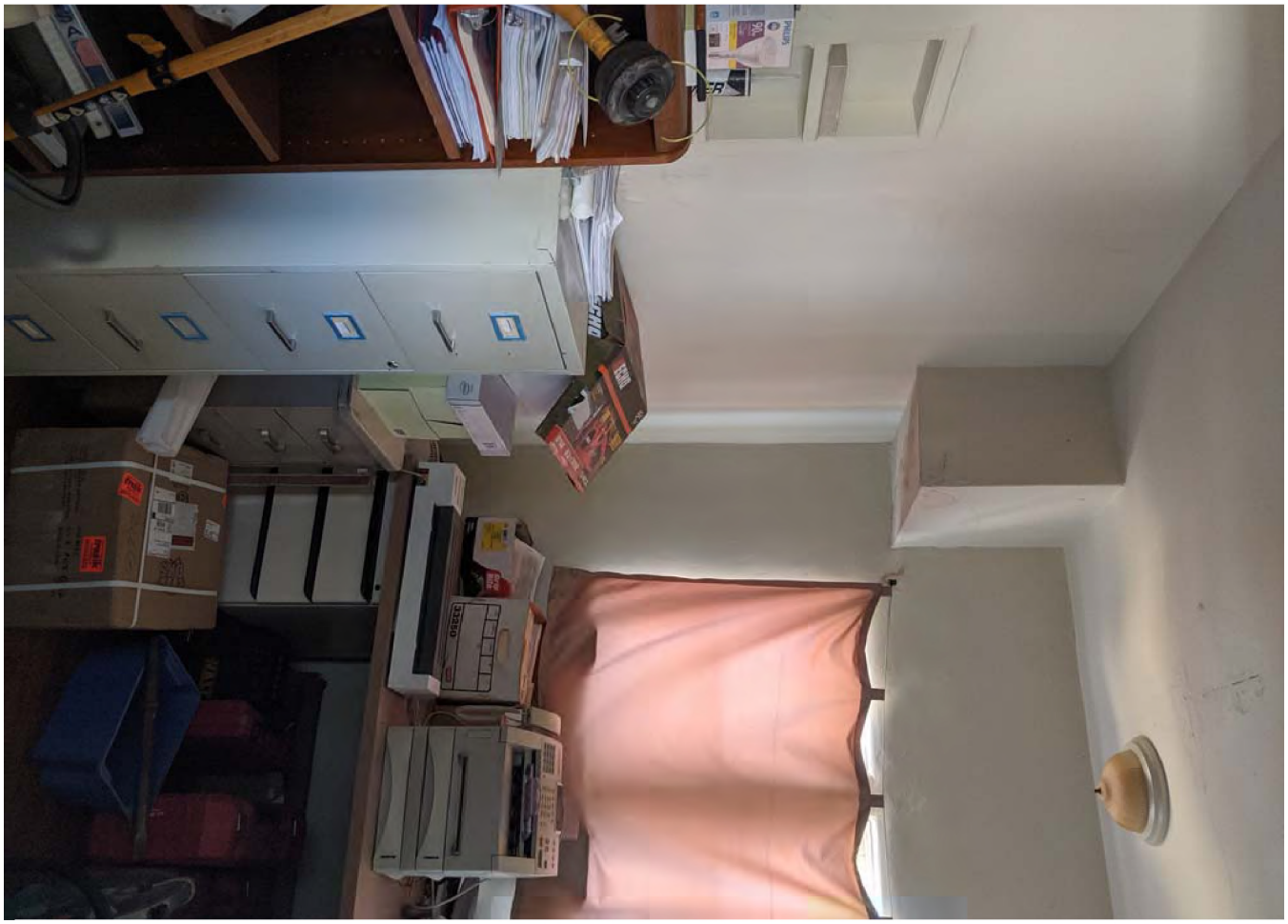






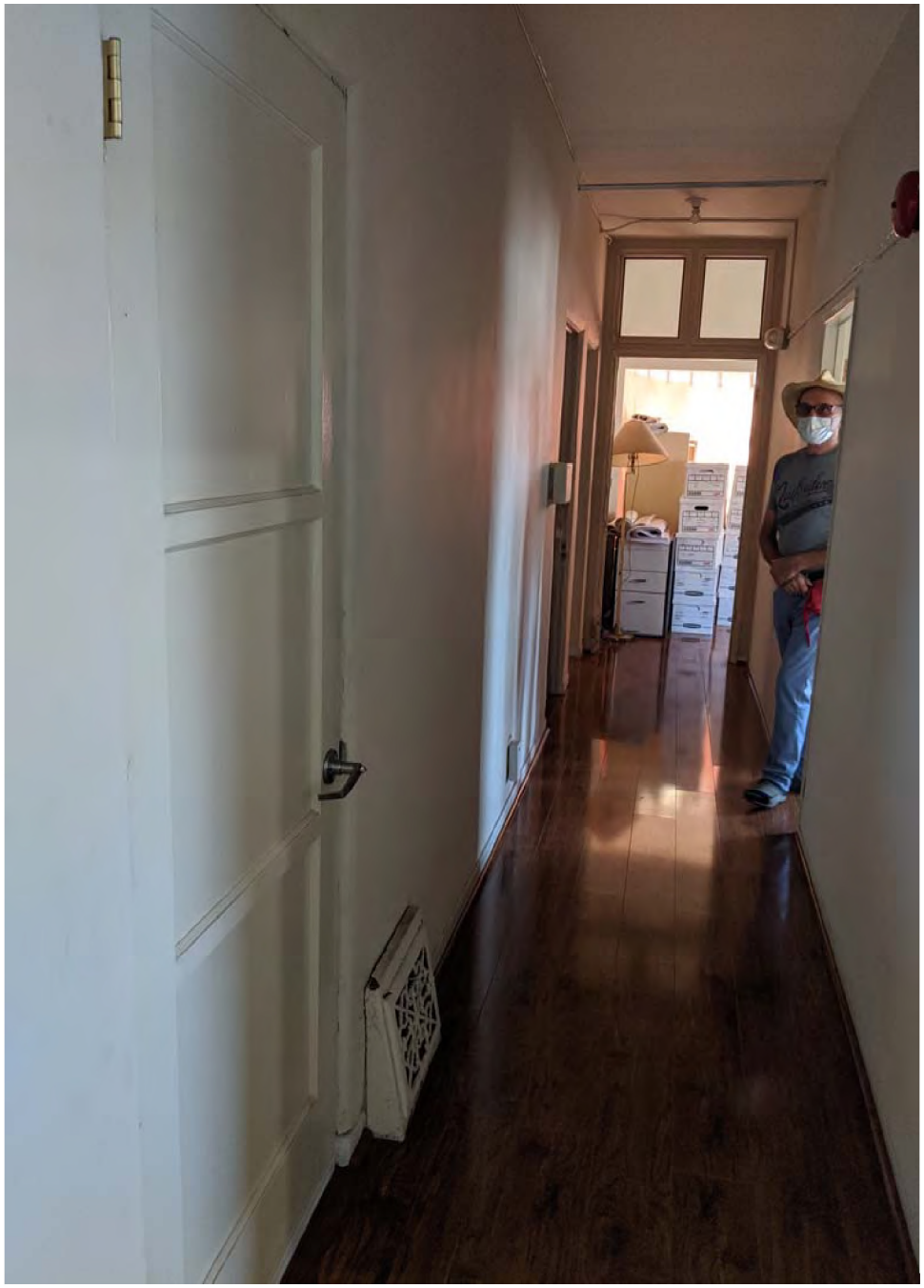


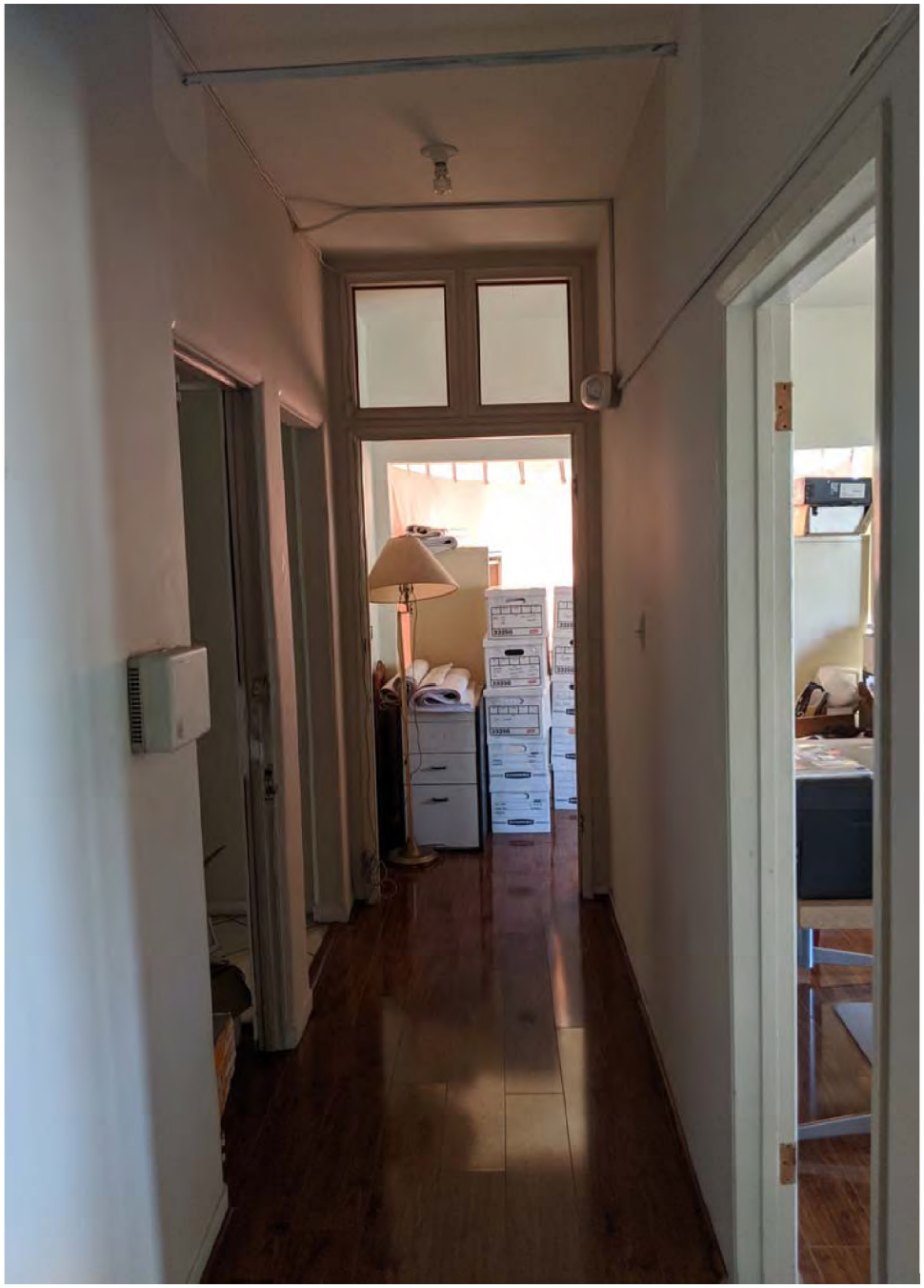


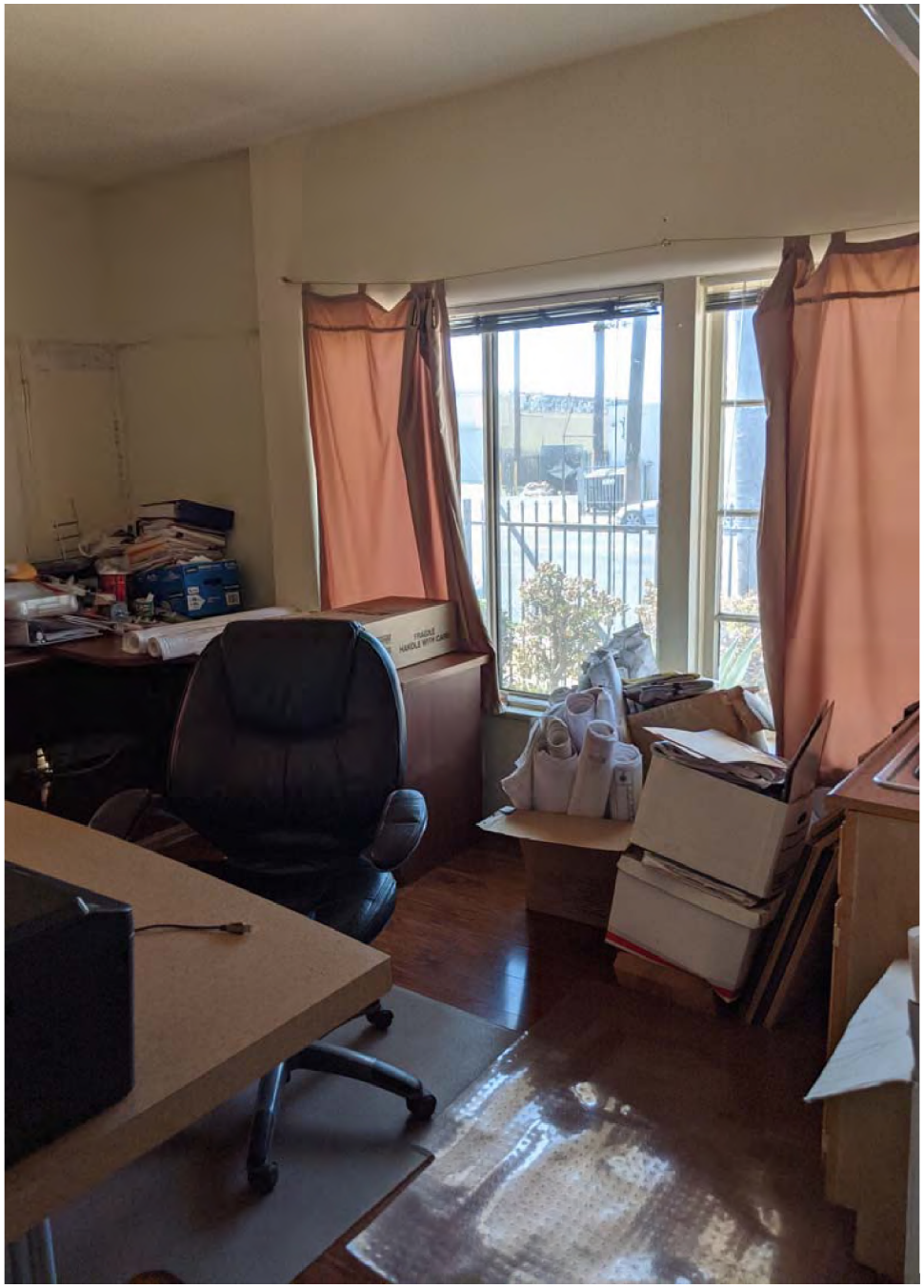












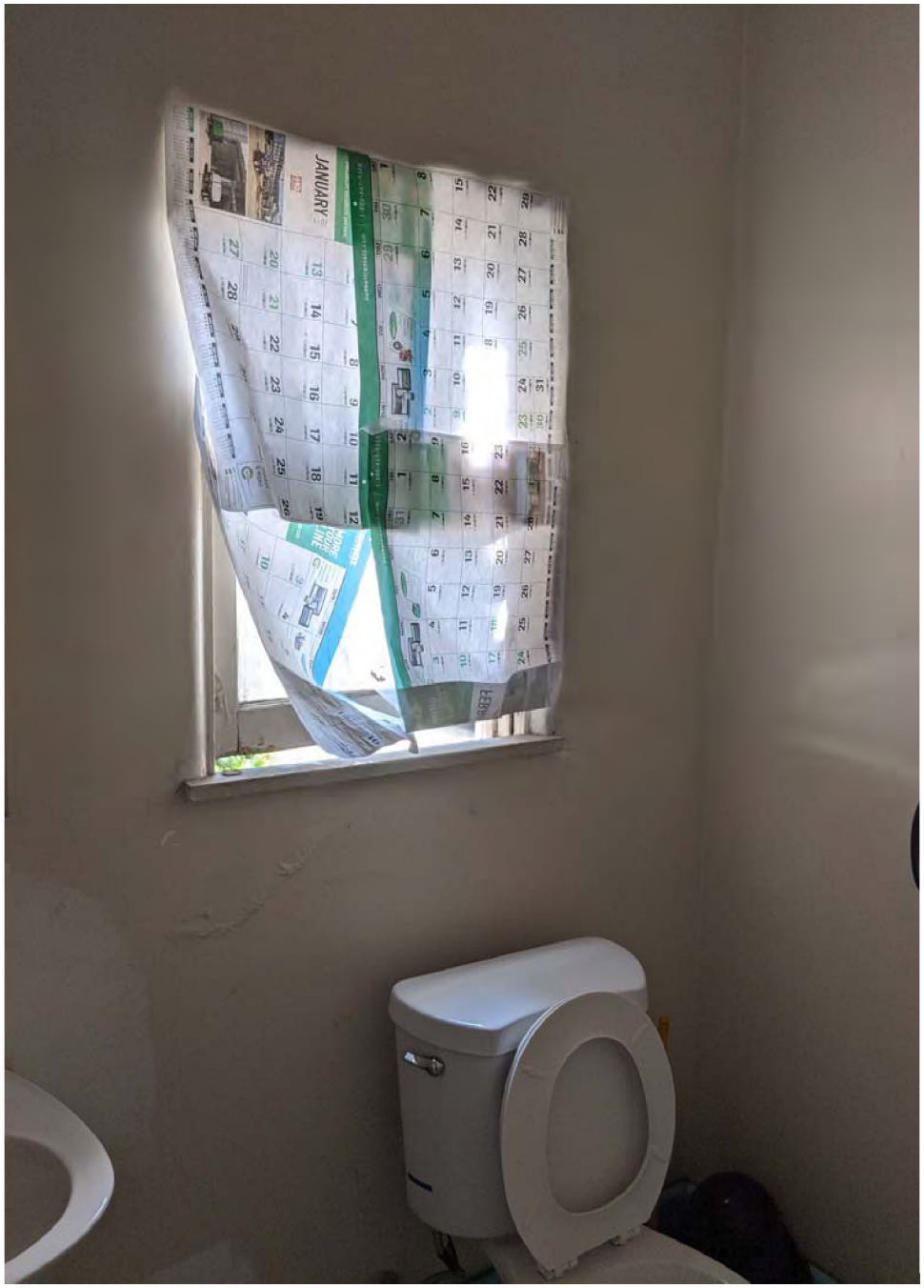

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Learning Center


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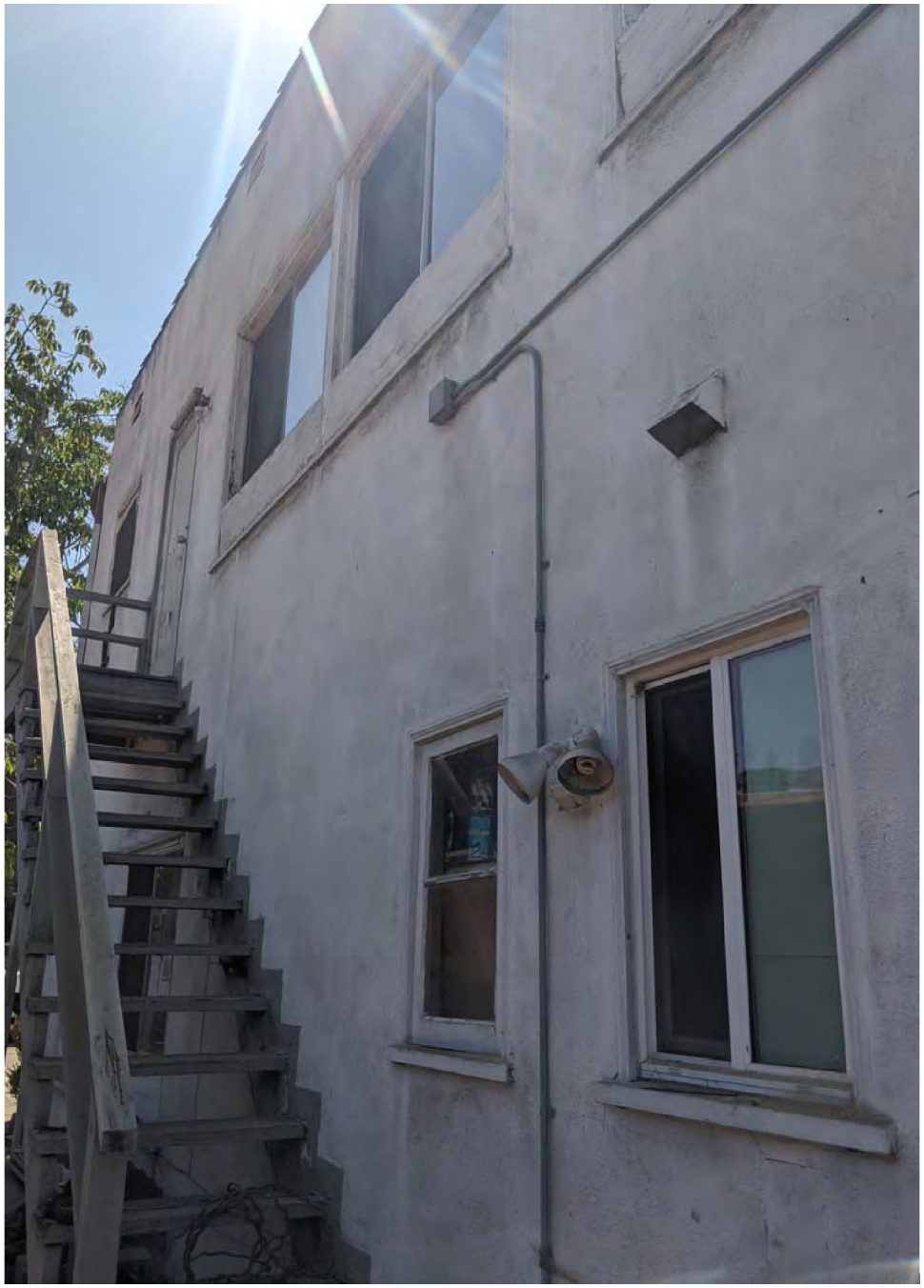



























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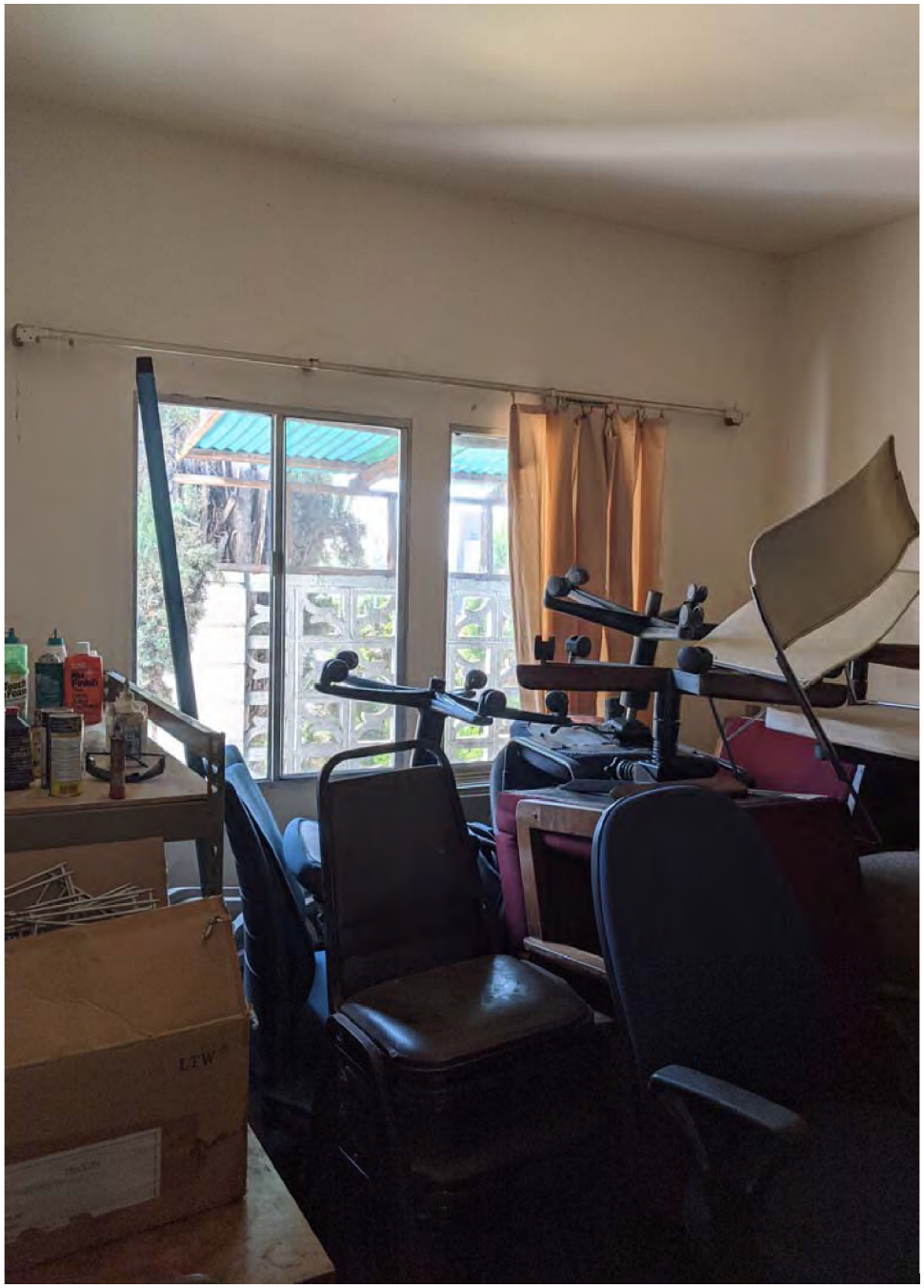


































COUNTY CLERK'S USE

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
200 NORTH SPRING STREET, ROOM 395
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION

(PRC Section 21152; CEQA Guidelines Section 15062)

Filing of this form is optional. If filed, the form shall be filed with the County Clerk, 12400 E. Imperial Highway, Norwalk, CA 90650, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21152(b) and CEQA Guidelines Section 15062. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21167 (d), the posting of this notice starts a 35-day statute of limitations on court challenges to reliance on an exemption for the project. Failure to file this notice as provided above, results in the statute of limitations being extended to 180 days.

PARENT CASE NUMBER(S) / REQUESTED ENTITLEMENTS
CHC-2020-3290-HCM

LEAD CITY AGENCY	CASE NUMBER
City of Los Angeles (Department of City Planning)	ENV-2020-3291-CE
PROJECT TITLE School of Eye Education	COUNCIL DISTRICT 10

PROJECT LOCATION (Street Address and Cross Streets and/or Attached Map) ☐ Map attached.
1554-1560 South St. Andrews Place; 2351-2371 West Venice Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90019

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ☐ Additional page(s) attached.
Designation of the School of Eye Education as an Historic-Cultural Monument.

NAME OF APPLICANT / OWNER:
N/A

CONTACT PERSON (If different from Applicant/Owner above)	(AREA CODE) TELEPHONE NUMBER | EXT.
Melissa Jones	213-847-3679

EXEMPT STATUS: (Check all boxes, and include all exemptions, that apply and provide relevant citations.)

STATE CEQA STATUTE & GUIDELINES

☐ STATUTORY EXEMPTION(S)

Public Resources Code Section(s) _____

☒ CATEGORICAL EXEMPTION(S) (State CEQA Guidelines Sec. 15301-15333 / Class 1-Class 33)

CEQA Guideline Section(s) / Class(es) **8 and 31**

☐ OTHER BASIS FOR EXEMPTION (E.g., CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) or (b)(4) or Section 15378(b))

_____

JUSTIFICATION FOR PROJECT EXEMPTION: ☐ Additional page(s) attached

Article 19, Section 15308, Class 8 of the State's Guidelines applies to where project's consists of "actions taken by regulatory agencies, as authorized by state or local ordinance, to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment." Class 31 applies "to maintenance, repair, stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, preservation, or reconstruction of historical resources in a manner consistent with the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Buildings." Designation of the **School of Eye Education** as an Historic-Cultural Monument will assure the protection of the environment by the enactment of project review regulations based on the Secretary of Interior's Standards to maintain and preserve the historic site.

☒ None of the exceptions in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 to the categorical exemption(s) apply to the Project.
☐ The project is identified in one or more of the list of activities in the City of Los Angeles CEQA Guidelines as cited in the justification.

IF FILED BY APPLICANT, ATTACH CERTIFIED DOCUMENT ISSUED BY THE CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT STATING THAT THE DEPARTMENT HAS FOUND THE PROJECT TO BE EXEMPT.
If different from the applicant, the identity of the person undertaking the project.

CITY STAFF USE ONLY:

CITY STAFF NAME AND SIGNATURE	STAFF TITLE
Melissa Jones [SIGNED COPY IN FILE]	City Planning Associate

ENTITLEMENTS APPROVED
N/A

FEE:	RECEIPT NO.	REC'D. BY (DCP DSC STAFF NAME)
N/A	N/A	N/A

DISTRIBUTION: County Clerk, Agency Record
Rev. 3-27-2019

Los Angeles Department of City Planning
RECOMMENDATION REPORT

CULTURAL HERITAGE COMMISSION

CASE NO.: CHC-2020-3290-HCM
ENV-2020-3291-CE

HEARING DATE: June 18, 2020
TIME: 10:00 AM
PLACE: Teleconference (see agenda for login information)

EXPIRATION DATE: The original 30-day expiration date of June 20, 2020 per Los Angeles Administrative Code Section 22.171.10(e)1 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders*

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Legal Description: The W.G. Nevin Tract, Block 3, Lot 9

PROJECT: Historic-Cultural Monument Application for the SCHOOL OF EYE EDUCATION

REQUEST: Declare the property an Historic-Cultural Monument

OWNERS: D and K Con LLC
c/o Yeong Sik Kim
6423 Ivarene Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90068

East-West Outreach, Inc.
1554 South St. Andrews Place
Los Angeles, CA 90019

APPLICANT: Anna Maria Brooks
1109 4th Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90019

RECOMMENDATION **That the Cultural Heritage Commission:**

1. **Take the property under consideration** as an Historic-Cultural Monument per Los Angeles Administrative Code Chapter 9, Division 22, Article 1, Section 22.171.10 because the application and accompanying photo documentation suggest the submittal warrants further investigation.

2. **Adopt** the report findings.

VINCENT P. BERTONI, AICP
Director of Planning

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Ken Bernstein, AICP, Principal City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Shannon Ryan, Senior City Planner
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Lambert M. Giessinger, Preservation Architect
Office of Historic Resources

[SIGNED ORIGINAL IN FILE]

Melissa Jones, City Planning Associate
Office of Historic Resources

Attachment: Historic-Cultural Monument Application

SUMMARY

The School of Eye Education is a five-unit multi-family courtyard apartment building located at the northeast corner of South St. Andrews Place and Venice Boulevard in South Los Angeles. Designed in the Streamline Moderne architectural style by architect Earl D. Stonerod (1889-1971), the property was built in 1936 for educator and health practitioner Margaret Darst Corbett (1889-1962). Corbett lived and worked at the property until her death in 1962.

U-shaped in plan, the subject property is of wood-frame construction with stucco cladding and has a flat roof with a red-tile capped parapet. It consists of two one-story wings with a two-story volume arranged around a central courtyard. The primary, west-facing elevation fronts South St. Andrews Place and features bay windows with multi-lite casement windows on each of the one-story volumes, three bay windows with multi-lite casement windows on the upper floor of the two-story volume, and an incised belt course that wraps the building. Each unit has a private entrance accessed from the courtyard that is topped by a half-circle awning. Fenestration consists of single-lite and multi-lite casement windows, multi-lite bay windows, multi-lite casement ribbon windows, and single-lite double-hung windows. There is an ancillary one-story, wood-frame building at the southeast corner of the parcel.

Margaret Darst Corbett was born January 17, 1889 in Boston, Massachusetts. She received her Bachelor of Science from the University of California, Berkeley in 1911, and relocated to Los Angeles with her husband, Daniel, in 1924. After years of seeking medical treatment for Daniel Corbett's worsening blindness, the couple visited ophthalmologist Dr. William Horatio Bates in New York City and found success with his alternative treatments of eye conditions. After her husband passed away in 1930, Corbett dedicated her life to advocating for the Bates Method of vision therapy. She commissioned the subject property as a live/work site, with a commercial studio called the School of Eye Education. Corbett had several notable clients, including author Aldous Huxley and actresses Irene Rich and Billie Burke.

Earl D. Stonerod was born March 6, 1889 in Altoona, Pennsylvania and received his architectural education from Carnegie Technical Schools (now Carnegie Mellon University) in Pittsburgh. He designed several residences in Pennsylvania before relocating to Los Angeles in the 1910s, where he worked as a draftsman in the office of Myron Hunt. Stonerod later worked in the office of Walker & Eisen before starting his own practice. He constructed several residences in Los Angeles before moving to Oregon to retire. Stonerod died in 1971 in Roseburg, Oregon at age 82.

The subject property has experienced some alterations that include the construction of an ancillary building, the conversion of a storeroom to a living room, and the addition of some windows in 1945; the demolition of the garage in 1965; restuccoing and balcony repair in 2005; an interior remodel in 2014; and the expansion of one of the bay windows on the upper floor of the two-story volume and window replacements at unknown dates.

SurveyLA, the citywide historic resources survey, identified the subject property as individually eligible for listing under the national, state, and local designation programs as an excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting high quality of design through distinctive features, and an excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping.

CRITERIA

The criterion is the Cultural Heritage Ordinance which defines a historical or cultural monument as any site (including significant trees or other plant life located thereon), building or structure of particular historic or cultural significance to the City of Los Angeles if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community;
2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history; or
3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

FINDINGS

Based on the facts set forth in the summary and application, the Commission determines that the application is complete and that the property may be significant enough to warrant further investigation as a potential Historic-Cultural Monument.

BACKGROUND

On May 21, 2020, the Director of Planning determined that the application for the proposed designation of the subject property as Historic-Cultural Monument was complete. The original 30-day expiration date of June 20, 2020 per Los Angeles Administrative Code Section 22.171.10(e)1 is tolled, and a revised date will be determined pursuant to *the Mayor's March 21, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling of Deadlines Prescribed in the Municipal Code and April 17, 2020 Public Order Under City of Los Angeles Emergency Authority re: Tolling HCIDLA Deadlines and Revising Expiration of Emergency Orders*.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Office of Historic Resources/Cultural Heritage Commission

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
NOMINATION FORM

1. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

Proposed Monument Name: School of Eye Education/the "Studio"			Company/organization
Other Associated Names:			
Street Address: 1554 -1560 South St. Andrews Place		Zip: 90019	Council District: 10
Range of Addresses on Property: + 2351,2361 & 2371 Venice Blvd.		Community Name: South Los Angeles	
Assessor Parcel Number: 5073-009-010	Tract: The W. G. Niven Tract	Block: 3	Lot: 9
Identification cont'd:			
Proposed Monument Property Type: ● Building	○ Structure	○ Object	○ Site/Open Space ○ Natural Feature
Describe any additional resources located on the property to be included in the nomination, here: Four original Italian Cypress trees and other original landscape/hardscape.			

2. CONSTRUCTION HISTORY & CURRENT STATUS

Year built: 1936 ● Factual ○ Estimated	Threatened? Private Development
Architect/Designer: Earl D. Stonerod	Contractor: Metropolitan Builders
Original Use: 4-plex + SFR	Present Use: 7-plex
Is the Proposed Monument on its Original Site? ● Yes ○ No (explain in section 7) ○ Unknown (explain in section 7)	

3. STYLE & MATERIALS

Architectural Style: Streamline Moderne		Stories: 2	Plan Shape: U-shaped
FEATURE	*PRIMARY*	*SECONDARY*	
CONSTRUCTION	Type: Wood	Type: Wood	
CLADDING	Material: Stucco, smooth	Material: Stucco, smooth	
ROOF	Type: Flat	Type: Flat	
	Material: Clay tile, rounded	Material: Rolled asphalt	
WINDOWS	Type: Casement	Type: Casement	
	Material: Steel	Material: Steel	
ENTRY	Style: Centered	Style: Centered	
DOOR	Type: Paneled, glazed	Type: Paneled, glazed	

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Office of Historic Resources/Cultural Heritage Commission

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
NOMINATION FORM

4. ALTERATION HISTORY

List date and write a brief description of any major alterations or additions. This section may also be completed on a separate document. Include copies of permits in the nomination packet. Make sure to list any major alterations for which there are no permits, as well.	
	Please see attached "Alteration History."

5. EXISTING HISTORIC RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION (if known)

☐	Listed in the National Register of Historic Places	
☐	Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources	
☐	Formally determined eligible for the National and/or California Registers	
☐	Located in an Historic Preservation Overlay Zone (HPOZ)	◉ Contributing feature ○ Non-contributing feature
☑	Determined eligible for national, state, or local landmark status by an historic resources survey(s)	Survey Name(s): SurveyLA
Other historical or cultural resource designations:		

6. APPLICABLE HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT CRITERIA

The proposed monument exemplifies the following Cultural Heritage Ordinance Criteria (Section 22.171.7):	
☑	1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.
☑	2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history.
☑	3. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
Office of Historic Resources/Cultural Heritage Commission

HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
NOMINATION FORM

7. WRITTEN STATEMENTS

This section allows you to discuss at length the significance of the proposed monument and why it should be designated an Historic-Cultural Monument. Type your response on separate documents and attach them to this form.

A. Proposed Monument Description - Describe the proposed monument's physical characteristics and relationship to its surrounding environment. Expand on sections 2 and 3 with a more detailed description of the site. Expand on section 4 and discuss the construction/alteration history in detail if that is necessary to explain the proposed monument's current form. Identify and describe any character-defining elements, structures, interior spaces, or landscape features.

B. Statement of Significance - Address the proposed monument's historic, cultural, and/or architectural significance by discussing how it satisfies the HCM criteria you selected in Section 6. You must support your argument with substantial evidence and analysis. The Statement of Significance is your main argument for designation so it is important to substantiate any claims you make with supporting documentation and research.

8. CONTACT INFORMATION

Applicant

Name:		Company:	
Street Address:		City:	State:
Zip:	Phone Number:	Email:	

Property Owner Is the owner in support of the nomination? ○ Yes ○ No ● Unknown

Name:		Company: D & K Con LLC	
Street Address: 6423 Ivarene Ave.		City: Los Angeles	State: CA
Zip: 90068	Phone Number:	Email:	

Nomination Preparer/Applicant's Representative

Name: Anna Marie Brooks		Company:	
Street Address: 1109 4th Avenue		City: Los Angeles	State: CA
Zip: 90019	Phone Number: 310-650-2143	Email: historichomesla@aol.com	

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HISTORIC-CULTURAL MONUMENT
NOMINATION FORM

9. SUBMITTAL

When you have completed preparing your nomination, compile all materials in the order specified below. Although the entire packet must not exceed 100 pages, you may send additional material on a CD or flash drive.

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

1. ☑ Nomination Form
2. ☑ Written Statements A and B
3. ☑ Bibliography
4. ☑ Two Primary Photos of Exterior/Main Facade (8x10, the main photo of the proposed monument. Also email a digitial copy of the main photo to: planning.ohr@lacity.org)
5. ☑ Copies of Primary/Secondary Documentation
6. ☑ Copies of Building Permits for Major Alterations (include first construction permits)
7. ☑ Additional, Contemporary Photos
8. ☑ Historical Photos
9. ☑ Zimas Parcel Report for all Nominated Parcels (including map)

10. RELEASE

Please read each statement and check the corresponding boxes to indicate that you agree with the statement, then sign below in the provided space. Either the applicant or preparer may sign.	
☑	I acknowledge that all documents submitted will become public records under the California Public Records Act, and understand that the documents will be made available upon request to members of the public for inspection and copying.
☑	I acknowledge that all photographs and images submitted as part of this application will become the property of the City of Los Angeles, and understand that permission is granted for use of the photographs and images by the City without any expectation of compensation.
☑	I acknowledge that I have the right to submit or have obtained the appropriate permission to submit all information contained in this application.

Anna Marie Brooks	January 4, 2020	*Anna Marie Brooks*
Name:	Date:	Signature:

Mail your Historic-Cultural Monument Submittal to the Office of Historic Resources.

Office of Historic Resources
Department of City Planning
221 N. Figueroa St., Ste. 1350
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone: 213-874-3679
Website: preservation.lacity.org

Alteration History: 1554 -1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. and 2351,2361 & 2371 Venice Blvd.

1931LA14471	Erection of one-family apartment and garage, 4 rooms: 20'0" x 27'10" x 13'0" Owner: Thomas Hogan Architect: Thomas Power Contractor: None
1936LA11942	Erection of 4 family apartment building: 68'4" x 57'10" x 23' Owner: Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett Architect: Earl D. Stonerod Contractor: Metropolitan Builders
1936LA11943	Erection of 5-car private garage: 43' x 18' x 11' All other information as above.
1936LA11944	Alteration of 20' x 30' x 12' stucco-over-wood frame building [Erected under Permit 1931LA14471] Owner: Margaret D. Corbett Contractor: Metropolitan Builders Alteration: Moving one partition and installing plumbing fixtures.
1936LA15128	Change roof construction from truss to beam and girder on post system. Owner: Margaret D. Corbett Contractor: Metropolitan Builders
1936LA21186	Interior Tile work Contractor: L.A. Rose Tile Co.
1945LA11062	26 x 20' x 14' building [at SE corner of parcel] Convert existing storeroom into a living room by installing new concrete floor level with existing one. Build in three windows in front and cut opening between room and install heater. Contractor: Metropolitan Builders
1965LA03924	Demo garage [40' x 20' stucco over wood] Owner/Contractor: Earl Anthony Morgan, M.D.
05016-70000-04673 03/31/2005	Replace (E) stucco and repair (E) dry rotted/termite wood in balcony, same size and spacing, less than 10% damage. Owner: East-West Outreach, Inc. Applicant: Hiroshi Luke Yoneyama
11016-10000-04196 3/11/11 EXPIRED	Replace drywall inside and remodel kitchen to existing single-family dwelling [Permit 1931LA14471]. Owner: East West Outreach, Inc. Applicant: Dennis Hokama

Alteration History: 1554 -1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. and 2351,2361 & 2371 Venice Blvd.

11016-10000-04200 03/11/2011 EXPIRED	Non-structural remodel, replace windows, renovate two kitchens, re-drywall existing non-load bearing walls (No change in use of existing building). Owner: East-West Outreach, Inc. Applicant: Dennis Hokama
13016-10000-18709 04/08/2014	Interior remodel to 5-unit apartment. Remove and construct non-bearing partition walls. No exterior work. No change to plot plan. Owner: D and K Con LLC Applicant: Jai Yang
18019-10000-02968 06/15/2018 Permit issued: No	***DPI & POSTING ONLY***TO DEMO (E) HOUSE 1 or 2 family building dwelling.

A. Proposed Monument Description

An, "Excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting [a] high quality of design through distinctive features. Work of architect Earl D. Stonerod." It is also an, "Excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping. Exemplary of the property type from this era." Also, in SurveyLA it is eligible for National Register, State Register and Historic-Cultural Monument status. The quadplex known as the School of Eye Education/the "Studio" is located at the northeast corner of St. Andrews Place and Venice Blvd., addressed as 1554 -1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. and 2351 – 2371 W. Venice Blvd., 90019.

The Proposed Monument

Designed in the Streamline Moderne style by architect Earl D. Stoddard in 1936 the complex has several distinctive features. The U-shaped courtyard quadplex has a deep set-back on St. Andrews Place at the corner of Venice Blvd. The landscaped west/front yard segues into the deep landscaped/hardscaped courtyard. "The Studio," as Mrs. Corbett referred to her use of the building, has a large garden area continuing around the corner along Venice Blvd. where two mature Italian Cypresses focus the eye to the south elevation of the "the Studio" ending at the east elevation of the complex where two more mature Italian Cypresses guarantee privacy at the east. One can imagine a more sumptuous landscape at the east, before the permitted demolition of the 5-car garage in 1965 which preceded the increased cement-paving of the eastern portion of the parcel as a parking area. The garden areas were once richly landscaped and hardscaped and much of it yet remains, though in somewhat degraded condition. From a plot plan executed by a draftsman in the early 2000s it appears there are two irregular curvilinear areas, one at either side within the courtyard along each wing. Since they cannot be observed from the street a final determination must await the City inspection. A later-added mural in green is at the north wall of the south wing, within the courtyard.

The Streamline Moderne apartment building is a U-shape composed of two one-story rectangle wings at the north and the south of the central courtyard, topped by parapet walls which define the second-story balconies. This historian discovered evidence that Corbett reserved the upper units, 1558 and 1560 for her professional use. Since the "Studio" was described as, "jam-packed from morning until night" one could assume that the whole building was utilized by the School of Eye Education. One can envision Corbett and her devotees doing the "stare into the sun" exercise while comfortably established on either rooftop balcony. The wings are connected at the rear by a two-story rectangle. The single-story wings are each fronted at the west by a semi-circular jut-out with a six 4-lite casement window-ribbon around the curve. The 2-story base bears a semi-circular jut-out at center and

one at the rear of each wing with a door to the parapet-walled balcony which runs the full-length of each wing. The jut-out at the second-story north wing has been moved forward. It is assumed that this work was an ignored portion of the 2011 permit to do a, *"Non*-structural remodel, replace windows, renovate two kitchens, re-drywall existing non-load bearing wall. No change in use of existing building." However, this was a structural remodel ignored by the planner who approved it. This is reinforced by the 1951/final Sanborn Map for the area which illustrates the north jut-out in its original position. In the garden area between the two parallel wings is a note that a "private school" is at 1558 St. Andrews on the Sanborn Fire Map Vol. 8, Sheet 860 which was released in 1951.

The entry to each ground floor unit is from the center of the courtyard, through a single door in each wing which is crowned by an incised banded flat half-circle roof. A flat rectangular banded roof fronts the west base of the U-shape which is entered through double doors with 4-lites and matching side-lites, although it is difficult to determine if other western fenestration exists due to landscaping. The banded porch roof is supported by plain columns. An open lobby extends from the west façade to the east elevation with-mirror image entry at the east. A breeze wall of open-work patterned concrete blocks was added around the east entry forming a patio-area, most likely during the 1960s for which no permit exists. The remainder of the west façade is obscured by landscape, some of which may be original. There is a west and south open-work plain wrought-iron fence and a curvilinear pattern to the west landscape which is still discernable.

A horizontal incised band runs from the perpendicular cascades at the south, around the building at the top of each semi-circular jut-out and to the rear, south, at the bottom of the balcony. The north side lacks the banding as it was close to the Craftsman at its north which was recently demolished to make way for a TOC development in which the developer wanted to include the Subject building in the then planned 3-parcel development. The north and south façades originally contained various arrangements of casements, some of which have been replaced by others in the original openings.

A three-pair ribbon of 4-lite casement windows is at the west of the south wing elevation. A cascade of three perpendicular bands with a small one-over-one vertical window is at the visual focus at the end of the south wing. The two-story base of the U-shape at the east has a full-width balcony at the second level where the incised horizontal band continues at the bottom of the south balcony. A pair of casement windows is at the balcony west. At the east of the south elevation is other possibly changed fenestration. Two mature Italian Cypresses are in the south yard.

Two semi-circular jut-outs, two-stories each with fenestration patterning as at the west facade are toward the north and south ends of the east elevation, the north one obscured by landscape. Two Italian Cypress trees once graced the east lawn which has been converted to a cement-paved parking lot though the trees remain. A horizontal oval post-sign for the East-West Outreach Center, which no longer owns the parcel, is at the west of the

driveway entry. It is imagined that the east lawn was handsomely landscaped when the driveway to the 5-car garage at the north crossed it and that landscape was also to the north and west of the Vernacular single family dwelling imposed on the parcel by former owner Thomas R. Hogan in 1931. It has a zero-foot set-back from Venice Blvd. and also transformed the lot into a non-conforming one which Corbett had to sign an agreement with the Planning Department to convert to a conforming usage under the yard Ord.

The erection of a metal and wood shelter of some sort at the west building line makes the north elevation of the quadplex difficult to view. The two Craftsman residences at the north were recently demolished but the construction fencing now surrounding the parcels on which they sat makes a complete view of the north elevation of the subject property impossible to obtain.

There is no access to interior spaces of the four-plex nor to the second level balconies or to the entire fenced parcel containing the Streamline Moderne quadplex at 1554 – 1560 St. Andrews Pl, nor to the single-family residence which fronts Venice Blvd.

The Streamline Moderne Style

Smooth wall surfaces, most commonly of white stucco, a flat roofline with low coping at the outer edge, horizontal lines/grooves in walls and horizontal balustrades are included in the Streamline Moderne style. The Subject building is symmetrical with the exception of the north second-story half-round which was moved forward at an officially undetermined date, while according to the original Sanborn Fire Map it was in keeping with the style in the symmetrical aspect. While typically one or more corners of the building may be curved, it is the Subject building's half-circles with a ribbon of 6 four-lite casement windows which form a curve around the half-circles in which they were designed. There are no fairly typical glass block windows but there are long runs of 4-lite flat ribbons of casements. Small round windows and clerestory windows were popular decorative motifs but are nowhere to be found in the Subject apartments. The use of Streamline Moderne is more common in multi-family housing than in domestic architecture but examples of Streamline Moderne quadplexes are vanishing in Los Angeles in favor of large multi-family developments which make more thorough use of the larger parcels on which these were located to accommodate the typical stylistic landscape/hardscape.

"Modern developments in transportation" -- steamships, trains with diesel locomotives, airplanes, dirigibles, and automobiles which first took on the sleek, air-stream lines that inspired the concept of speedy air-resistant transportation inspired Streamline Modern architecture. "The idea was to symbolize SPEED in architecture, which heretofore had comfortably expressed rest." (Survey Guide, City of Los Angeles. 1981). Architects translated the style into commercial and apartment buildings and to a lesser extent private residential

architecture. The white exterior of Streamline Moderne reflects the slowly advancing hours of the day and combines with the interior/exterior flow which was completely appropriate to Los Angeles during the Great Depression where the ideal was to live in the sunny moment, forgetting the sadness of the outside world. Curves, landscaped parcels, balconies, courtyards, a proliferation of horizontal windows perfectly blended Streamline Moderne with the Los Angeles fantasy. Margaret Corbett, the wife of her recently deceased interior designer/husband must have made a conscious choice of Streamline Moderne when she commissioned Earl D. Stonerod to design the buildings: a gracious quadplex and a 5-car garage (no longer extant) which stands out on its corner of St. Andrews and Venice, a new and speedy style building reinforced by the constant activity of Venice Blvd. with the Vineyard line of the Pacific Red Line Cars frequently passing by. This in contrast to the relaxation taught to those who swarmed the location to improve their sight through private consultations or classes at the School of Eye Education which lent a sense of life to this corner amidst the traditionalism of the residential neighborhoods round-about, while it was located two short bloc-ends from commercial Western Ave. at its east.

In a February 11, 1990, article in the *Los Angeles Times*, Leon Whiteson, an architectural specialist wrote,

> In its heyday, Streamline Moderne was known simply as 'the smart style.' [The style was] much favored by Hollywood and mirrored in imaginative movie sets designed by art directors such as William Cameron Menzies…for whom the term "production designer" was coined. (IMDb).

Writers such as Elizabeth McMillian [Deco & Streamline Architecture in L.A.] wax long about immerges and their distaste for Los Angeles culture, seemingly ignoring American architects who quietly contributed their well-thought-out designs to the Streamline Moderne movement in this City. Milton J. Black designed many Streamline Moderne apartments and Earl De Forest Stonerod designed this, "Excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting [a] high quality of design through distinctive features." (SurveyLA).

Corbett and her Streamline Moderne building/the "Studio" welcomed endless numbers of students and private clients who became adherents to the Bates Method as taught by Corbett and company at the northeast corner of S. St. Andrews Pl. and Venice Blvd., which until 1932 bore the lackluster name of West 16th Street. Visitors could arrive on foot, via the Vineyard line of the Pacific Electric Red Cars, by taxi or by private car. When the Streamline Moderne was erected it was the final structure added to the original 1500 S. St. Andrews block of predominantly large, stately Craftsman residences, some of which were duplexes, designed to blend into the single-family block

Since the completion of the 1500 block of St. Andrews Pl. in 1936 many of the original Craftsman residences have been demolished and replaced by large apartment buildings, in some cases covering two lots. Another apartment building is about to be shoehorned in place. The newest apartments, in a TOC zone were originally planned to cover three lots -- the two at the north, 1540 and 1546 S. St. Andrews Pl. plus the Subject parcel. The Subject parcel was found by SurveyLA to contain an, "Excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping. Exemplary of the property type from this era. Work of architect Earl D. Stonerod." The survey also found it eligible for the National Register, California Register and for a City of Los Angeles Historic-Cultural Monument. The Corbett School of Eye Education/"the Studio" was disallowed from development.

There is one area building related only by the fact that is an HCM, though of an earlier era. That is 1547 S. Manhattan Place which is HCM 627, known as the John F. Powers Residence. It was designed by the Althouse Brothers, erected in 1910 and is located on the street to the east, one parcel to the north of the Corbett School of Eye Education/the "Studio."

The School of Eye Education/"the Studio," designed and erected by Earl D. Stonerod and his contracting firm the Metropolitan Builders in 1936 for Margaret Darst Corbett was erected as an "Excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping. Exemplary of the property type from this era," it became the exemplar of the Streamline Moderne live/work situation, which, according to a quote by Irving Wallace in the April 1943 Coronet magazine, the complex was, "jam-packed from morning until night," with those being aided by Corbett and the staff she trained to perpetuate the Bates Method of vision improvement.

Initial Building at Southeast of Parcel

The initial Building permit No. 1931LA14471 was issued July 21, 1931, for the erection of a garage and 4 room 1 family apartment, 20' 0" x 27' 10" by owner Thomas R. Hogan. That building is the current structure at the southeast corner of the parcel, fronting on Venice Blvd., not in compliance with the building rules of the W. G. Niven Tract.

Margaret Corbett purchased the property in 1936 and when she applied for a permit for the 4-unit apartment building and 5-car garage she was required to sign the following statement by the Department of City Planning. "Certificate 5605: This building permissible on non-conforming lot if it conforms to Yard Ord. requirements." Mrs. Corbett then applied for Building Permit No. 1936LA11944 in the 20' x 30' building at the southeast for, 'Moving one partition and installing plumbing fixtures."

In 1949 Mrs. Corbett applied for an additional building permit. Permit No. 1949LA11065 to, "Convert existing store room into a living room by installing new concrete floor level with existing one. Build in three windows in front and cut in opening between room and and install heater C." Note on attached drawing appears to state: "Proposed living room: Min. of 2 [unreadable] ft. window 50% open. Ceiling 8 ft. high." Drawing stamped: "ZONE AND YARDS O. K.

In 2011, Permit No. 11016-10000-04196 was issued to East West Outreach, calling forth original permit 1931LA14471 which was currently declared to, "Replace drywall inside and remodel kitchen to existing single-family dwelling [Permit No.: 1931LA14471. The permit expired in 2013. Therefore, it is unclear what work was completed at the interior of the southeast single-family residence.

Alterations to the Streamline Moderne School of Eye Education/the "Studio"

Alterations were visited on the Streamline Moderne during the early phases of construction. The first was authorized by Permit No. 1936LA15128 which was to, "change roof construction from truss to beam and girder on post system. Permit No. 1936LA21186 was for interior tile work by the L. A. Rose Tile Co.

No permitted alterations were made until 1965 when the owner who followed Mrs. Corbett, Earl Anthony Morgan, M. D. received Permit No. 1965LA03924 to demolish the original 40' x 20' garage.

Of the several permits filed for essentially the same project over several years, only Permit No. 13016-10000-18709, issued in 2013 was finaled in 2014. The permit was for an, "Interior remodel to (E) 5-unit apartment. Remove and construct non-bearing partition walls. No exterior work. No change to plot plan," by Acon Development Inc., which is also the property owner. It appears that this remodel moved the north second-story jut-out westward., in defiance of the permit.

B. Statement of Significance

The proposed monument meets all three criteria for a Historic-Cultural Monument: the Streamline Moderne architecture of which it is a unique example and the master architect, Earl De Forest Stonerod as cited in SurveyLA, which initially saved the School of Eye Education/Corbett's "Studio" from demolition. In addition to that criterion are its identity with local, state and national events and its role in significant contributions to cultural, economic and social history through several historic personages and events which are important to national, state, city and local history.

1. Is identified with important events of national, state, or local history, or exemplifies significant contributions to the broad cultural, economic or social history of the nation, state, city or community.

Margaret Darst, was the daughter of a Boston minister of the Disciples of Christ Church and the daughter of his wife who taught kindergarten teachers. Darst received her preparatory education at Dr. John Dewey's School at the University of Chicago. From the book The Dewey School: The Laboratory School of the University of Chicago, 1896-1903, by Katherine Camp Mayhew and Anna Camp Edwards, Dewey believed that:

> ...freedom to express in action is a necessary condition of growth, but that guidance of such expression is an equally necessary condition, especially of childhood's freedom. Learning, a main issue to the teacher, was seen as a side issue to the child, a by-product of his activity. The test of learning was the increasing ability of the child to meet new situations through habits of considered action which were even more social in character.

Darst graduated from the High School at the University of Berkeley. She then attended Berkley while also teaching kindergarten. In 1911 she earned a B. S. from UC Berkeley and trained teachers at the Idaho State Normal School from 1911 – 1913. Darst married Daniel Lithgow Corbett, an interior designer from San Francisco in 1913. Margaret served as a yeoman first class in the U.S. Naval Reserve, which was called to active duty in World War I, thus conferring on Margaret Darst the honor of being one of the first Navy active duty female yeoman. The Corbetts returned to Boston where she served as a clerk in the Navy Yard while her husband was employed as an interior designer. The couple relocated to Los Angeles in the early 1920s.

The couple spent nearly a decade attempting to discover a cure for Daniel Corbett's encroaching blindness. Mrs. Corbett consulted with Dr. William H. Bates, who was based on Riverside

Dr., Manhattan/New York City. Dr. Bares was an initially orthodox ophthalmologist [eye doctor/surgeon] who became known as an unorthodox one for the non-medical, non-bespectacled focused relaxation technique known as the Bates Method. Using this Method, Corbett regained his sight, becoming a relaxed person with good vision once more. Mr. Corbett died in 1930, from unrelated causes.

Margaret Darst Corbett became a disciple of Dr. Bates' philosophy of treating challenges to vision through exercises, both physical and psychological, without the use of medicines or eyeglasses She became certified in the Method preceding Dr. Bates death in 1931. Gratis, Mrs. Corbett began teaching students from her 5-room apartment at 1517 ½ Fifth Avenue, Los Angeles, the Bates' Method to improve their vision. It is known with a certainty that in 1936 Corbett opened the School of Eye Education in Los Angeles at 1560 St. Andrews Place where she had commissioned a Streamline Moderne quadplex with a 5-car detached garage designed by architect Earl D. Stonerod. "The Studio" as she referred to the quadplex was erected on the northeast corner of S. St. Andrews Pl. and Venice Blvd. during the Great Depression. Already on the parcel was a 540 sq. ft. single- family dwelling which had been erected by a former owner in 1931 at the southeast corner of that parcel, with zero-foot setback from Venice Blvd which was addressed as 2361 Venice Blvd.

Organized Medicine vs. Margaret Darst Corbett

Corbett began charging for her teaching as the size of her practice and the School of Eye Education increased in numbers of students. Ophthalmologists and optometrists viewed Corbett and her assistant, Mrs. Phyllis E. Smith as pure charlatans for operating outside the guidelines of the Medical Practice Act of California, but more so for their success in improving the vision of persons without the use of medicines or eyeglasses. The two women were arrested Nov. 29, 1940, at "the Studio" and a trial was scheduled in Los Angeles Superior Court for the following January. The ophthalmologists and optometrists viewed the trial as another in the long chain of removing quacks from medical practice in Los Angeles.

In response to dragging the women through the court system, complete with a jury trial cited as "Organized Medicine vs. Margaret Darst Corbett," legions of those who had been aided by Corbett through the Bates Method which she taught and saw clients privately from the School of Eye Education at the corner of S. St. Andrews Pl. and Venice Blvd., appeared at the court house, with between 300 and 500 persons wishing to testify on her behalf [numbers vary depending on the resource consulted].

In 1943, George A. Posner wrote about Corbett's trial, "Are Eye Glasses a Racket...?" In SRI magazine (August 1943):

> They thronged into the courtroom, told of the healing of practically every eye disorder known to ophthalmologic practice...without the use of medicine or the wearing of glasses! They ranged in age from four to 84; they sat for days in the anteroom of the court waiting for a chance to 'have their say'...
>
> Although the doctors had used every endeavor, even to the sending of two female spies to take Mrs. Corbett's purported "treatments" for the sake of gathering evidence, they weren't able to prove a single instance where "medical practice" could be proven. Nor could anyone be found who considered himself injured or defrauded. ... the female spies were found in the side-room during the trial, practicing some of Mrs. Corbett's eye techniques!

Those wishing to testify for Corbett needed to wait in line behind celebrities who had been assisted by Corbett. Her leading advocate was Aldous Huxley, the well-known British author of Brave New World who had taken residence in Los Angeles, with the coming of World War II, drastically altering his lifestyle. Huxley had been nearly blind since his teen years and was introduced to Corbett when his vision began to further deteriorate. After two months, of working with Corbett he was astounded by the results he obtained by working with Corbett. Her treatments "had done miracles." Huxley related how Corbett's system of, "eye relaxation and muscular development restored vision to his right eye, formerly covered with scar tissue." He continued, "a comparatively short period of training strengthened my other eye, with which I was unable to read [formerly] without the aid of powerful glasses." Huxley's testimony held every ear in the court room and was featured on the front page of the Los Angeles Times. ("Huxley Tells of Eye Miracle." Los Angeles Times, Jan 25, 1941, p. A1)

Actress Irene Rich, a leading lady of silent and talking pictures as well as her own nationwide radio program, was helped by the Bates Method as administered by Corbett. Rich testified on Corbett's behalf at the trial. "Miss Rich described portions of the system, asserting that watching jumping beans, juggling ping-pong balls and waving pencils enabled her to look directly into the sun and studio lights without blinking." Rich continued, "I once had three pair of glasses. After taking Mrs. Corbett's treatments, I threw them away. I could never find them anyway." ("Notables Testify for Woman on Trial for 'Eye Exercises': Visual..." Los Angeles Times. Jan 28, 1941, p. A 8.)

Actress Billie Burke, who first became a leading lady on Broadway, then a silent and talking screen star, who married impresario Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr. of the famed Ziegfeld Follies., affirmed how Corbett had helped her improve her eyesight, although she was not summoned to the stand.

Burke and Miss Rich, “killed time during court recesses practicing relaxation exercises.” (Los Angeles Times, Jan 28, 1941, p. A 8).

Anita Loos, one of Hollywood's foremost early screenwriters, who also wrote the popular book “Gentlemen Prefer Blondes,” spoke in public on Corbett’s behalf, but was not called to testify in court. This historian can’t resist including her observation regarding coffee from her 1977 book, "Cast of Thousands."

> I can never take for granted the euphoria produced by a cup of coffee. I'm grateful every day that it isn't banned as a drug, that I don't have to buy it from a pusher, that its cost is minimal and there's no need to increase the intake. I can count on its stimulation 365 mornings every year. And thanks to the magic in a cup of coffee, I'm able to plunge into a whole day's cheerful thinking.

In 1943, noted author Irving Wallace authored the “Artist of Seeing” for the April issue of *Coronet* magazine in which he adds to the celebrity list of those who wished to testify on Margaret Corbett’s behalf and who attended the trial: Francis [sic, should read Frances] Marion, also a well-known female screen writer; Brian Aherne, a British actor who worked between England and the US; and Lady Mendl, also known as Elsie de Wolfe, an actress and interior designer who authored the book The House in Good Taste.

Corbett insisted over and over that, she was not a doctor or healer but a teacher; that she gave instructions in eye re-education, not medical treatment; that her clients were pupils, not patients. (Wallace, 1943).

Both Corbett and her assistant Mrs. Smith were acquitted of all charges for practicing medicine without a license thanks to the testimony of everyday students plus the luminaries. At the conclusion of the trial Margaret Corbett could be seen at the courthouse signing up new students for her School of Eye Education and her private practice, some of whom were jurors at the trial. A ballsy celebratory move, indeed.

Attempt to Outlaw the Bates Method in California

Ophthalmologists and optometrists having been soundly defeated in Los Angeles Superior Court then attempted to pass a law forbidding the teaching of the Bates Method in the State of California. Mrs. Corbett went forward at full speed inviting senators and their wives to sessions in which she taught them the Bates Method. She arranged transportation for adherents of the Method to hearings on the topic. The attempted passage of the measure was defeated in the California Senate after having passed

in the House with the law failing to gain the necessary political support. Margaret Darst Corbett retained her clients. Further, she opened branch schools utilizing over 250 teachers whom she had personally trained and continued to foster, adding to the ranks in California, New York, Illinois, Virginia, Montana, Ohio, Georgia, Washington, Oregon, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Florida, Arkansas and Kansas plus British Columbia in Canada. When her book was published in London in 1954 she added the British Isles to her school locations, thus affirming that the School of Eye Education and her "Studio" were the hub from which all this activity emanated.

> A[n un-named] magazine briefly mentioned the [State] proceedings, and within a few months Mrs. Corbett had received 3,000 letters begging for eye-aid —from all of the 48 states, from China, South America, India, Spain, Great Britain. (Wallace, 1943).

Mrs. Corbett began in a 5-room apartment at 1712 ½ Fifth Avenue in Los Angeles from which she taught 12 pupils free of charge in 1931. By 1943 she operated from a 50-thousand-dollar cubist [Streamline Moderne] building which she had commissioned architect Earl D. Stonerod to design and his construction firm, Metropolitan Builders to erect in 1936. She referred to the unique building as "the Studio," although it was officially known as the School of Eye Education, and it reportedly was jam-packed from morning until night.

Corbett taught the Bates Method to other teachers, always warning them to not advertise or promote the classes or any event related to the Bates Method in fear of also being prosecuted. However, for the calendar exercise of the Bates Method, she did have calendars printed with her contact information prior to the trial.

Turning Men with Weak Vision into War Time Pilots and Performing Post-War Government Retraining

Margaret Corbett had success improving the vision of those who desired to serve in the military as pilots during the period of wars, but who couldn't qualify because of their weak vision. A man's case is cited in Help Yourself to Better Eyesight (1949).

> One such story concerns a young man who had been rejected several times by the Air Force because of deficient eyesight. He normalized his eyes through the Bates exercises, passed all tests and joined the Flying Tigers in Burma where he became a flight leader. He returned with ten Japanese planes [shot down] to his credit. After that, his score continued to mount, as did his rank and he eventually became a lieutenant colonel.

Many others utilized Corbett's teachings to follow in his footsteps with varying degrees of success as war-time pilots. Following the hostilities, Corbett was endorsed by the government in the veteran's rehabilitation program. She also trained future pilots to improved vision for service in the Korean War. Thus, the School of Eye Education made great contributions to the US war efforts plus US government sponsored re-training programs following those major conflicts.

Corbett's Employees

In 1943 Mrs. Corbett had 50 employees all of whom were trained by her. By 1946 she had trained 250-plus teachers of the Method with her additions and updates for new inventions and lifestyles. The staff included a secretary whose sole task was to answer the avalanche of mail. If the correspondents live in the area, Mrs. Corbett invited them to visit. If not, she directed them to visit a competent colleaguewhom she had trained, wherever they may be situated, because in every large city were Corbett's teachers who passed on the valuable Bates Method. If the correspondent lived too remotely, she suggested they purchase one of her books and follow the Method as it was set forth there to re-educate their eyes. (Wallace, 1943).

Corbett's Work with Aldous Huxley

On June 27, 1943, *The New York Times* carried a piece titled, "Aldous Huxley's Seven Years in America: A Writer Finds Another Home," by Thomas Barensfeld, on page BR2 from which the following paragraph was extracted:

> During the fall and winter of 1938 Huxley's eyesight began to decline. Ever since his Oxford days he had suffered from eye trouble, but during recent years the condition had grown much worse. Then, in the winter of 1938-39, he was put in touch with Mrs. Margaret Darst Corbett of Los Angeles, who introduced him [to] the Bates technique of eye relaxation and exercise. After several months of steady training, his eyesight began to improve; and now, after four years of practice, Huxley's eyes are returning to a natural state of good vision. Huxley paid his tribute to Mrs. Corbett in an excellent book [which Huxley authored] on the Bates method, which was published last fall under the title The Art of Seeing.

From the Preface of Huxley's non-fiction work, "The Art of Seeing," first published in 1943, and remembering that Huxley was from a family of scientists and planned to follow them on his life path, the following is shared: "It is, first of all, to repay a debt of gratitude that I have written this little book—gratitude to the pioneer of visual education, the late Dr. W. H. Bates, and to his disciple, Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett, to whose skill as a teacher I owe the improvement in my own vision."

Corbett sums up the importance of relaxation beyond vision:

> Tenison can wreck a human being. Relaxation is the restorative. Once good habits of relaxed living become subconscious, life flows more smoothly, friends are made more easily, antagonists are neither so many nor so annoying, and success becomes a possibility. (Corbett. Help Yourself to Better Sight. p. 213).

Margaret Darst Corbett is representative of females who discover their passion and pursue it, overcoming whatever obstacles may present themselves. As such, Corbett's many decades of work in the field of relaxation and vision re-education reflect her cultural and economic discovery that there was a way other than saddling someone with spectacles and/or medications to improve their vision. This technique is known as the Bates Method, after its developer, Dr. W. H. Bates of whom Margaret Darst Corbett became a disciple and certified practitioner. She subsequently opened the School of Eye Education at the Streamline Moderne quadplex and detached 5-car garage which she commissioned architect Earl D. Stonerod to design and his construction firm Metropolitan Builders to erect. In 1936. The Corbett School of Eye Education, known by Corbett as "the Studio" is an outstanding example of a symmetrical Streamline Moderne apartment building with landscape and hardscape largely intact, designed by master architect Earl D. Stonerod.

The economics of the Bates Method which she adapted and taught both at her School of Eye Education and privately, there as well, along with training teachers in the Method, thus benefited legions of students in this country. A vast number of aspiring pilots for WWII and the Korean War were trained by Corbett to strengthen their vision so they could pass the vision tests necessary to become a US pilot. She joined the post-war, government sponsored efforts to rehabilitate the combatants and return them as civilian wage earners. Corbett's teaching began and flourished during the Great Depression. Once any of her students as well as the students of others whom she trained, practiced and mastered the technique, they would not need to invest in eyewear or medications every few years or annually which only temporarily improved one's eyesight and cost the user a great deal. Rather, the students/clients gained a life-long solution to their visual challenges, lived a more relaxed lifestyle as a side-benefit and often shared the Method with friends, relatives and acquaintances, thus spreading the benefits of the Bates Method ever-wider in this cultural beneficiary program. Plus, her books, written in the "Studio" delivered the vision re-education program to countless others, many of whom lived where no classes were available, but they could still enjoy the economic and cultural [no spectacles or drugs!] benefits of Corbett's teaching of the Bates Method. For the hopeful students who wished to join the military and become pilots who were highly focused due to the benefits of the Method, new careers

opened. And, after the wars those who didn't wish to pursue flying as a career could be trained by Corbett in other pursuits thanks to the government programs which made the former soldiers more socially, culturally and economically well-rounded and able to successfully return to civilian life.

Corbett Updates the Bates Method to Include New Pursuits and Inventions

Margaret Corbett advocated storytelling by parents to teach children to relax. This, yet again, reinforces the importance of teaching relaxation early in life. (Easy Way). In the 1950s Corbett encouraged clients and all others in her book published in London in 1954 to watch television, crediting it with relaxing one and giving the eyes needed exercise. In the How to Improve Your Sight is a questionnaire to guide TV watchers to do so correctly. The keys: relaxation and exercise. Corbett constantly updated the Method to include new inventions such as the television, keeping the Method relevant to all lifestyles, thus updating it culturally and socially. (*The Albuquerque Tribune*, 1954).

Also, during the 1950's Margaret Corbett regularly appeared on Mary Mcadoo's TV show, "Mary McAdoo at Home." These appearances gave her an opportunity to teach the basics of the Bates Method, thus encouraging local residents to watch television to relax, to help improve their vision and this venue granted her even broader publicity for the Bates Method in the Los Angeles metro.

Corbett's arrest which branded her as a charlatan and her trial for practicing medicine without a license as well as the follow-up effort to pass a law banning the teaching of the Bates Method brought by ophthalmologists and optometrists were true social events which were attended by hundreds who wished to testify on her behalf, as well as the opposing ophthalmologists and optometrists who were the initial cause of her arrest and finally the general curiosity seekers. The luminaries and everyday persons who testified in her favor at the trial could not be ignored. They drew yet more persons to the courthouse and temporarily increased media coverage including the front page of the Los AngelesTimes and several national magazines for some years thereafter. The event gained national coverage, followed by the ophthalmologists and optometrists attempt to have a law passed outlawing the Bates Method, with the added benefit that when two years later, in 1943, Huxley released his book on Corbett and the Bates Method and giving journalists yet another opportunity to recount the events of the famous, "Organized Medicine vs. Margaret Darst Corbet" trial and the bannoing of the Method by the State of California. These events added to the social, cultural and economic history of Los Angeles, the nation and the world-at-large.

Perhaps her boldest move was her signing up students, including members of her jury, at the courthouse once she was acquitted of all charges. No recruitment was necessary. One just had to wait in

line to sign up for Corbett's School of Eye Education. The trial guaranteed the survival of her school and added to her social, cultural and economic status by recognizing her win against the official "big boys of vision." When ophthalmologists and optometrists once again attempted to halt her actions by passing a law to stop alternative vision practices, they once again met defeat, thus further increasing her credibility.

The fact that the Bates Method is still practiced, that many of the books which currently promote it mention Margaret Darst Corbett and the fact that Corbett's books, which were translated during her lifetime into several languages are available on the Internet for purchase and some as free downloads attests to the staying power of one Bates' disciple and teacher and the students whom her work affected for the remainder of their lives, as it continues to do so today. The influence of the Internet is world-wide thus spreading her reputation and the economic, cultural and social benefits of the Bates Method around the planet.

2. Is associated with the lives of historic personages important to national, state, city, or local history.

Three persons plus two by association who are included in this nomination are considered historic personages important to national, state, city or local history. The first is Dr. William Horatio Bates, a prominent New York City ophthalmologist (a specialist in diseases of the eye and an optical surgeon), and by association Mrs. Emily Amanda Bates who was Dr. Bates assistant/surgical assistant and his third wife. Although Dr. Bates died in 1931 and the School of Eye Education/the "Studio" was not built/opened until 1936, without the influence of Dr. Bates and the Bates Method it would have been just another Streamline Moderne quadplex, this one commissioned of master architect Earl D. Stonerod by Mrs. Corbett. The second is Margaret Darst Corbett who met Dr. Bates when she sought treatment for the early onset-blindness her husband experienced shortly before his death in 1930. Mrs. Corbett became a disciple of Bates' psychological/physical eye re-education method. The third personage is Aldous Huxley, a famous British writer who relocated to Los Angeles where he found the need to be treated for an almost life-long vision affliction. which was worsening. Huxley wrote a book documenting the treatment, The Art of Seeing with a thank you to Mrs. Corbett for her successful eye treatments. Also, by association with Huxley, Dr. Humphrey Osmond who coined the word "psychedelic" from experiments with mescaline and LSD in which Huxley participated as an alternative to taking his life because of his severe eye problems. Huxley later popularized the illicit drug

experiments through his writings. The common thread among the three historic personages is Margaret Darst Corbett.

Dr. William Hortaio Bates, M. D.

Because Dr. Bates did not survive long enough to visit Mrs. Corbettl's School of Eye Education/the "Studio" or to participate directly therein this historian has been informed that very non-conventional information regarding the Doctor must be placed in an Appendix which this historian urges the curious to read for your enlightenment/entertainment.

Margaret Jane Darst Corbett

Early Life

Margaret Jane Darst was born in Boston, MA, January 17, 1889, the daughter of a clergyman of the Disciples of Christ Church. His wife conducted a school to train kindergarten teachers. Margaret Darst received her preparatory education at Dr. Dewey's School at the University of Chicago and at the Berkeley, CA High School. Darst graduated from UC Berkeley in 1911 with a Bachelor of Science degree. She trained teachers at the Idaho State Normal School at Lewiston. In 1913 she married Daniel Lithgow Corbett, an interior designer of San Francisco, CA, at Idaho. Margaret Corbett was a Yeoman (female) First Class Clerk, in the Naval Reserve on active duty when it began accepting women as members of that division of the US services during WWI, granting her pioneer Navy status. According to the 1920 US Census she and her husband were living in Boston, he as an interior designer and she as a Clerk at the Navy Yard. Daniel Lithgow Corbett in his draft registration for WWI in 1918 stated he was a salesman for The [influential] Speigel Furniture Company in Chicago where the couple resided at the time. More likely he was their interior designer, as which he would have sold a great deal of expensive furniture and accessories.

Mr. and Mrs. Corbett spent the next ten years on a nationwide search for ophthalmologic aid for her husband's failing eyesight. In 1922 she learned of the work of Dr. William Horatio Bates, an ophthalmologist and researcher whom they visited at his New York City office. As a result of treatments by Dr. Bates, Daniel Lithgow developed good health and perfect sight. The Corbetts relocated to Beverly Hills as early as 1924. Daniel Lithgow Corbett died in 1930 of non-related causes and is interred at the Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Hollywood Hills.

Disciple of the Bates Method

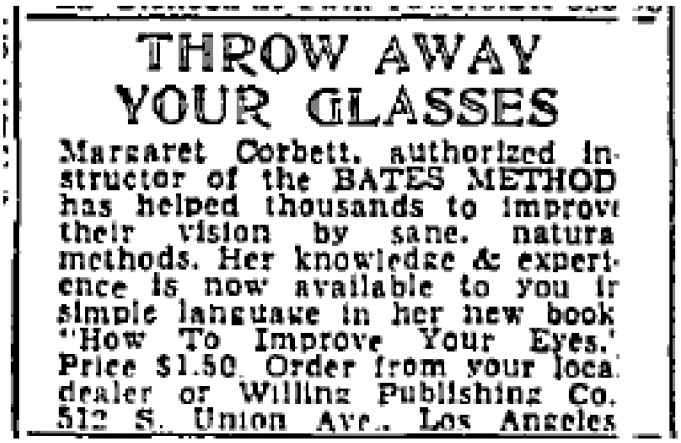
In 1930, Margaret Corbett dedicated her life to restoring the vision of others as a disciple of Dr. Bates and the Bates Method. In that same year, Dr. Bates certified her as a teacher of his Method, and she became a disciple.

Suppose you were a pupil consulting Mrs. Corbett for your vision challenges. You would have to tell her yourself what was wrong with your eyes, since the law forbade her from making a diagnosis. She made it plain to everyone that she was just a teacher of the Bates Method in order to avoid prosecution for practicing medicine without a license. Corbett began in 1930 by seeing 12 pupils from her 5-room apartment, at 1712½ Fifth Avenue in Los Angeles, initially charging nothing for her services.

In 1936 Corbett commissioned architect Earl D. Stonerod to erect a 4-plex in the Streamline Moderne style with a deep setback and a central courtyard sited at 1554 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Place. A private detached 5-car garage at the northeast of the parcel was entered from Venice Blvd. where a 540 sq. ft. single-family dwelling, built in 1931 by Thomas Hogan already existed along Venice at the SE corner of the parcel. Later in the year Mrs. Corbett took up residence at St. Andrews Pl. Her "Studio" was located at 1560 and a Sanborn Map noted 1558 as the site of her School of Eye Education. According to an account by Irving Wallace in the April 1943 *Coronet* magazine the complex was, "jam-packed from morning until night."

By 1938, Mrs. Corbett had written her first book, at "the Studio" teaching the Bates Method for improving the eyes, simply titled How to Improve Your Eyes. The book brought the Bates Method to scores of new adherents who found success by following Corbett's instruction.

A classified advertisement from the Oct 15, 1939, Los Angeles Times follows:



THROW AWAY
YOUR GLASSES

Margaret Corbett, authorized instructor of the BATES METHOD has helped thousands to improve their vision by sane, natural methods. Her knowledge & experience is now available to you in simple language in her new book "How To Improve Your Eyes." Price $1.50. Order from your local dealer or Willing Publishing Co. 512 S. Union Ave., Los Angeles

Source: Los Angeles Times, Oct. 15, 1939.

Corbett founded the School of Eye Education, taught classes and saw clients from the School of Eye Education/the "Studio." In November 1940, Mrs. Corbett and her assistant at the School of Eye Education, were arrested and charged with violations of the Medical Practice Act of California for practicing medicine and optometry without a license. The jury trial, "Organized Medicine vs. Margaret Darst Corbett" was held in early 1941. It was attended by a phalanx of ophthalmologists and optometrists who had brought suit against Corbett. On Mrs. Corbett's side were several well-known witnesses including movie stars, authors and leaders in other pursuits who testified on Corbett's behalf. One of those was well-known British author Aldous Huxley, author of Brave New World who had relocated to the United States in the late 1930's. Huxley testified of her helping him regain much of the sight he had lost in high school. He had taught himself Braille to complete his Oxford studies and to pursue his writing career. Other luminaries also testified at the trial on her behalf. Hundreds of ordinary citizens who had been helped by her teaching and private sessions lined up should they be needed to testify in her favor. And there were two women "spies" who had been hired by the plaintiffs to discover all of the negative aspects of Corbett's practices. They discovered none and were found practicing the Bates Method during a trial break in a near-by room. Corbett and her assistant, Bertha E. Smith were acquitted of all charges. Margaret Corbett then chartered the School of Eye Education with the State of California.

Margaret Corbett was instrumental in defeating a bill in the State legislature brought by the defeated ophthalmologists and optometrists of California as they attempted to outlaw the teaching of the Bates Method within the state. She transported witnesses to the senate committee hearings, and she gave eye improvement lessons to Senators and their wives. The measure was defeated in the Senate after having passed in the House. Corbett and others were free to teach and study the Bates Method.

The School was overwhelmed by numbers of potential pilots of World War II and the Korean War which followed, who studied the Bates Method because they had failed the vision tests necessary to become pilots and leaders in the aviation battles of that war. Initially they lacked the visual acuity to qualify for government training. After sessions at the School they successfully trained to become pilots. Following the Great War, Margaret Corbett's School of Eye Education joined in the national government sponsored rehabilitation of soldiers for new civilian careers, thus gaining US government approval of the School and its training.

By 1946 Margaret Corbett had trained over 250 teachers in the Bates Method as she had altered it to keep up with current inventions and happenings. Each year she added adherents to the teaching ranks. The School of Eye Education had branches in New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, Montana,

Virginia, Washington, Georgia, Oregon, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas as week as British Columbia, Canada and added overseas branches with the publication of a book by a London Publisher.

Margaret Darst Corbett's Books

Mrs. Corbett wrote and published five widely read and reviewed books from her "Studio" on S. St. Andrews Pl. which were followed by disciples of the Bates Method who were students of the School of Eye Education or perhaps heard about followers' successes and decided to give the Method a try by reading one or more of Corbett's books. The books were translated into several languages. The first two were authored before her trial. The others were published by mainstream publishers, Prentice-Hall and Faber and Faber, following the trial with one being published in London, England. Corbett also authored teacher training books for the Bates Method and most of the books were translated into German, French, Spanish, Russian and Danish.

How to Improve Your Eyes. Los Angeles: LA: Willing Publishing Co. 1938.

How to Improve Your Sight: Simple Daily Drills in Relaxation [The standard book for the School of Eye Education.] NY: Bonanza Books. 1938.

Help Yourself to Better Sight. NY: Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1949.

School of Eye Education: Training Course for Teachers. 1949.

How to Improve Your Sight: Simple Daily Drills in Relaxation: New, Revised Edition. NY: Bonanza Books. 1953.

How to Improve Your Sight. London: Faber and Faber, 1954.

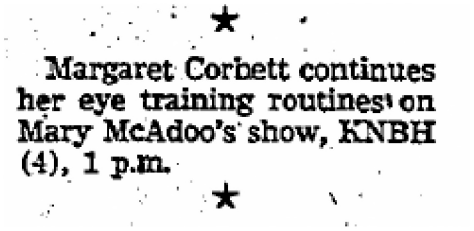
Corbett's final book, How to Improve Your Sight was published in London, thus furthering the international aspects of the Method. The Bates Method is still practiced today primarily by alternative medicine practitioners with many books having been written since Corbett's time in several languages. Many mention Margaret Corbett, along with Bates' surviving wife (who has since died) who was also his assistant and carried on her medical practice nearly until the time of her death, both women guaranteeing that the Bates' Method would be perpetuated.

Well-known British author Aldous Huxley, who had vision loss early-on which forced him to change his life path from science to writing, discovered Mrs. Corbett and became a follower of Corbett

when he relocated to Los Angeles in 1938 at which time his poor vision worsened. He recovered most of his vision as he testified at Corbett's 1941 trial and as attested to by a letter from Mrs. Huxley to the *Los Angeles Times* on the subject.

> At home, he [Huxley] writes and reads for seven or eight hours a day without the aid of lenses. Moreover, though blind in one eye and carrying scar tissue on the other, he can do his work without eye strain or fatigue thanks to that "Art of Seeing" which he learned from Dr. Bates' gifted and resourceful pupil, Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett.
>
> ("Open Letter." Huxley, Laura. Los Angeles Times, May 21, 1957, pg. B 4).

By 1954 Margaret Corbett regularly appeared on television as witnessed by the next listing from the Los Angeles Times when she became a regular on the "Mary McAdoo at Home" show on KNBH which later became KNBC. For this popular televised production McAdoo was named the "Most Outstanding Female Personality" by the Academy of Television Arts and Sciences in 1955. Television lead to yet wider exposure for Corbett and the Baes Method. By then, Corbett encouraged followers to watch television by the correct method which she outlines in her final book in order to strengthen their vision, thus demonstrating how she incorporated new inventions into the Bates Method.



Source: Los Angeles Times, Mar 22,1954, p. 28.

At the conclusion of a successful career, Margaret Darst Corbett died December 5, 1962, a month short of her 73rd birthday, at her "Studio" on S. St. Andrews Pl. Corbett is interred in the Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Hollywood Hills, next to her husband. Margaret Darst Corbett graduated from Berkeley. Corbett then became a pioneer in the Navy during WWI by being one of the first female Yeoman to voluntarily enlist for active Navy duty during wartime. She went on to become a famous practitioner, teacher and author of the Bates Method and formed the School of Eye Education which she operated out of the Streamline Moderne quadplex which she commissioned Earl Stonerod to design during the Great Depression in 1936 and which she referred to as "the Studio." She prevailed at the jury trial brought by the ophthalmologists and optometrists of California as well as in an attempt by the same incensed doctors to bring the Bates Method to an end in California. She authored five books, from

her "Studio" about the Bates Method which brought it to thousands who could not visit her in Los Angeles. Corbett took her up-dated version of the Bated Method international thus aiding in its spread and perpetuation. Corbett first put herself and the Bates Method on the map on the west coast, then in this nation and then internationally. Corbett is still referred to in contemporary books, blogs and other Internet presences which spread work of the Bates Method. Complete versions of many of her books can be located on Internet archives. Margaret Darst Corbett and the Bates Method of which she was a disciple and teacher lives on through her works in ways she never could have contemplated.

Aldous Leonard Huxley

Aldous Huxley is included in this nomination because of his role in the work of Mrs. Corbett/the School of Eye Education/the book he wrote elucidating her treatments to improve his rapidly failing vision: The Art of Seeing/and his subsequent life to illustrate that severe pain can lead some to the use of illicit drugs while seeking relief from that pain as well as the books this drug experiences lead him to author through the friendship he developed with psychiatrist Dr. Osmond whose drug programs in which he volunteered to participate influenced the writing of his last three novels.

Aldous Huxley was born July 26, 1894, at Laleham in Godalming, Surrey, England to a family rich in scientists whose legacy he wished to carry onward. His grandfather, naturalist Thomas Henry Huxley was a disciple of Darwin, known as "Darwin's Bulldog." His brother Julian was a biologist well-known for his theories of evolution. His parents broke the scientific chain as his father Leonard was a writer and his mother was supervisor of the private school he graduated from. Both his mother and sister died in 1908, traumatizing him at the age of 14. He attended Eton where he contracted keratitis which left him nearly blind for two years and exempted him from service in WWI. He went on to Balliol College at OxforUniversity utilizing strong glasses accompanied by a strong magnifying glass and light to read the works he studied in English Literature. Huxley also taught himself Braille. Following studies at Oxford he taught at Balliol College.

In 1915, Huxley's wit granted him entry to the social circle of Lady Ottoline Morell at Garsington Manor where he joined with D. H. Lawrence, Bertrand Russell, T.S. Eliot, Lytton Strachey, Virginia Woolf, and Katherine
Mansfield. With access to this circle of writers Huxley's writing career experienced a rapid ascent..

Huxley met and fell in love with Belgian war-refugee Maria Nys and they married in 1919. They

had a son named Matthew. To provide for his family he wrote articles for Conde Nast magazines *House and Garden, Vogue* and *Vanity Fair*. He next turned his writing skills to novels with a relatively quick run of successes beginning in the 1920s: Crome [sic] Yellow (1921), Antic Hay (1923), Those Barren Leaves (1925), and Point Counter Point (1928). The latter novel was included in the Modern Library list of the top 100 novels of the 20th century and garnered Huxley international fame.

However, Huxley's most famous novel Brave New World (1932) described the futurist idea of a One World State, where a totalitarian government manipulates people's lives by eliminating individual freedom, family, art, literature, religions and cultural diversity. The totalitarian government of Brave New World controls humans from their conception. It regulates assisted reproduction, education and indoctrination and enforces medical drug use for pacification. Huxley himself called it a "negative utopia" which was written as a parody of 'Men Like Gods' (1923), a Utopian novel by H. G. Wells.

Huxley Comes to America

In 1937 Huxley decided to change locations, moving to Hollywood, California, with wife Maria and a life-long friend Gerald Heard, British philosopher, lecturer, author and historian of consciousness. In Hollywood Huxley strove to change his life. He befriended Jiddu Krishnamurti whose disciple he became, adopting a blend of eastern philosophical traditions with modernized mysticism. He also joined the circle of 'Swami Prabhavadanta' and became influenced by Vedanta and meditation. Huxley further transformed his lifestyle, becoming a vegetarian and practicing yoga.

Huxley reported that his eyesight had improved for the first time in over 25 years. At Margaret Corbett and her assistant Bertha E. Smith's trial for practicing medicine without a license, Huxley testified that the woman's [Corbett's] treatments, "had done miracles." Under questioning by the Defense Attorney, Huxley, "related how Mrs. Corbett's system of eye relaxation and muscular development restored vision to his right eye, formerly covered with scar tissue." Huxley continued, "A comparatively short period of training strengthened my other eye with which I was unable to read without the aid of powerful glasses." (IMDb, short Bio) Huxley's treatments with Corbett inspired him to author the non-fiction work The Art of Seeing in 1943 in which he also credits her with the great improvement of his eyesight.

After the Second World War Huxley applied for United States citizenship. Huxley, who was a pacifist, was denied citizenship in this country for refusing to take up arms to defend this nation. He remained a British Citizen for his entire life. Later in the 1950s he turned down the offer of Knight Bachelor by the British government for his literary contributions.

Becoming truly a part of the Hollywood culture, Huxley co-wrote the screenplays for 'Pride and Prejudice' (1940) with Jane Murfin and Helen Jerome. 'Jane Eyre' (1944) was co-written wiith Robert Stevenson ·and John Houseman. 'Madame Curie,' for which Huxley was not granted a screen writer credit although he did the treatment, was co-written by Paul Osborn and Hans Rameau in 1943. The classic 'Jane Eyre' (1943) was adapted by Huxley. 'A Woman's Vengeance' (1948) by Huxley was based on his short story "The Gioconda Smile." 'Prelude to Fame' was co-written with Robert Westerby, a fellow-Britisher (1951). Huxley penned the original screenplay for Walt Disney's animated 'Alice in Wonderland' in 1951.

His wife, Maria, died of breast cancer in 1955. A year later Huxley married Laura Archera who was also a writer. Ultimately, she became Huxley's biographer.

Huxley Volunteers for Dr. Humphrey Osmond's Drug Experiments

"At St. George's Hospital in London, [Dr. Humphrey Osmond] and a colleague, John R. Smythies, developed the hypothesis that schizophrenia was a form of self-intoxication caused by the body's mistakenly producing its own L.S.D.-like compounds." The two doctors relocated to Canada to continue their research at Saskatchewan Hospital in Weyburn, where they promoted the theory that, "no one should treat schizophrenics who had not personally experienced schizophrenia." They went on stating that "This it is possible to do quite easily by taking mescaline." (Douglas Martin. "Humphry Osmond, 86, Who Sought Medicinal Value in Psychedelic Drugs, Dies." *New York Times*. Feb. 22, 2004. Sect. 1, p. 25, National edition). Huxley read about their research and volunteered to become a subject.

"Dr. Humphrey Osmond entered the history of the counterculture by supplying hallucinogenic drugs to Huxley," who volunteered to take mescaline injections, "and ascribed mystical significance to them in his playfully thoughtful, widely read book 'The Doors of Perception,' (1954) "from which the rock group 'the Doors' took its name." (Martin, 2004) Huxley also authored Heaven and Hell (1956) again writing about his drug experiences. Dr. Osmond coined the word *psychedelic* and Huxley promoted it in his writings of the psychedelic era. Before that, the two were corresponding about the appropriate word and Osmond responded with a phrase which took on a life of its own: "To fathom hell or soar angelic/Just take a pinch of psychedelic."

As a side note of potential interest to members of the Cultural Heritage Commission, "Believing that the design of mental institutions was inferior to that of zoos, Osmond gave another hallucinogen, LSD, to architects in the hope that the drug would sensitize them to the spatial needs of psychotics and result in more humane environments (Elaine Woo. "Humphry Osmond, 86; Coined Term 'Psychedelic.'"

Los Angeles Times. Feb. 22, 2004). "His interest in the impact of architecture on human behavior stimulated the rise of socio-architecture as a field," stated Robert Sommer, a professor emeritus of psychology at UC Davis (Woo, 2004).

"Perhaps the most famous psychedelic researcher was Dr. Oscar Janiger, a Beverly Hills psychiatrist, who gave L.S.D. to Cary Grant, Jack Nicholson and, again, Huxley." Janiger added, "that in the early 1960's, it was recommended that psychiatric residents take a dose to understand psychosis better." (Martin, 2004).

Huxley's last Utopian novel Island (1962), re-visited and updated his basic ideas from Brave New World and other novels. Huxley summarized his views on the modern world and society. He set forth his position on medical drug use as well as his political stands on democracy, ecology, and pacifism. Island also became an inspiration for the 1960's psychedelic culture and became a part of the ideology of the New Age Movement.

Huxley's health deteriorated rapidly after discovering that he had throat cancer in 1960. He completed Island and spent his last days bedridden, nearly blind, and unable to speak. From that deathbed he made a written request to his wife for an intramuscular injection of 100 mg of LSD. Laura Archera Huxley followed his instruction. Huxley died peacefully a few hours following the injection at his California home on November 22, 1963 – the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Over-shadowed by the national tragedy, Huxley's passing at age 69 went largely unremarked in the United States where Aldous Huxley, the British citizen resided as a foreign national for the last 26 years of his life.

The three major historic personages, William H. Bates, M.D., Margaret Corbett, and Aldous Huxley and their equally renowned associates add significance to the Streamline Moderne structure commissioned by Corbett and designed by architect Earl D. Stonerod which Margaret Corbett referred to as "the Studio."

3. Embodies the distinctive characteristic of a style, type, period, or method of construction; or represents a notable work of a master designer, builder, or architect whose individual genius influenced his or her age.

The Corbet School of Eye Education/the "Studio" at the northeast corner of S. St. Andrews Place and Venice Blvd. is according to SurveyLA an, "Excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting [a] high quality of design through distinctive features." It is also an, "Excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping. Exemplary of the property type from this era."

Designed in 1936 in the midst of the Great Depression as an, "exemplar of the property type from this era," the Streamline Moderne style, by architect Earl D. Stoddard, the complex exhibits distinctive features. The U-shaped courtyard 4-plex presents to St. Andrews Place at the corner of Venice Blvd. with a deep, landscaped courtyard and fore-yard, a generous lawn setback from Venice Blvd. at the south, and a large rear lawn also off Venice where the original 5-car garage, since demolished, was situated at the northeast, most of that area having been converted to a cement-paved parking area. The garden areas were once richly landscaped and hardscaped and several vestiges of those remain. That combination lent a meditative ambiance to the school and offices located along busy Venice Blvd. which also hosted the not-so-quiet Vineyard railroad line. Among the mature trees and shrubs which remain are Italian Cypresses along with much of the hardscape. A plot plan was executed by a draftsman in the early 2000s. It appears there are two irregular curvilinear areas within the courtyard, one at each wing. Since they cannot be observed from the street a final determination must await the City inspection.

The quadplex is a U-shape composed of two one-story rectangular wings paralleling each other connected at the rear by a perpendicular two-story rectangle. Each parallel rectangle is fronted at the west by a semi-circular jut-out with a six 4-lite casement window ribbon around the curves. The second-story west section exhibits a semi-circular jut-out at west center, and one at the rear of each the parapet walled balcony, runing the full-length of each wing.

The north wing jut-out was relocated forward at an indeterminate time post-1951, the final Sanborn Map for the area. In the garden between the two parallel wings is noted that a "private school" exists at 1558 St. Andrews on the Sanborn Fire Map Vol. 8, Sheet 860 which was released in 1951.

The entry to each ground floor unit is from the center of the courtyard, through a single door in each wing and is crowned by an incised banded flat half-circular roof. A flat rectangular banded roof with plain columns is at the west base of the U-shape which is entered through double doors with 4-lites and matching side-lites. The south elevation of the north wing is stenciled in grey bamboo while the north elevation carries a green mural. An open lobby extends from the west façade to the east elevation

with-mirror image entry at the east. A breeze wall of open work patterned concrete blocks was added around the east entry "enclosing" a patio-area. A horizontal incised multi-band runs from the perpendicular cascades at the south, around the building at the top of each semi-circular jut-out and to the rear, south, at the bottom of the balcony. The north and south façade originally contained various arrangements of casements, some of which have been replaced by other formats in the original openings. A later-added west and south open-work plain wrought-iron fence is at the west and south perimeter.

The north elevation of the quadplex is difficult to view and lacks banding as it was located close to the two Craftsman to its north which were recently demolished to make way for a TOC development in which the developer desired to include the Subject building in the then 3-parcel development plan. Therefore, a complete view of the north elevation does not exist due to construction fencing of the now vacant parcels at the north.

Two semi-circular jut-outs, two-stories each with patterning as at the west facade are at the north and south ends of the east elevation, the north one obscured by landscape. Two Italian Cypress trees grace the east lawn which has been converted to a cement-paved parking lot, although the trees remain. Additional pieces of landscape are still in-situ.

At the southeast corner of the parcel is the original 540 sq. ft. Vernacular single-family dwelling with zero-foot setback from Venice Blvd. which was erected by Thomas R. Hogan in 1931. The building has been remodeled over the years converting it to a slightly larger unit. [Please see discussion of alterations to this structure in A.]

Corbett had her School/"Studio" erected in the midst of the Great Depression, 1936, by well-regarded architect Earl D. Stonerod and his contracting firm Metropolitan Builders at S. St. Andrews Pl. where it intersects with the newly name-changed, in time for the 1932 Olympics, Venice Boulevard, formerly known by the lack-luster appellation of 16th Street.

The Depression and the Olympics had presented opportunities for those in the neighborhood with large residences to sub-divide them into apartments or to simply rent rooms to those newly arriving in Los Angeles but lacking the funds to rent a real apartment. A brief prosperity came with those attending the Olympics and paying higher quartering fees, as the neighborhood was less than 4 miles to the southeast and accessible by street rail. Following the Olympics one could return to rent to those continuing to flee from the cold mid-west and east coast to sunny Los Angeles during the Great

Depression.

Corbett's School for Eye Education/"the Studio" presented a bright spot of Streamline Moderne style amidst the traditional Craftsman in the neighborhood and welcomed countless students and private clients to the northeast corner of S. St. Andrews Pl. and Venice Blvd. where they could arrive on foot, via the Vineyard route on the Red Line, or by private car. A source stated that the complex was, "jam-packed from morning until night." (Wallace, 1943).

At its erection, Stonerod's Streamline Modern was the final structure added to the original 1500 S. St. Andrews block of mostly large, stately Craftsman residences, some of which were duplexes, designed to blend into the single-family block. A small Vernacular single-family residence at the southeast of the parcel, along Venice Blvd., earlier constructed in 1931, and hardly befitting the neighborhood, had turned the lot into a non-conforming one. Mrs. Corbett was therefore required to agree to the following statement from the Department of Planning: "This [the new] building permissible on non-conforming lot if it conforms to Yard Ord. requirements." Thus, the 1500 block of S. St. Andrews was completed in 1936.

Since its completion, many of the original residences have been demolished and replaced by large, in some cases double-lot apartment buildings. Another apartment building is about to be added to their ranks. The new apartments were originally planned to cover three parcels -- the two at the north, 1540 and 1546 S. St. Andrews Pl., the two oldest Craftsman on the block erected in 1906 and 1908, plus the Subject parcel. The two Craftsman have been demolished. However, the Subject parcel was found by SurveyLA to be an, "Excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting [a] high quality of design through distinctive features. Work of architect Earl D. Stonerod." And an, "Excellent example of a 1930s courtyard apartment building, with a U-shaped plan and intact landscaping and hardscaping. Exemplary of the property type from this era." Thus, a demolition permit could not be issued for the Subject property. This block is located in a Tier 3 TOC which seems to have appealed far more to Planning and Building & Safety than did the newly developed CPIO, which seems to have its meaning trumped by the TOC designation of this area.

The W. G. Nevin Tract

The neighborhood is part of the W. G. Niven Tract, named for railroad executive Niven who also dealt extensively in Los Angeles real estate. The Nevin Tract was famously located opposite the [Los Angeles] Country Club at Pico St., later Blvd. and Western Ave. and was plated at the beginning of the

20th Century. The parcels were larger than average, measured 73 ¾' x 178 ½' with electricity tastefully at the rear. They featured graveled streets, cement sidewalks and curbs, and high-quality building rules.

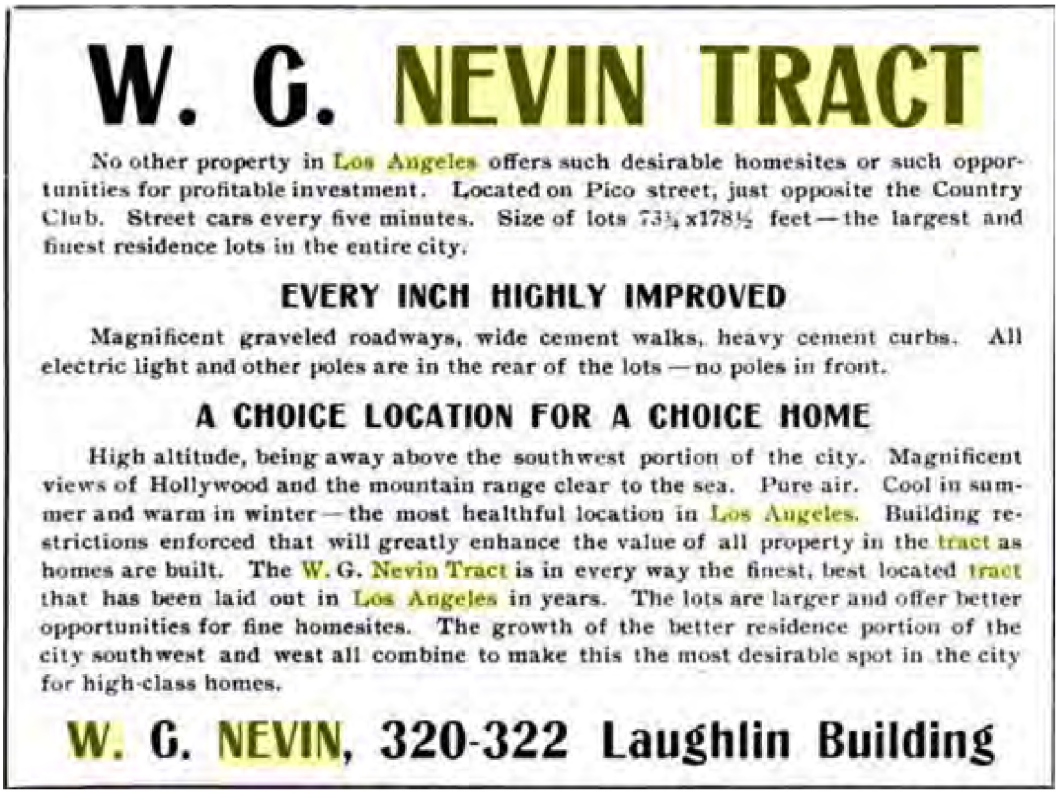
The second display advertisement for the W. G. Nevin Tract which was carried by the Los Angeles Times on Aug 2, 1902, wisely featured the location of the Nevin Tract opposite the Los Angeles Country Club and emphasized the larger than average parcels in the Tract.

Display Ad 23 -- No Title
Los Angeles Times (1886-1922); Aug 24, 1902; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. B8



Advertisement for the W. G. Nevin Tract.
Source: The Los Angeles Times, Aug. 24, 1902, pg. B 8.

An early half-page advertisement for the tract appeared in Out West Magazine in Jan 1903, page 81. It is duplicated herewith:



W. G. NEVIN TRACT

No other property in Los Angeles offers such desirable homesites or such opportunities for profitable investment. Located on Pico street, just opposite the Country Club. Street cars every five minutes. Size of lots 73¾ x178½ feet—the largest and finest residence lots in the entire city.

EVERY INCH HIGHLY IMPROVED

Magnificent graveled roadways, wide cement walks, heavy cement curbs. All electric light and other poles are in the rear of the lots—no poles in front.

A CHOICE LOCATION FOR A CHOICE HOME

High altitude, being away above the southwest portion of the city. Magnificent views of Hollywood and the mountain range clear to the sea. Pure air. Cool in summer and warm in winter—the most healthful location in Los Angeles. Building restrictions enforced that will greatly enhance the value of all property in the tract as homes are built. The W. G. Nevin Tract is in every way the finest, best located tract that has been laid out in Los Angeles in years. The lots are larger and offer better opportunities for fine homesites. The growth of the better residence portion of the city southwest and west all combine to make this the most desirable spot in the city for high-class homes.

W. G. NEVIN, 320-322 Laughlin Building

Advertisement for the W. G. Nevin Tract.
Source: Out West Magazine, Jan. 1903, page 81.

The only related building in the Nevin Tract is another Historic-Cultural Monument at 1547 S. Manhattan Place, built in an earlier era. HCM 627 known as the John F. Powers Residence was designed/built by the Althouse Brothers in 1910. That dwelling is located on Manhattan Pl., the street at the east, one parcel to the north of the Corbett School of Eye Education/the "Studio."

The Vineyard Red Line moved through the neighborhood, earlier on 16th Street, the name of the street having been changed in 1932 when it became Venice Blvd. Other train lines ran on Washington Blvd. to the south and on Pico Blvd. at the north. A rail line also ran north/south on Western Ave. and on Arlington Ave.

The Streamline Moderne Style

The hallmarks of the Streamline Moderne style are smooth wall surfaces, most commonly of white stucco. The roofline was flat with low coping at the outer edge. Horizontal lines/grooves in walls and horizontal balustrades each added to the style. Facades were generally asymmetrical, although the Subject building is symmetrical with the exception of the north second-story half-round which was moved forward at an unpermitted, therefore unknowable date. One or more corners of the building may be curved; windows frequently continue around corners; glass blocks are often utilized in windows and sometimes whole walls are composed of them. Small round windows and clerestory windows were popular decorative motifs. The use of Streamline Moderne was somewhat rare in domestic architecture, but more common in multi-family housing.

The Streamline Moderne style was inspired by the design of "modern developments in transportation" -- steamships, trains with diesel locomotives, airplanes, dirigibles, and automobiles which first took on the sleek, air-stream lines that inspired the concept of speedy air-resistant transportation. "The idea was to symbolize SPEED in architecture, which heretofore had comfortably expressed rest." (Survey Guide, City of Los Angeles. 1981). It too, was influenced by Film Noir, as no other Streamline Moderne was. Architects translated the style into commercial and apartments, and to a lesser extent private residential architecture. The style caught on in Los Angeles during the Great Depression where the sun [almost] always shines, the white exterior of Streamline Moderne reflects the slowly advancing hours of the day and combines the interior/exterior flow which characterizes Streamline Moderne. The interplay of straight lines with luscious curves, landscaped parcels, balconies, courtyards, a proliferation of horizontal windows and portholes perfectly blending Streamline Moderne with Los Angeles. It provided the backdrop for Film Noir.

In a February 11, 1990, article in the Los Angeles Times, Leon Whiteson, an architectural specialist wrote,

> In its heyday, Streamline Moderne was known simply as 'the smart style.' [The style was] much favored by Hollywood and mirrored in imaginative movie sets designed by art directors such as William Cameron Menzies...for whom the term "production designer" was coined. (IMDb).

Writers such as Elizabeth McMillian [Deco & Streamline Architecture in L.A.] wax long about immerges and their distaste for Los Angeles culture, seemingly ignoring American architects who quietly contributed their well-thought-out designs to the Streamline Moderne movement in this City. Milton J.

Black designed many Streamline Moderne apartments and Earl De Forest Stonerod designed this, "Excellent example of a Streamline Moderne courtyard apartment building exhibiting [a] high quality of design through distinctive features." (SurveyLA).

Earl De Forest Stonerod, Architect

The architect of the Subject building was Earl D. Stonerod who was born on March 6, 1889, at Altoona, PA. Stonerod gained his architectural education at Carnegie Technical Schools [now Carnegie-Mellon University], Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in the early Twentieth Century.

In his home state of Pennsylvania Stonerod was commissioned to design the residences in the Borough of Ben Avon Heights in 1910, an early upscale housing development, which is situated on a hill above the Ohio River just nine miles from the City of Pittsburgh. Ben Avalon Heights still exists and is described as, "A Norman Rockwell Kind of Community," consisting of approximately 150 homes. (http://benavonheightsborough.com/index.html). In 1917 when Stonerod registered for the draft of WWI his address was Ben Avon Heights, PA.

[This historian visited Ben Avalon Heights in the early 1970s while a graduate student at Carnegie-Mellon University. One of my professors owned a residence there].

Evidence points to Architect Earl D. Stonerod relocating to Los Angeles sometime in the nineteen-teen years, after working in Pittsburgh. In Los Angeles Stonerod was employed as a draftsman in the office of Myron Hunt. Stonerod joined the office of Walker & Eisen (Albert R. Walker and Percy A. Eisen) in 1922 and was also the construction superintendent for that firm.

In 1936, functioning as a sole architectural practitioner, Stonerod designed the Subject quadplex known as the School of Eye Education/the "Studio" complex at 1554 – 1560 St. Andrews Place, at the northeast corner intersection with Venice Blvd. A Vernacular single-family dwelling was constructed by earlier owner Thomas Hogan in 1931 at the southeast of the parcel which is addressed as 2361 Venice Blvd. The Corbett complex is included in the Gebhardt and Winter Architectural Guidebook[s] to the Los Angeles metro, Elizabeth McMillian's Deco & Streamline Architecture in L. A. as well as on several architecture, architectural works and stylistic websites, but without a photograph. The work has been cited by SurveyLA as eligible for the National Register, the California register and in Los Angeles, as a Historic-Cultural Monument (HCM).

Among other residences designed by Earl D. Stonerod, 549 S. Arden Blvd. was designed in 1921 in the Colonial Revival style for Louise O. and George L. Brown, a retired Pittsburgh iron and steel executive. It is known that Stonerod also designed works in Los Feliz from real estate advertisements asserting such, although the advertisements carry photographs but no addresses.

Stonerod designed a triplex at 135, 137 and 139 N. Flores Street in the French Revival (Norman) Minimal Traditional style. The triplex and detached garage were designed for A. B. Bolotin in 1940 who owned the Moto-Parts Exchange Co., an auto parts rebuilding company.

As early as 1922 Stonerod was also listed as a Real Estate Broker in the State of California. This gave him the opportunity to also function as a developer.

Earl and Doris Stonerod had a son, David C., born c. 1926 in California. When Stonerod registered for the draft for in WWII he was 53 years old and lived in Pacoima, CA. In their senior years the Stonerods relocated to Oregon. Earl De Forest Stonerod died at age 82 in 1971 at Roseburg, OR. Stonerod's remains were returned to Los Angeles for burial at Forest Lawn Memorial Park (Glendale), Los Angeles County, California, USA, in the Dahlia Terrace, Great Mausoleum, Florentine Columbarium, Niche 8108, Memorial ID 133441867. Stonerod was a member of The Architectural Club of Los Angeles as well as civic organizations.

Summary

The Streamline Moderne with its unique landscape and hardscape which Margaret Darst Corbett commissioned Earl D. Stonerod and his contracting firm, the Metropolitan Builders to erect in 1936 during the Great Depression was well-utilized to teach thousands the Bates Method of eye re-education from the School of Eye Education and the "Studio". From "the Studio" she wrote the books which taught both students and teachers the procedures to win a more relaxed lifestyle with resulting vision improvement. Corbett trained future pilots of World War II and the Korean War who lacked the visual acuity to initially qualify for pilot training. Even the US government approved of Corbett's work and building when they granted her the funds for GI rehabilitation following the Great Conflict and seceding incursions. Stonerod's Streamline Moderne was a unique design in this traditional neighborhood, was used non-conventionally in a live/work situation known as the School of Eye Education/the "Studio and was home to Margaret Darst Corbett, the woman who was arrested there,

"for practicing medicine and optometry without a license," to common folk and luminaries such as Aldous Huxley and famous film actors and writers. Corbett won the jury trial and subsequently won the spirited attempt by ophthalmologists and optometrists to have the teaching of the Bates Method banned in California. It is a surety that Corbett drew great strength from the adherents who seemed omni-present at the Streamline Moderne as well as by the peacefulness lent to her by the unique complex and the sylvan landscaping and hardscaping of the parcel at 1554 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl./2351-2371 W. Venice Blvd., designed by master architect Earl D. Stonerod. The "Studio" was Corbett's final earthly residence.

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https://www.nps.gov/bost/learn/historyculture/wwi-yeowomen.htm



The Yeoman (F) of Boston Navy Yard, 1918

US Naval Archives - Department of the Navy

Last Name	First Name	Age at Enlistment	Enlistment date	Rank	Days Served	Town
Abbott	Emma Louise	20	August 12, 1918	Yeoman 3rd	91	Boston, MA
Adams	Lillian Ethel	24	August 2, 1918	Yeoman 1st	101	Winthrop, MA
Ahearn	Josephine Louise	21	October 15, 1918	Landsman Yeoman	27	Hanover, MA
Aicardi	Beatrice Marie	23	June 4, 1918	Yeoman 2nd	160	Dorchester, MA
Aitken	Elsa Marie	20	July 9, 1918	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	84 41	West Somerville, MA
Allen	Beatrice Dean	20	September 28, 1917	Yeoman 3rd to Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st to Chief (Discharge)	95 120 194	Boston, MA
Allen	Mae Helen	21	July 3, 1918	Yeoman 3rd to Yeoman 2nd	121 10	North Attleboro, MA
Almond	Sarah	30	May 1, 1916	Nurse	585	Fall River, MA
Anable	Harriet Josephine	28	February 16, 1918	Yeoman 3rd to Yeoman 2nd aboard USS Triton	197 72	South Boston, MA
Anderson	Lillian Ingebord	20	October 24, 1918	Landsman Yeoman	18	Revere, MA

Comeau	Marie Louise	18	May 25, 1918	Yeoman 3rd	170	Peabody, MA
Corbett	Margaret Darst	29	September 19, 1918	Landsman for Yeoman to Yeoman 3rd	43 10	Boston, MA
Corcoran	Josephine E	22	June 5, 1917	Yeoman 3rd to Chief	361 163	Roxbury, MA
Corcoran	Grace Evelyn	26	December 22, 1917	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	100 224	Revere, MA
Cross	Lillian Mary		?			Somerville, MA
Crowley	Lizzie Irene	32	March 15, 1918	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	129 102	Natick, MA
Crowley	Catherine Elizabeth	25	June 20, 1918	Yeoman 3rd	144	South Boston, MA
Crowley	Katherine Gertrude	18	June 3, 1918	Yeoman 2nd	161	Charlestown, MA
Curzon	Gertrude Louise	18	July 5, 1918	Yeoman 3rd to Yeoman 1st	129	Boston, MA
Cushing	Genevieve Nichols	21	July 30, 1918	Yeoman 1st	104	Brookline, MA
Cushing	Mary Agnes	23	April 25, 1918	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	67 133	Dorchester, MA
Damon	Nellie Caldwell	28	July 20, 1917	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	367 102	Dorchester, MA
Damon	Delia Winn	18	November 1, 1918	Landsman for Yeoman	10	New Bedford, MA
Dempsey	Josephine Katherine	26	July 22, 1918	Yeoman 2nd	112	Arlington Heights, MA
Dempsey	Margaret Sylvia	29	September 18, 1918	Landsman for Yeoman	54	Roxbury, MA
Dempsey	Maude Marie	38	June 10, 1918	Yeoman 1st	154	Roxbury, MA
Doherty	Rose Ann	19	March 28, 1918	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	187 41	Boston, MA

Ward	Margaret Cecilia	24	September 3, 1918	Landsman Yeoman to Yeoman 3rd to Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st to Chief		Roxbury, MA
Washburn	Josephine	22	March 9, 1918	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	145 102	Dorchester, MA
Washburn	Florence Hathaway	18	August 8, 1918	Apprentice Seaman	95	Dorchester, MA
Weisz	Alice Crawford	45	April 2, 1918	Yeoman 1st	223	West Somerville, MA
Welch	Alice Mildred	22	July 16, 1918	Yeoman 2nd to Yeoman 1st	86 41	West Somerville, MA
White	Julia	20	May 12, 1917	Yeoman 1st	584	Dorchester, MA

Last updated: April 12, 2017

Contact the Park

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21 Second Ave
21 Second Ave
CHARLESTOWN, MA 02129

Phone:

(617) 242-5601

Books Published Today
New York Times (1923-Current file); Apr 18, 1949;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 23

Books Published Today

AND ONE TO GROW ON: Recollections of a Maine Boyhood, by John Gould (Morrow, $3).

BEFORE I WAKE, by Hal Debrett (Dodd, Mead, $2.50). A detective story.

BRISTLES AND BRUSHES: A Footnote to the Story of American War Production, by Merrill Denison (Dodd, Mead, $3). Concerning brush manufacturers and their products.

BY EASTERN WINDOWS: The Story of a Battle of Souls and Minds in the Prison Camps of Sumatra, by William H. McDougall Jr. (Scribner, $3). *Reviewed today.*

THE CASE OF THE JOURNEYING BOY, By Michael Innes (Dodd, Mead, $2.75). A detective story.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, by Irma Gross Drooz, M. D. (Dodd, Mead, $3). An autobiography.

THE DEED IS DRAWN, by Willetta Ann Barber and R. F. Schabelitz (Scribner, $2.50). A detective story.

DRY MESSIAH: The Life of Bishop James Cannon Jr., by Virginius Dabney (Knopf, $4).

DYING ECHO, by Kathleen Moore Knight (Doubleday, $2.25). A Crime Club detective story.

THE GIRL FROM NOWHERE, by Rae Foley (Dodd, Mead, $2.50). A detective story.

FAITH AND HISTORY: A Comparison of Christian and Modern Views of History, by Reinhold Niebuhr (Scribner, $3.50).

HELP YOURSELF TO BETTER SIGHT, by Margaret Darst Corbett (Prentice-Hall, $2.50).

HOW TO RESTORE ANTIQUE FURNITURE, by M. Campbell Lorini and Henry Lionel Williams (Pellegrini & Cudahy, $3.95).

IF RUSSIA STRIKES, by George Fielding Eliot (Bobbs-Merrill, $2.75). An analysis of world armament.

JOHN AUBREY and His Friends, by Anthony Powell (Scribner, $5). A biography of the seventeenth century English antiquary and writer.

LABOR IN AMERICA: A History, by Foster Rhea Dulles (Crowell, $4.50).

LESSONS ON SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT from the History of the League of Nations, by James T. Shotwell and Marina Salvin (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: King's Crown, $2.25).

LONESOME VALLEY, by Henry Hornsby (William Sloane Associates, $3.50). A novel about a boy in Kentucky.

LOOKING AT THE DANCE, by Edwin Denby (Pellegrini & Cudahy, $4). A record of recent dance history.

THE MADWOMAN OF CHAILLOT, by Jean Giraudoux. English adaptation by Maurice Valency (Random House, $2.50). The play in book form.

MURDER IS CONTAGIOUS, by Marion Bramhall (Doubleday, $2.25). A Crime Club detective story.

MY HEART SHALL NOT FEAR, by Josephine Lawrence (Whittlesey House, $2.75). A novel.

TARGET: YOU, by Leland Stowe (Knopf, $3). Concerning power politics and a "quest for political peace of mind."

UPON THIS CONTINENT: A New Chronicle of America, by Abel Plenn (Creative Age, $3.50). American history through the eyes of people who saw it grow.

WHAT IS LITERATURE? by Jean-Paul Sartre, translated from the French by Bernard Frechtman (Philosophical Library, $4.75). A critical study.

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Classified Ad 3 -- No Title

Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Oct 15, 1939; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. B1

Wise Buyers Are Taking Advantage of Today's Realty Values!

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Have you found a lost article or pet? Do you wish to locate the owner? Miss Elliott at The Times "Lost and Found" Department keeps an accurate and complete record of Lost and Found articles. She will gladly check her files without charge or obligation to assist you in finding the rightful owner. For direct service, telephone

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Station 412

BAG, evening, green & gold brocade. Wed. Reward. HI-7171.

BRACELET, found, man's identification; owner claim & pay ad. HE-1926

BRIEF case, brown zipper, on Sunset bus. Prudential insurance papers & collection book. Rew. MO-18335.

DOG lost nr. Ardmore & Melrose Sept. 26. Name Duke, male, mixed breed, hound & bull. Tan, 4 white feet & legs. Bob tail, wt. 45 lbs. Sick lady's pet. Please return, $10 reward. 842 N. Ardmore. OL-2681.

DOG, "Limpy," Toy English Bull. Lost Fri. Cabrillo Beach. Reward. 1638 Ravenna. Wilmington. Ph. 1688.

DOG, large Collie, male, tri-color, $20 rew PL-4144; HE-8079.

DOG, dark grey terrier. Found Fri., have same for ad. DR-4028.

DOG, Collie, 4 mos., tan, fem., wh. markings. Rew. PR-9581.

DOG, Scotty, male, 4 years old; lost Moreno Highlands. Rew. NO-6995.

DOG, Belgium Police, Fem. Bl., br., old, fat. Sm. Clipped. Rew. OX-0407.

DOG, White Wire-Scalyham, male. Lost nr. Echo Pk. Rew. FI-2298.

PIN, platinum mounted, 34 small diamonds, 1 large diamond. Lost in vicinity of downtown L.A. or Beverly Hills. Call Tidwell, TR-0644.

PURSE, ladies, bet. Croft & Blackburn. Reward. HI-4652.

RING, Dia. 2 Ct. set in sq. onyx claw mtg., contained in brown leather purse. Finder keep money, return purse, ring, Rosary, R.R. tickets. Toplis & Harding, 610 S. Bdwy., MU-2381.

WALLET containing about $28 & valuable articles. Wm. H. Schuck, 1025 S. Orange Dr. WE-5890. Reward.

WATCH, small sq. case, baguette & round dias., initial J.C. Plat. dia. wrist band. Lost vic. La Brea-Wilshire, Oct. 12. LIB. REW. Toplis & Harding, 610 S. Bdway. MU-2381.

WRIST watch, Waltham, lost. Name Iyrne Rietmann engraved on back. Return to Iyrne Rietmann, Moorpark, Calif. Reward.

WRIST watch, man's white metal with chain. Name Joe Prider on back. Reward. TR-2221.

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ASTROLOGY: MRS. MAY LUCE denies future. Expert advice HO-1491

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CONSTRUCTION Control Corp. assures speculative bldg. profits. HI-0121.

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MAN'S OPAL RING, set with 1 genuine Australian Opal, about 10 cts., in 14K heavy yellow gold ring, for $35

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PATENT ATTORNEYS 34

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SANITARIUMS 61
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Directory of Graduates of the University of California, 1864-1916
By California Alumni Association, University of California. Alumni Association

Go

Margaret Darst Sonders
Corbet graduated
Berkeley 1911 with a B.L.

Improve Your Eyesight Naturally: Easy, Effective, See Results Quickly

By Leo Angar

p. 21

One such person was Margaret D. Corbett whose husband was greatly helped by the Bates Method in the 1930's. Mrs. Corbett went on to establish the School of Eye Education in Los Angeles. Corbett trained many people in the Bates Method. In her book *"Help yourself to better eyesight,"* (1949) she describes many incidents where her work had great impact on the careers of military men. One such story concerns a young man who had been rejected several times by the Air Force because of deficient vision. He normalized his eyes by the Bates exercises, passed all tests, and joined the Flying Tigers in Burma where he became a flight leader. He returned with ten Japanese planes to his credit. After that, his score continued to mount, as did his rank and he eventually became a lieutenant colonel.

Details For Marriage ID#145402	
Place:	Lewiston
Date:	11 Sep 1913
County of Record:	Nez Perce
State:	Idaho
Volume:	5
Page:	187

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Obituary 3 -- No Title
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Dec 8, 1962; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. A10

OBITUARIES

William McIntyre

Services for William McIntyre, 85, of 2245 Montecito Dr., San Marino, a builder and subdivider and former owner of the Marino Mission Market in San Marino, will be conducted at 3 p.m. Sunday at St. John's Chapel, Stump Mortuary, Pasadena. He was former deputy district governor of Lion's International. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Niva E. McIntyre; a daughter, Mrs. Florence Primeaux; a son, William L.; and four brothers, Ben, George, Frank and Arthur McIntyre. Interment in San Gabriel Cemetery will be under the direction of Stump Mortuary.

Margaret D. Corbett

Services for Mrs. Margaret Darst Corbett, 73, teacher-author and founder of the School of Eye Education, will be conducted by Forest Lawn Mortuary at 10:0 a.m. today in the Church of the Recessional. She pubished a book in 1938, "How to Improve Your Eyes," and in 1941 opened her Los Angeles office, which now has branches all over the country. A yeoman first class in the U.S. Naval Reserve in World War I, she died Wednesday at her home 1560 S St. Andrews Pl. Inurnment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial-Park.

Mrs. Jo Weilbacher

Services for Mrs. Jo Weilbacher, 62, only woman wholesale food broker in California, will be conducted at 1 p.m. today in the Church of the Recessional by Forest Lawn Mortuary. Mrs. Weilbacher, who lived at 3251 Lowry Rd., was a member of the Wholesale Food Brokers Assn. She died Thursday, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Lovelle Benesh and Mrs. June Armand, both of Los Angeles; two sisters and four grandchildren. Interment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial-Park.

L. Crawford Houser

Services for L. Crawford Houser, 41, business manager for the USC School of Dentistry, will be conducted at 2:30 p.m. today at the Southwest Church of Christ, with interment at Roosevelt Memorial Park. Mr. Houser, who lived at 2100 E Central Ave. in Fullerton, leaves his wife, Margaret; daughter, Saren; a son, Donald, and mother, Mrs. Inez Houser.

George L. Sleight

Services for George Leighton Sleight, 37, Rocketdyne inspector, will be conducted today at 11:30 a.m. in Pierce Bros. Valhalla Chapel, followed by inurnment in the Chapel of the Pines. Mr. Sleight, who lived at 16533 Ludlow St., Granada Hills, died on Monday, leaving two sisters, Mrs. Mildred S. Johns and Mrs. Grace McKay, and a brother, Medford.

Herbert Woodmansee

Services for Herbert (Pat) Woodmansee, 56, retired photo technician, will be conducted at 3 p.m. today in the Church of the Hills, Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Hollywood Hills, with Forest Lawn Mortuary directing. Mr. Woodmansee, who lived at 4063¾ Oakwood Ave., died Wednesday, leaving his wife, Jean, and two brothers, Barry Woodmansee, Beverly Hills, and Arthur Woodmansee, Burbank. Interment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial-Park.

Samuel G. Biggs

Masonic funeral services for Samuel Grover Biggs, 77, who died Wednesday, will be conducted today at 2 p.m. at Utter-McKinley's Viewpark Chapel, 3719 W Slauson Ave. The Los Angeles Masonic Board will officiate. Interment will follow at Inglewood Park Cemetery. Mr. Biggs, who lived at 1257 W 46th St., leaves a daughter, Elberta, and a son, William Biggs, of Los Angeles; two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

William P. Cushnie

Services for William Parke Cushnie, 54, owner of the Trail Inn Restaurant, will be conducted today at 2:30 p.m. in Pierce Bros. Valhalla Chapel, followed by interment in Valhalla Memorial Park. Mr. Cushnie, who lived at 13037 Garby St., Pacoima, died Wednesday. He leaves his wife, Marie; a daughter, Mrs. Shirley Mooney; a son, David; two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleckner and Mrs. Lillian Heustan; two brothers, Ralph and James Cushnie, and three grandchildren.

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material. In all he holds twenty-six patents. At the end of 1945 there were some 4000 Oliver filters in use throughout the world in the production of paper, acids, paints, dyes, starch, sugar, salt and cement, in the refining of oil and in the recovery of metals. In addition the Oliver filter is playing an important part in the production of commercial magnesium and synthetic rubber. The company is the largest manufacturer of industrial filters in the world. It also makes such accessories as vacuum and centrifugal pumps, speed reducers, air compressors and condensers. During American participation in the second World war its facilities were devoted entirely to war work. Over 90 per cent of this work was on filters which were used in plants producing war material. The remainder was special work for the navy and maritime commission. Besides being president of Oliver United Filters Inc., Mr. Oliver is a founder, president and director of the Idaho-Maryland Mines Corp., the largest gold producer in California; president and director of Edwin Letts Oliver Inc., investments, the Letts Oliver Investment Co. and the Crescent Pacific Mining Co. and vice president of the California Cap Co. In recognition of his inventive contributions to industry the National Association of Manufacturers presented to him its Modern Pioneer award in 1940 and the University of California conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D in 1945. He is a life member of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and a member of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Society of the Golden Bear, Sigma Xi, Sigma Gamma Epsilon, Delta Upsilon, the Bohemian, Engineers and Commercial clubs of San Francisco, the Claremont Country Club of Oakland, the Mt. Diablo Country Club and the Tahoe Yacht Club. In religion he is an Episcopalian and in politics a Republican. His chief recreations are music, motoring, golf and yachting. He was married in Grass Valley, Calif., Sept. 23, 1905, to Minnie Giffin, daughter of Robert Walker of that city, a mining engineer, and they have four children: William Letts; Roberta Walker, who married Frederick Lask Greenlee; Mary Giffin, who married Adrian Foote Shannon, and Edwin Letts Oliver.

CORBETT, Margaret Darst (Mrs. Daniel Lithgow Corbett), visual instructor, was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1890, daughter of Edward Washington and Minnie (Souders) Darst. Her father was a minister of the Disciples of Christ church and her mother conducted a school for training kindergarten teachers. She received her preparatory education at Dr. Dewey's School at the University of Chicago and at Berkeley (Calif.) High School, and was graduated B.S. at the University of California in 1911. While in college she taught kindergarten. During 1911–13 she trained teachers at the Idaho State Normal School in Lewiston. Following her marriage in 1913 she and her husband spent ten years in a nation-wide search for ophthalmological aide for his failing sight. In 1922 she learned of the method discovered by Dr. William H. Bates (q.v.) for treating imperfect vision without the use of glasses, and as a result her husband developed good health and perfect sight. After his death in 1930 she resolved to dedicate her life to restoration of vision to others. In that year she received a Dr. Bates certificate to practice, and opened in Los Angeles an office to train eyes by the Bates method of relaxation, which has developed into her present "School of Eye Education," chartered by the state of California in 1941. Starting with twelve free pupils, she now (1946) has 250 trained teachers and annually trains new ones. The school has branches in New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, Montana, Virginia, Washington, Georgia, Oregon, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas and British Columbia. From a physiological point of view the Bates technique is the practical application of the psychological theory of the field of consciousness, which is predicated as a point of focus, the co-called point of apperception, surrounded by a field of increasing vagueness. The method is to develop central fixation by training the patient in the dual act of relaxing and focusing the eyes. With this basic principle as the foundation, Mrs. Corbett is devoting her efforts to development of the technique of building vision from mere light perception. Despite strong organized opposition by regular practitioners, Mrs. Corbett's school has been highly successful. In 1940 she was brought into court by the organized optometrists and ophthalmologists of southern California on the charge of "practicing medicine and optometry without a license." More than 500 of her grateful clients in Los Angeles alone volunteered to testify for her. Her witnesses ranged in age from five to eighty-five years and included notable writers, screen stars and social leaders. Many of them had suffered from eye conditions so serious as to be pronounced beyond help by distinguished ophthalmologists, and all of them testified that their eyesight had been restored by the technique of relaxation alone and without the use of surgery or glasses. In 1940 she was instrumental in defeating a bill in the state legislature which would have outlawed the Bates method in the state of California. She took witnesses to the senate committee hearings, gave eye lessons to senators and their wives and the measure was defeated in the senate after it had passed the house. After the United States entered the second World war the facilities of her school were strained to capacity in training men for the armed forces and at the end of hostilities the school cooperated in the veteran's rehabilitation work. During the first World war she served as a yeoman 1st class in the U.S. naval reserve. She is the author of "How to Improve Your Eyes" (1938). Mrs. Corbett was married in Lewiston, Idaho, Sept. 11, 1913, to Daniel Lithgow Corbett, an interior decorator.

THOMPSON, Joseph Sexton, manufacturer, was born in San Francisco, June 16, 1878, son of James Alden and Josephine Elizabeth (Moroney) Thompson. His first paternal American ancestor was James Thompson, who came from England with his wife, Elizabeth ——, in John Winthrop's fleet to Charlestown, Mass., in 1630 and was an original settler of Woburn, Mass., in 1640. From them the descent is through Jonathan and Susannah Blodgett; Jonathan and Frances Whitmore; Jabez and Lydia ——; Timothy, who served in the Revolutionary war, and Mary Frothingham; Abraham Rand and Elizabeth Bowers, and Frederick William and Maria Teresa O'Keefe, the grandparents of Joseph S. Thompson. His father was a banker and in 1888 bank commissioner of the state of California. Joseph S. Thompson is largely self-educated. At the age of seventeen he left school to become a draftsman in the office of A. E. Brooke-Ridley, San Francisco agents of the Siemens-Halske Electric Co., of Chicago. In 1899 he served as an electrician with the U.S. engineers at Ft. Stevens, Oreg. In 1900 he entered the employ of the Bay Counties Power Co., of San Fran-

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Eye Defendant to Call Film Folk: Woman Has Roster of Notables to Testify for Her in Optometry C
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Jan 23, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. 3



KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BEAN—Mrs. Margaret Corbett, accused of practicing optometry without a license, shown with jumping beans and eye model at her trial.
Times photo

Eye Defendant to Call Film Folk

Woman Has Roster of Notables to Testify for Her in Optometry Case

Jumping beans, a model of an eye and a list of Hollywood notables scheduled to testify as defense witnesses yesterday highlighted the Municipal Court trial of Mrs. Margaret Corbett, 51, accused of illegally practicing optometry.

Included on Mrs. Corbett's subpena list are Actresses Irene Rich and Billie Burke, Writers Anita Loos and Aldous Huxley and Mrs. Jesse Lasky, wife of the film producer.

'EYE RELAXATION'

All are scheduled by Defense Attorneys George Stahlmann and Milton Black to tell Judge Byron J. Walters how Mrs. Corbett's system of "eye relaxations" benefited their vision.

Deputy City Attorney William J. D. Lane introduced the beans and eye model in charging that Mrs. Corbett and a codefendant, Miss B. E. Smith, practiced optometry without a license from the State Medical Board.

ARRESTED AT 'STUDIO'

Lane explained that patients were required to stare steadily at the jumping beans as a form of exercise.

The two women were arrested by Hal Randall, special agent for the board, at their "studio" at 1560 S. St. Andrews Place last Nov. 29, where they assertedly charged from $2.50 to $8 per lesson."

Defense testimony will begin today.

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Shrine to Present Circus Saturday: Sideshows Also Planned for Shrine Auditorium
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Jan 29, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. 3

Eye Relaxation Pair Acquitted

Film Actors Testify for Women Charged With Practicing Medicine

Margaret Corbett, 51, and Bertha E. Smith, 50, whose system of "eye relaxation" was used by Hollywood notables, but was branded as illegal by authorities, yesterday were acquitted by a Municipal Court jury.

The jury returned the not guilty verdict after deliberating three hours on a charge of violating the business and professional code in practicing medicine without a license.

The acquittal followed a trial in which Mrs. Corbett called as defense witnesses Irene Rich and Billie Burke, actresses; Aldous Huxley, British author and philosopher, and Anita Loos, novelist.

Olson Will Speak to Social Workers

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 28. (AP)—Speakers at the regional meeting of the California Conference of Social Work here Feb. 1 will include Governor Olson, Rabbi Irving F. Reichert of San Francisco and Melvyn Douglas, film actor, the program committee announced today.

Shrine to Present Circus Saturday

Sideshows Also Planned for Shrine Auditorium

A circus with all the trimmings will be held Saturday evening at Shrine Auditorium, it was announced yesterday by Potentate J. Marion Wright of Al Malaikah Temple.

A battery of sideshows will await the nobles and their families in the foyer of the auditorium. At 8 p.m., Wright said, the curtain will rise and a show of wild animal acts, clowns, bareback riders, trapeze performers and all the features of the tanbark trail will be presented.

Joe Bren is arranging the circus under the supervision of William G. Paul and Charles T Reichert, ceremonial masters.

Conspiracy Charged to Conduit Makers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced tonight it had issued a complaint charging conspiracy to suppress price competition in rigid steel conduit against the Rigid Steel Conduit Association, the Organization Service Corp. and the National Electrical Wholesalers' Association, all of New York, and some 30 manufacturers.

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Margaret Souders Darst Corbett

Birth	17 Jan 1889 Boston, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, USA
Death	5 Dec 1962 (aged 73) Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, USA
Burial	Forest Lawn Memorial Park (Hollywood Hills) Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California, USA
Memorial ID	41739518 · View Source

Margaret D. Corbett

Services for Mrs. Margaret Darst Corbett, 73, teacher-author and founder of the School of Eye Education, will be conducted by Forest Lawn Mortuary at 10:00 a.m. today in the Church of the Recessional.

She published a book in 1938, "How to Improve Your Eyes," and in 1941 opened her Los Angeles office, which now has branches all over the country.

A yeoman first class in the U.S. Naval Reserve in World War I, she died Wednesday at her home, 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. Inurnment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial Park.

Los Angeles Times
December 8, 1962.

Los Angeles Times
December 8, 1962.

Read More

Family Members

Parents



Edward Washington Darst

1856–1910

Minnie Ann Souders Darst

1864–1954

Spouse

Daniel Lithgow Corbett

1881–1930 (m. 1913)

Siblings



Edward Samuel Henry Darst

1903–1912

Inscription

MARGARET DARST CORBETT

Gravesite Details 4C2R

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Main menu

Prologue

The Story of the Female Yeomen during the First World War

Fall 2006, Vol. 38, No. 3 | Genealogy Notes

By Nathaniel Patch


A yeoman (F) on Submarine K-5 gazes through her binoculars. (80-G-1025873)

I've been in frigid Greenland and in sunny Tennessee,
I've been in noisy London and in wicked, gay Paree,
I've seen the Latin Quarter, with its models, wines, and tights,
I've hobnobbed oft with Broadway stars who outshone Broadway lights;
But North or South or East or West, the girls that I have met
Could never hold a candle to a Newport yeomanette.

—*Newport Recruit,* 1918

Women in today's military answer their country's call in all services and ranks. Until World War I, however, the military establishment did not officially accommodate women who wished to serve. Some women had to dress like men to fight in the field, and others risked their lives as frontline nurses, but these brave women were not recognized by the military.

At the turn of the 20th century, the progressive social movements advocated women's rights, but it took the first global war to give women the opportunity to prove themselves.

World War I was the first industrial war. It introduced new weapons like the machine gun, airplanes, tanks, battleships, and submarines. Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare propelled the United States from neutrality to war. The submarine, introduced to world navies around 1900, evolved from a coastal-bound vessel to a terror on the open seas. When unrestricted submarine war began in January 1917, the German navy sank 540,000 tons of

shipping in the first month. In April 1917, the month's total had risen to 900,000 tons, several thousand of them American. Because Germany refused to stop sinking American shipping and Great Britain increased pressure for American intervention, the United States entered the war.

The Naval Act of 1916 Opens the Door

The call to arms went out, and hundreds of thousands of men volunteered for or were drafted into military service. Even with increase of manpower, the Navy remained shorthanded. The number of ships increased from three hundred to a thousand.

How were these new ships going to be manned? The answer lay in the unassuming language of the Naval Act of 1916, which unintentionally opened the door to women volunteering in the U.S. Navy. As in previous wars, women were prohibited from joining the Navy and other Regular armed services.

But the act's vague language relating to the reserve forces did not prohibit women. The act declared that the reserve force within the U.S. Navy would consist of those who had prior naval service, prior service in merchant marines, were part of a crew of a civilian ship commissioned in naval service, or "all persons who may be capable of performing special useful service for coastal defense." This last element contained the loophole that allowed women to enlist.

After reviewing the act, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and the Bureau of Navigation (the forerunner to the Bureau of Personnel) concluded that the language did not prohibit women from enlisting in the reserves. The act gave the Navy a previously untapped resource that allowed administrative operations to be carried out by naval personnel and freed able-bodied men to serve aboard ships.

On March 19, 1917, the Bureau of Navigation sent letters to the commanders of the naval districts informing them they could recruit women into the Naval Coast Defense Reserve to be "utilized as radio operators, stenographers, nurses, messengers, chauffeurs, etc. and in many other capacities in the industrial line." The new enlisted women were able to become yeomen, electricians (radio operators), or any other ratings necessary to the naval district operations. The majority became yeomen and were designated as yeomen (F) for female yeomen.

The Navy began recruiting women immediately, but it had no provisions for medical examinations or standards to which they were going to hold new recruits. Some recruiting offices were able to borrow female nurses from nearby naval hospitals to conduct the examinations.

At the beginning, it was assumed the yeomen would perform only administrative duties, so the majority of the tests focused on office skills. In spite of the confining categories the Navy placed upon the yeomen (F), the women also worked as mechanics, truck drivers, cryptographers, telephone operators, and munitions makers.

The Navy faced two problems specific to the new yeomen (F): living quarters and a dress code. A large number of these young women were assigned to posts away from home. Because the Navy had no protocol for women on naval bases, the female yeomen had to make their own arrangements for living quarters. Some were lucky and could find a place to stay with family or friends nearby. Many yeomen roomed at the YWCA or shared other apartments.

In some cases, the Navy helped. In Washington, D.C., the Navy leased some apartments for female yeomen who did not live locally. As the war progressed, housing became such a problem in Washington that the Navy proposed building dormitories for the beleaguered yeomen. The war ended before any of the construction projects began. In Newport, Rhode Island, the Navy housing conditions were so deplorable that the secretary of the Navy agreed to a subsidy to pay for room and board.



Enlarge

Rear Adm. Victor Blue (left center) chief of the Bureau of Navigation, inspects yeomen (F) on the grounds of the Washington Monument, Washington, D.C., in 1918. (19-11386)

Standard Navy uniforms were tailored for men, but the Navy had no provision to supply women's clothing. At the time, it was still considered improper for women to wear anything

but a dress or skirt. The solution was to lay down guidelines on what was to be considered regulation dress, and the yeomen (F) were given additional money to purchase what they needed. The uniforms of the yeomen (F) varied because they were either homemade or purchased outfits. Navy regulations later stated that uniforms had to be either white or blue. A single-breasted jacket topped a skirt whose hem had to be four inches above the ankle. Hats tended to be a brimmed hat made of a stiff felt. By the end of the war, the Navy had made changes to the regulations that governed gloves, hats, jackets, skirts, and handkerchiefs.

The yeomen (F) enlisted for the standard four years. Days before the signing of the Armistice in November 1918, the Navy stopped enrolling women but made no decision on what to do with women already in service. It was assumed they would finish their enlistments, and for some that period would end in 1922.

In 1919 the Navy made its first move to dismantle the women reserves. The Naval Appropriations Act of 1919 placed both Navy and Marine female reservists on inactive duty. Because they had not been discharged, they had to keep their uniforms and medical information. The Navy was also willing to pay for passage to return home or to the place of recruitment. In one special case, Yeomen Rose Volkman was recruited in her home in Hawaii and transferred to New York. The Bureau of Navigation investigated who had ordered this assignment because they were now responsible for paying $300 for her return passage.

The Navy was not so shortsighted as to willingly lose such a valuable resource as the services the yeomen (F) provided. Before the passage of the Naval Appropriations Act, Secretary Daniels advised the Navy and Marine commanders of civilian positions that would open within the Department of the Navy and at shore establishments. Appointments to these positions, such as clerks, messengers, or police, would be offered to reservists for a temporary period. Those who accepted the appointments kept their rate of pay and received bonuses to compensate for losing living expense allowances that they had got during their service. At the end of the appointment, usually six months, the former reservists had to take the civil service exam to become permanent federal employees. In most cases, the majority of the yeomen (F) within an office applied and accepted appointments.

The official end of the yeomen (F) classification came by a special act. Secretary Daniels cut their enlistments so that all yeomen (F) would be discharged by October 24, 1920. But because of negligence of naval district commandants, many yeomen (F) remained on the books well past the discharge date. Some stayed on because they were in charge of the final processing of the yeomen (F). It was reported that the last yeoman (F) was discharged in March 1921.

Resources in the National Archives

There are four main sources of records at the National Archives for conducting genealogical research on the yeomen (F):

- Military service records available at the National Military Personnel Records Archive in St. Louis, Missouri;
- Record Group 24, Records of Bureau of Naval Personnel;
- Record Group 38, Records of the Chief of Naval Operations; and
- Record Group 45, Records of the Office of Naval Library and Records.

Before beginning research, collect some basic information about the yeoman (F), such as her name, where she served, and when she served. Other kinds of information like her rank, date of enlistment, and place of enlistment are also useful, but the first three items are essential for using the records.

The grandest gem of genealogical resources is the service record. The female yeomen have service records just like their male counterparts because they were enlisted into the naval reserves. In 2004 the Department of the Defense signed over 1.5 million service records to the National Archives as permanent records. In July 2005, the National Archives opened the first research room for the purposes of researching service records from the early 20th century. The Navy personnel records begin in 1885 and end in 1939. Because the personnel records are no longer under the mandate of the Department of Defense and are considered public records, anyone can request a service record regardless of relationship to the veteran.

Enlarge
Yeoman (F) Rose Volkman s service record lists merits and achievements during her service, including her enlistment, transfer to New York, and honorable discharge. (Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, RG 24)
A service record includes the veteran's name, date of enlistment, place of enlistment, place and date of birth, address at the time of enlistment, and where the veteran trained and worked. The service record also provides information relating to discharge, quality of service, changes in rank, and other issues relating to discipline and merits.

To develop the stories of the yeomen (F), consult muster rolls in Record Group 24, Records of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, located in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. Muster rolls were taken every four months and they list all personnel currently serving or who have transferred, changed rank, or otherwise departed since the last muster roll. The majority of the yeomen (F) will be listed on either shore establishments or in naval district muster rolls. None of the yeomen (F) served aboard warships, and a very few were transported overseas.

Muster rolls are arranged by name of ship, shore establishment, or naval district. Within the muster roll, the names are in alphabetical order. The only drawback in using these records is that if the yeoman (F) is listed only in a naval district, it is difficult to reconstruct the department and learn who she worked with.

A muster roll lists the name and rank of a person. In most rolls, the female yeomen are listed as yeoman (F) rather than yeoman. Women also filled jobs other than yeomen, and their ranks would reflect that they were electricians or worked in a munitions factory. The rolls also indicate where and when a yeoman enlisted, when she was received at her duty station, and what department she worked for.

The muster rolls also list changes in a person's service, either in a separate section or in a column on the regular roll. Changes included promotions, demotions, arrivals, transfers, and even death. The muster rolls contain the most information about the yeomen (F) besides the service records.

During the First World War, as in any war, the government investigated people who were suspected of committing espionage, sabotage, or general troublemaking. The Espionage Act of 1917 made it illegal to interfere with an Allied victory and defined interference as spying, promoting the enemy, and speaking out against the war or recruitment. Within Record Group 38, Records of the Chief of Naval Operations, are the records of the Office of Naval Intelligence. One of the many tasks ONI performed was to investigate internal naval matters from troublesome personnel to counterespionage.

The yeomen (F) were not above suspicion. Yeoman 1st Class Hattie C. Bansemer served in the Second Naval District as a switchboard operator at the Communications Office at the Naval Base in New London, Connecticut. In early 1918, the authorities accused her father, Gottlieb Benjamin Bansemer, of having pro-German sympathies and arrested him for violating the Espionage Act.1 Bansemer, a German immigrant and prominent citizen in Hartford,

Connecticut, owned a coal company. The Office of Naval Intelligence's (ONI) file on the Bansemers contains several affidavits from co-workers and peers testifying to Gottlieb's anti-American and pro-German sentiments.

Even though the ONI did not find any evidence of any disloyalty, the Navy dismissed Yeoman Hattie Bansemer on September 16, 1918, because of the sensitive nature of her job. In October 1918, Hattie filed a formal request to be reinstated.2 In 1919, through an advocate in the U.S. House of Representatives, Hattie appealed to the Navy Department to have the nature of her discharge changed from dishonorable to honorable.3 The appeal was successful, and her military service record indicates an honorable discharge.

N-640-JEH-CGA

November 1st, 1919

My dear Mr. Lonergan:

Referring to your letter of the 6th ult., received by reference from the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, concerning the case of Hattie C. Bansemer, 1103175, Yeoman, first class (F) USNRF, who was discharged as undesirable in September of last year, on account of the pro-German tendencies of her father, I wish to inform you that, after a very careful consideration of this case, the Bureau is glad to inform you that if Miss Bansemer will forward her discharge certificate to the Bureau it will take pleasure in changing the character of her discharge from an undesirable discharge to an ordinary discharge with character "Good", this being the very best form of a release paper which the Bureau could issue under the circumstances.

C. O. Hughes
10-25-19
still out 11-6-19

This action will be taken since it appears that nothing of a disloyal nature could be found against Miss Bansemer, her disenrollment being apparently due entirely to the conduct of her father.

Very respectfully,

Honorable Augustine Lonergan, M. C.
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Enlarge
After congressional intervention, the Bureau of Navigation repealed Yeoman (F) Hattie Bansemer s dishonorable discharge and gave her an honorable discharge. (Records of the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, RG 38)
Yeoman Bansemer's file was located in the confidential correspondence files from 1913 to 1924. The confidential correspondence files have both an alphabetical name index and a subject/country index. The files contain all the information filed by ONI that was relevant to their investigations. In the case of Yeoman Bansemer, her file contains a wealth of genealogical information because the Navy investigated her and her family's background. This includes places and dates of birth, their address at the time of the investigation, and affidavits that include names of co-workers and neighbors as well as names of employers.

The last major resource is Record Group 45, Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library. This record group comprises different types of naval records beginning with the Revolutionary War Navy and includes records relating to personnel, ship construction, naval operations, and shore establishments. The main finding aid is Inventory 18, *Inventory of the Naval Records Collection of the Office of Naval Records and Library.* Because information about the yeomen (F) is contained within other documents, the researcher will need to know something about the subject, such as where she served or what duties she performed, to locate specific references.

This is a good record group to look at if you wish to flesh out stories of the yeomen (F). The yeomen (F) suffered casualties during the war, although all were noncombat. According to published sources, between 22 and 57 yeomen (F) died in service. The causes of death include accidents, suicide, and influenza. A search of the "List of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve Force Who Were Reported Dead or Missing During the Period, 1917–19"(Entry 266), turned up a card describing the death of Yeoman Mary Agnes Monahan. The 3-by-5-inch card listed her name, rank, and where she was serving. It also listed the date, place, and cause of death. She had enlisted in the naval reserve on March 12, 1918, in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Navy assigned her to the captain of Boston Navy Yard. Yeoman Monahan died in a car accident in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, on September 10, 1918.4 The muster roll of the First Naval District ending September 30, 1918, also notes the date of her death.5

Photographs of the yeomen (F) are located at the National Archives in College Park in Records of the Bureau of Construction and Repair(19-G) and Records of the Department of the Navy (80-N). The Naval Historical Center located at the Washington Navy Yard in Washington, D.C., also has a collection of records and photographs related to the yeomen (F).

* * *

The social impact of the yeomen (F) reached beyond merely replacing men in shore establishments and naval shipyards. The five-year program opened the minds of their male peers to the women's abilities. The service of the yeomen (F) certainly assisted in the passing of the 19th amendment giving women the right to vote. The yeomen (F) also created the

precedence that gave rise to the WAVES in the Second World War. Their example also reached out beyond the Navy to all services. Since the First World War, women have taken on a greater role in the military achieving higher ranks and decorations for their achievements.

Nathaniel Patch is an archives specialist in the Modern Military Reference Branch at the National Archives at College Park, Maryland. He is on the Navy Reference Team and is currently working on a master's degree in naval history.

Notes

Special thanks to the National Military Personnel Archives for their assistance in providing copies of the servce records of Yeoman (F) Hattie Bansemer and Yeoman (F) Rose Volkman, which provided needed information that aided in the writing and illustration of this article.

A good history of the yeomen (F) is Jean Ebbert and Marie-Beth Hall, *The First, The Few, The Forgotten: Navy and Marine Corps Women in World War I* (Annapolis, MD: U.S. Naval Institute Press, 2002).

1. Subject Hattie C. Bansemer, Section One New Haven, CT, July 15, 1918; Confidential Correspondence, 1913–24; Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI); Records of the Chief of Naval Operations, Record Group (RG) 38; National Archives Building (NAB), Washington, D.C.

2. Hattie C. Bansemer, Y1c and Gottlieb Bansemer, LNI:JJT, Oct. 16, 1918; Confidential Correspondence, 1913–24; ONI; RG 38; NAB.

3. Letter from Augustine Lonergan (U.S. House of Representatives) to the Office of the Judge Advocate General, Navy Department, Oct. 6, 1919; Confidential Correspondence, 1913–24; ONI; RG 38; NAB.

4. Monahan, Mary Agnes, Woman Yeoman 1st Class, List of Officers and Enlisted Men of the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve Force Who Were Reported Dead or Missing During the Period 1917–19; Records of the Office of Naval Records and Library, RG 45; NAB.

5. Muster Roll of the 1st Naval District ending 30 September 1918; Muster Rolls; Records of the Bureau of Navigation, RG 24; NAB.

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30. JUNE PLATT COOK BOOK. Illus. with Drawings. One of world's truly incomparable and creative cooks presents treasure chest of hundreds of her magnificent recipes, from hors d'oeuvres to desserts, from soups to salads—for those who want only the best. Pub. at $5. 1.98

31. MORE LAUGHING OUT LOUD. By Myron Cohen. The Sequel to the best-selling Laughing Out Loud with all new stories, jokes and anecdotes. Illus. Orig. pub. at 3.50 New, complete ed. $1

32. IMMORTALS OF THE SCREEN. Ed. by Ray Stuart. Over 600 memorable photographs. A big album of movie stills with brief biographies of Hollywood's most glamorous stars: Gable, Leslie Howard, Harlow, W. C. Fields, the Barrymores, Valentino, Bogart, Beery and many more. 8¾x11½. Orig. pub. at 7.50. New, complete ed. 2.98

33. LAROUSSE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BYZANTINE AND MEDIEVAL ART. Ed. by Rene Huyghe. Over 1000 art masterpieces illus., 36 in full color and numerous maps. Magnificently illus. volume spanning hundreds of years about all the arts-painting, sculpture, architecture, ceramics, metalwork, textiles, etc., throughout the world. 8½x11¾ Pub. at 17.95. 9.95

34. AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT, AIRCRAFT. By J. Taylor. Over 200 black & white photos including many rare ones & engravings, 24 pages in full color. A fascinating picture history from the time of the early ballooning to today's jets, helicopters, space capsules and every kind of aircraft. 8½x11. Import Special 2.98

35. HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT. New, Revised Ed. By Margaret Darst Corbett. Illus. The natural way to correct eye troubles, based on the Bates Method of Scientific Relaxation. Orig. pub. at 1.50. New, complete ed. $1

36. THE BOOK OF AMERICAN SKIING. By E. Bowen, Ski Ed. of Sports Illustrated. More than 300 photos many in color. Big panorama of history, techniques, resorts, competition and fun, military exploits, personalities, fashions, Olympics, etc. 8½x11½. Orig. Pub. at 17.50. 5.95

37. F.D.R. Text by Roger Butterfield. More than 400 photos selected by Robt. D. Graff & Robt. E. Ginna. A memorable photographic record of the remarkable career of FDR from sheltered childhood in Hyde Park to his death, with recollections of government leaders, friends, staff and family. Size 8½x11¼. Pub. at $10. 2.98

38. FRENCH PROVINCIAL DECORATIVE ART. By Catharine Oglesby. With more than 300 illus. A panorama in text and detailed photos & drawings of the craftsmanship of French Provincial style in furniture, mantels and fireplaces, fixtures, floor and wall coverings, metalwares, clocks and barometers, glass, mirrors, etc. 9¼x12¼. Orig. pub. at 8.50. New, complete ed, 3.95

39. BLUEBERRY HILL MENU COOKBOOK. By Elsie Masterton. 300 recipes in Elsie's own inimitable, conversational style. Tells which foods you may prepare long ahead and freeze, which for a few days, which are last-minute musts, what to do with left-overs, etc. Pub. at 4.95. 1.98

40. MAGIC WITH THE COLOUR CAMERA. By Walter Boje. With 90 colour plates. An album of magnificent colour shots of Paris, London, Ballet, Woman, Parks, Patterns, etc. Size 10¼x12¼. Special 4.95

41. A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN. By Oliver La Farge. With 350 illustrations including many full color plates. The foremost authority on the American Indian relates their story from the time of the arrival of the first white men to the present in a handsome 9¼x12¼ volume full of rare and fascinating pictures. Orig. Pub. at 7.50. New, complete ed., 3.95

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Obituary 3 -- No Title
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Mar 9, 1930; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. 20

OFFICIAL DEATH LIST

Name and place of death—	Age.	Date.
FUNK, Julia A. C. Los Angeles	27	March 6
FUNK, Robert I. Los Angeles.	2	March 6
HAMMONS, Samaria C. Los Angeles	78	March 5
HARRISON, George B. Los Angeles	56	March 6
HINTON, Anna. Los Angeles.	62	March 5
LUCKENBACH, Vina B. Los Angeles	40	March 7
LYONS, Thomas P. Los Angeles	84	March 6
MARTIN, Charles A. Los Angeles	84	March 7
MARTINEZ, Jesusita. Los Angeles	25	March 6
PETHERMAN, Lloyd. Los Angeles	42	March 6
RICE, Marhlon C. Los Angeles	54	March 5
RUDDINGTON, Nathan. Los Angeles	74	March 6
SMITH, George H. Los Angeles	72	March 6

DEATHS

With Funeral Announcements.

BAILEY. Edmund E. Bailey, late of 871 North Lafayette Park Place, beloved husband of Ida L. Bailey; member of Belle City Lodge, No. 92, F. & A. M., and Knights Templar, Commandery No. 7, of Racine, Wis.
Announcement of services later by Ruppe Mortuary, 950 West Washington street.

BENEDICT. Josephine, mother of Orla and Floyd Benedict, Estella C. Johnson and Edith B. Holst.
Funeral 2 p.m. Monday at the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church, Twenty-fifth and Magnolia avenue. Interment, Compton Cemetery.

BIEBER. Accidentally, near Victorville, Albert W. Bieber, aged 20 years, beloved husband of Nora Bieber; loving son of Mrs. Francis Giglio-Tos and Phillip Bieber.
Services Monday at 1:15 p.m. from Edwards Brothers' Mortuary, 936 Venice Boulevard; thence to Divine Savior Church, Cypress and Idell streets. Interment, Calvary.

BOTCHLETT. Mrs. Virginia Botchlett.
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

BRODHAG. In this city, March 6, Alphonse Brodhag.
Funeral from 2700 East First street Monday, March 10, at 10 a.m. Interment, Calvary Cemetery. Sharp & O'Connor, directors.

CLOVIS. W. C. Clovis.
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

COCKBURN. Of 220 North Avenue 59, Mrs. Elizabeth Cockburn.
Memorial services at Cresse's, Highland Park, Tuesday at 3 p.m.

CORBETT. March 8, 1930, at 1712½ Fifth avenue, Daniel Lithgow Corbett, dearly beloved husband of Margaret Darst Corbett.
Remains will be forwarded by A. E. Maynes to Berkeley, Cal., for services and interment.

DAVIS. H. W. Davis.
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

DOLES. February 23, James E. Doles, dearly beloved husband of Frances H. Doles and loving father of Donald James Doles.
Funeral services Monday morning, March 10, at 10 o'clock, from the Little Church of the Flowers, Forest Lawn Cemetery. Connell Co., directors.

DYE. James Dye.
Remains in care of Gus Alvarez & Moore.

ESHILIAN. Abraham Eshilian.
Funeral March 10 at 2:30 p.m. from 435 South Boyle avenue. Gus Alvarez & Moore, directors.

FARRELL. Of 2617 Gladys avenue, March 7, Joseph Farrell, a Santa Fe flagman; member Arizona Lodge, No. 1, Prescott, Ariz.
Services Monday at 2 p.m. at chapel of McIntosh & Mater, 2730 North Broadway. Masonic service at 3 p.m. at Forest Lawn.

FRAINE. In this city, March 6, William P., beloved husband of Helen M. Fraine and father of William Eugene Fraine.
Funeral from the chapel of Sharp & O'Connor, 931 Venice Boulevard, Monday, March 10, at 7:45 a.m. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 8 o'clock. Interment, Calvary. (Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.)

DEATHS

With Funeral Announcements.

FOSTER. Edward C. Foster, at 1153½ North Coronado street, beloved husband of Mrs. Hildur Foster.
Services at the Little Church of the Flowers, Forest Lawn Cemetery, Tuesday at 11 a.m. Los Angeles Undertaking Co., directors.

GROUPE. March 6, 1930, Mrs. Lulu Groupe of 4920 Echo street, Los Angeles, aged 53 years, a native of Indiana.
Funeral services will be held at the chapel of Turner, Stevens & Berry, 1000 Fremont avenue, South Pasadena, Sunday at 2 p.m.

HAMILTON. Mrs. Iva E. Hamilton.
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

HARRISON. Funeral services for George B. Harrison will be held Monday at 10 a.m. at the Delmer A. Smith Mortuary, 731 West Washington street.

HARWITZ. Joseph Harwitz.
Services today at 10 a.m. from the Glasband & Groman Mortuary, 901 West Washington street.

HERMAN. Prima L. Herman, loving mother of Jacob and Abraham Herman and Mrs. Rosa Jacobs.
Services today at 1 p.m. at Malinow & Simons, 1218 South Flower street.

HILLS. March 7, Harley Glenn Hills, beloved husband of Rosalie Hills of this city and loving son of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hills of Copalis Beach, Wash.
Services Tuesday, March 11, at 3 p.m., from Pierce Brothers' chapel.

HOOVER. Mrs. Hannah Hoover, beloved wife of Elmer E. Hoover of 602 West One Hundred and Eleventh street.
Funeral services Tuesday at 2 p.m. from the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

JOHNSON. Suddenly, March 4, Morey Johnson, aged 26 years, beloved son of Dr. J. P. Johnson and Mrs. Katherine Symmington.
Funeral Sunday at 2 p.m. from the Price-Daniel Funeral Home, Sawtelle.

KAMISHER. Ethel Kamisher.
Remains at the Glasband & Groman Mortuary, 901 West Washington street.

KAUFMAN. Nathan Kaufman, beloved husband of Clara Kaufman.
Services today at 10 a.m. at Malinow & Simons, 1218 South Flower street.

KELLAM. C. D. Kellam.
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

KIMBER. Ida Belle Kimber, beloved wife of Henry Kimber.
Services will be held Monday at 2 p.m. from Ruppe Mortuary, 5969 Compton avenue.

KOCHECK. William Kocheck.
Services Monday at 9:30 a.m. from the Glasband & Groman Mortuary, 901 West Washington street. Interment, Hollywood Cemetery.

KRANTMAN. Elizabeth Krantman.
Services today at 12 noon at the Glasband & Groman Mortuary, 901 West Washington street.

KWIDZENSKE. Requiem mass for Anton Kwidzenske Monday, March 10, at 9 a.m., at St. Agnes Church, West Adams and Vermont. Interment, Calvary Mausoleum. R. C. Dellenbaugh & Co., directors.

LARSON. March 7, 1930, Andrew Larson.
Remains at the chapel of J. D. Faris & Co.

LEEDS. At 919 West Fiftieth Place, Joseph Leeds, beloved husband of Mrs. Eva B. Leeds of this city, and father of Mrs. Eva Pell; brother of Frank and Albert Leeds of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. Harry Leeds of Portland, Or.; Miss Annie M. and Walter R. Leeds of this city.
Funeral services Monday at 2 p.m. from the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

LUCKENBACH. Mrs. Vina B. Luckenbach, beloved wife of James S. Luckenbach and mother of Gilbert E. Johnson of 3227 Atwater street.
Funeral services Monday at 11 a.m. from the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

LYONS. Thomas P. Lyons of 112 South Johnston street, beloved husband of Mrs. Rate A. Lyons.
Services at the Los Angeles Undertaking Co. chapel, 2517 Pasadena avenue, Monday at 2:30 p.m., under auspices Kenesaw Post, No. 106, Grand Army of the Republic

MATHEWS. Michael Leonard Mathews.
Funeral services Monday at 9 a.m. at the Cathedral of St. Vibiana, Second and Main. Brown Brothers, 935 West Washington street, directors.

MAXFIELD. Of 410 North Avenue 53, John D. Maxfield.
Memorial services at Cresse's, Highland Park, Tuesday at 1:30 p.m.

McGONIGLE. March 8, William R. McGonigle, beloved husband of Alice V. McGonigle and father of William McGonigle, Jr.
Funeral Monday, March 10, at 8 a.m., from the chapel of Cunningham & O'Connor, 1031 South Grand avenue. Requiem mass at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Beverly Hills, at 9 a.m. Interment, Ivy Lawn Cemetery, Ventura.

MISHLER. William Mishler, beloved father of Mrs. Zella M. Cox and C. C. Mishler; member of Sons of American Revolution and Stanton Post, No. 55, G.A.R.
Services will be held Monday at 1 p.m. from Ruppe Mortuary, 950 West Washington street; thence to Los Angeles Crematory, where services will be conducted by Stanton Post.

NORMAN. Services for Mrs. Ida Norman Monday at 2 p.m. from Inglewood Park Cemetery chapel, under direction of Edwards Brothers' Mortuary.

O'DONNELL. March 8, Mary O'Donnell, loving mother of Joseph, Robert, William and Helen O'Donnell.
Funeral Monday, March 10, at 8:15 a.m., from the chapel of Cunningham & O'Connor, 1031 South Grand avenue. Requiem mass at Holy Cross Church at 9 a.m. Interment, Calvary.

POWELL. Mrs. Nettie Smith Powell of the Bible Institute, beloved sister of Edna E. Smith of Los Angeles and Clarence L. Smith of Cincinnati, O.
Funeral services Monday at 10 a.m. from the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street. (Cincinnati, O., papers please copy.)

PRESTOE. Samuel Prestoe, Jr.
Remains in care of George B. Remington.

RATTRAY. March 8, James W. P. Rattray.
Funeral services Monday at 2 p.m. at the chapel of Cunningham & O'Connor.

RICHMOND. Mrs. Mary Emma Corbin Richmond, beloved wife of Hamilton Richmond of Pomona; mother of Mrs. Grace Hendrickson of Los Angeles, Mrs. Ruth McAllister of Byron and Charles H. Richmond of San Francisco, Cal.; also survived by three sisters in Pomona and one sister in Redlands.
Funeral services Monday, March 10, at 2 p.m., at the Hotchkiss Funeral Home, Pomona. (Denver papers please copy.)

RIDING. At 3011 Garcia Walk, March 8, Elizabeth Riding.
Remains at R. C. Dellenbaugh & Co., 630 Venice Boulevard. Notice of funeral later.

ROGERS. Mrs. Florence C. Rogers, beloved wife of W. S. Rogers of 3003 West Tenth street, this city, and mother of William McKinney of Kansas City, Mo.
Funeral services Tuesday at 3 p.m. from the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

SANFORD. C. E. Sanford.
Remains at the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

SCHWERDTFEGER. Funeral services for Claus Schwerdtfeger, late of 132 North Breed street, Tuesday at 1 p.m., in the chapel of George B. Remington's Funeral Home, 1707 South Flower street. Interment, Rosedale.

SHEEHAN. March 7, at 5628½ Stratford Road, James R. Sheehan, beloved husband of Mabel A. Sheehan and father of Mrs. C. E. Grimth, Mrs. E. V. Williams, Jr., Harry R. and Charles H. Sheehan.
Services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock in Garrett Brothers' Mortuary, 921 Venice Boulevard. (Lakeport Press, Colusa Sun, Oakland Tribune and Palmdale papers please copy.)

SLATON. John W. Slaton of 1061 Avoca street, Pasadena, beloved husband of Mrs. Mary Slaton.
Services at Forest Lawn Cemetery Monday at 4 p.m. Los Angeles Undertaking Co., directors.

SMITH. Remains of George H. Smith forwarded today by Cresse's, Highland Park, to Wellsburg, W. Va.

STEVENS. At 4844 Mascot street, Miss Florence Dell Stevens, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Stevens and sister of the Misses Marie and May Stevens of Los Angeles and Mrs. Alice Rasmussen of San Francisco, Cal.
Funeral services Monday at 1 p.m. from the chapel of W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street.

SUTTER. At 573 South Boyle avenue, March 7, Mrs. Marie M. Sutter, aged 72 years.
Funeral at Hollenbeck Home chapel Monday, March 10, at 10 a.m. Interment, Rosedale. Vesper & Son, directors.

TAYLOR. At 532 North Coronado, Mrs. Teresa I. Taylor, beloved wife of George C. Taylor, and mother of W. D., Frank and James Fraser of Los Angeles.
Funeral services Monday at 10 a.m. from the Church of Our Lady of Loretta, 301 North Belmont. W. A. Brown, funeral director.

TEMPLE. March 8, 1930, at his home, 163 South Oak Knoll avenue, Pasadena, Rev. David L. Temple, aged 77 years.
Funeral services Monday at 3 o'clock at the chapel of Turner & Stevens Co., Marengo at Holly, Pasadena.

TERRELL. Mrs. Etta F. Terrell.
Notice of funeral later. W. A. Brown, 1815 South Flower street, director.

WEEKS. Matilda Weeks, beloved mother of Mrs. E. C. Duncan of Los Angeles and Mrs. Nancy Kirk of Denver.
Services Monday at 2:30 p.m. from the parlors of L. F. Utter Co., 4254 South Broadway.

DEATHS

With Funeral Announcements.

TURNER. Prudence E., of 6930 Atlantic avenue, Bell, Cal., beloved wife of Lewis Turner.
Funeral services Monday at 2 p.m. at the Allerdyce Funeral Chapel, Bell. Interment, Grand View Cemetery.

WARCKUS. Richard Warckus.
Remains in care of E. Clair Overholtzer Co., 1236 South Grand.

WEEKS. Walter Ogden Weeks, beloved husband of Kathleen Weeks; brother of Mrs. Harley L. Pierce, Fenton and Monte Weeks; member Mankato Lodge, F. & A. M., of Mankato, Kan., and Shrine of Salinas, Kan.
Announcement of services later by Ruppe Mortuary, 950 West Washington street.

WHITE. March 6, William S. White, loving son of Mrs. Hortense White and the late Senator Stephen M. White, and brother of Estelle, Hortense and Gerald G. White.
Rosary will be recited this evening at 8 o'clock at the chapel of Cunningham & O'Connor. Funeral Monday, March 10, at 8:15 a.m., from the chapel of Cunningham & O'Connor, 1031 South Grand avenue. Requiem mass at St. Basil's Church at 9 a.m. Interment, Calvary Cemetery.

WILLIAMS. At her home, 1422 West Second street, March 8, 1930, Mrs. Helen Octavia Williams, mother of Mrs. Helen Wilmer.
Notice of funeral later by J. D. Faris & Co.

FUNERAL NOTICE

The brethren of Highland Park Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M., will assemble at Cresse's, 5860 Pasadena avenue, Tuesday, March 11, at 1:15 p.m., to conduct the funeral of our late brother, John D. Maxfield. By order of: WILLIAM R. WILBUR, W.M.

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S.C. Presented With Audiometer: Faculty and Deans Attend Gift Ceremonies
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Jan 25, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. A1

Huxley Tells of Eye Miracle

Author Lauds Treatment by Woman on Trial on Illegal Practice Charge

Aldous Huxley, author and philosopher, testifying in behalf of Mrs. Margaret Corbett, accused of practicing medicine without a license, yesterday told a Municipal Court jury that the woman's treatments "had done miracles."

Huxley, under questioning by Defense Attorney George Stahlman, related how Mrs. Corbett's system of eye relaxation and muscular development restored vision to his right eye, formerly covered with scar tissue.

"A comparatively short period of training strengthened my other eye, with which I was unable to read without the aid of powerful glasses," Huxley declared.

Scheduled to follow the author to the witness stand in Judge Byron J. Walters' court are Actresses Irene Rich and Billie Burke, and Anita Loos, writer, who also have said they benefited by Mrs. Corbett's treatments.

Agents of the State Board of Medical Examiners arrested Mrs. Corbett and one of her assistants, Miss B. E. Smith at the former's studio at 1516 S. St. Andrews Place last Nov. 29.

S.C. Presented With Audiometer

Faculty and Deans Attend Gift Ceremonies

In ceremonies yesterday attended by faculty and deans of the University of Southern California, together with civic leaders, the Hearing Foundation presented to the university a scientific audiometer for research activities in hearing projects.

Mrs. Lucile M. Moore, vice-president of the Pacific zone for the American Society for the Hard of Hearing, represented the foundation as vice-president, with President Rufus B. von KleinSmid accepting for the university.

Designed for scientific group testing, the apparatus records in decibles the reaction measurements of both men and women by means of tones of the human voice in both high and low scales.

Further research in the cause, prevention and treatment of the hard of hearing will be undertaken by the new audiometer presented by the foundation, of which Mr. L. E. Behymer is president.

Check Suspect Arrested in East

Man Will Be Brought Back From Detroit

Leaving a trail of more than 70 assertedly fictitious checks and a whopping gasoline bill charged to stolen credentials, Frank Misurella, 32, yesterday was arrested in Detroit, for Los Angeles police.

Detective-Lieutenants Verne Miller and Jess Reavis, of the theft bureau here, said Misurella about a month ago stole credentials from the automobile of George MacMillan, 935 Santee St.

The officers said Misurella abandoned his wife, Lucille, here and set out for Detroit with another woman. He cashed the spurious checks en route and charged all his gasoline to MacMillan's account, according to the detectives.

Arrangements were being made to return Misurella to Los Angeles to face trial.

Camphorated Oil Makes Little Girl's Tummy Feel Funny

Inquisitive little hands and a feminine curiosity yesterday took Patricia Ritchie, 2½, to a sickbedd in Georgia Street Receiving Hospital after she had swallowed a mouthful of camphorated oil.

The child was exploring the house and became interested in the camphorated oil bottle on the buffet, according to her mother, Mrs. Mary Ritchie, who lives at 3453 Estrada St.

The mother's attention was called to the situation when a moment later Patricia screamed:

"Mommy, my tummy feels funny."

Taken to the hospital at once by the mother, Patricia was introduced to Dr. Robert Moes, who demonstrated the efficacy of a stomach pump.

Ten minutes later, weaker but wiser, the little girl turned to her mother and complained:

"Mommy, my tummy still feels funny."



BAD POTION—Mrs. Mary Ritchee comforts her 2½-year-old daughter Patricia after she had been treated for drinking camphorated oil. Times photo

Son, 29, Gets Jail Sentence for Beating His Father, 60

A long-standing family quarrel was settled—temporarily, at least—when Municipal Judge LeRoy Dawson yesterday sent husky George A. Robker, 29, to City Jail for 15 days after finding him guilty of beating his 60-year-old father last week.

According to officers who testified at Robker's brief trial, the man climaxed a lengthy drinking session by mauling his father and sister, Mrs. Evelyn Patter, at their home, 2860 Rowena St.

Technically the complaint against Robker accused him of drunkenness, but Judge Dawson convicted him on the testimony of J. R. Robker, the father.

Records indicated the man had previously been placed on probation for a similar offense.

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Dennis Repeats St. Patrick's Program
W A
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Mar 22, 1954; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. 28

VIDEO-RADIO BRIEFS

Dennis Repeats St. Patrick's Program

Pre-empted by President Eisenhower's speech last week, Dennis Day makes another attempt to celebrate St. Patrick's Day tonight on his KNBH (4) 9 p.m. show. This is the film in which talented Billy Barty takes the part of a leprechaun as per Dennis' grandfather's story that they really exist.

★

Walt Pitkin Jr., publisher of Bantam Books, will have Aleen Leslie's Date With Judy in pocket-size this fall. It's also due back on TV.

★

Fortunio Bonanova premieres his new night-club act on KHJ's (9) Hollywood Cabaret show, 7:30 p.m.

★

It's Victor Young's night with Larry Finley on KFWB at 10 p.m.

★

Abbott and Costello try to find a wife for Lou on their KTTV (11) 7 p.m. show. He needs one to collect an inheritance.

★

Walter Abel narrates "The Devil Up to Date" on KABC at 9:30 p.m.

★

Charles Herring takes over the newscasting spot on KNXT (2) at 10:30 tonight. He's from Washington.

★

Anita Louise and John Warburton star in "The Juror" on KNBH (4), 10:30 p.m. It's about a socialite called for jury duty.

★

Barbara Gibson sings her last Telephone Hour concert before leaving for a tour of Germany, KFI, 9 p.m.

★

Art Baker features a marriage under water on his You Asked For It show, KABC (7), 8 p.m.

★

Lillian Gish portrays a nun in Orving Gaynor Neiman's play, "The Quality of Mercy," KNBH (4), 9:30 p.m.

★

Pianist Paulena Carter is featured on KTHE's (28) Celebrity Hour, 8:30 p.m.

★

Elaine Malbin combines with Gordon MacRae on "Irene" over KFI, 8:30 p.m.

★

Tyrone Power makes his first appearance on radio's Suspense show in "The Guilty Always Run," KNX, 8 p.m.

★

Gracie Allen gets a traffic ticket on her show tonight at 8, KNXT (2). An attempted "fix" lands George Burns in jail.

★

Margaret Corbett continues her eye training routines on Mary McAdoo's show, KNBH (4), 1 p.m.

★

Ronald Reagan, Wendell Corey and Jean Hagen play their original movie roles in "Carbine Williams" on Lux Radio Theater, KNX, 6 p.m.

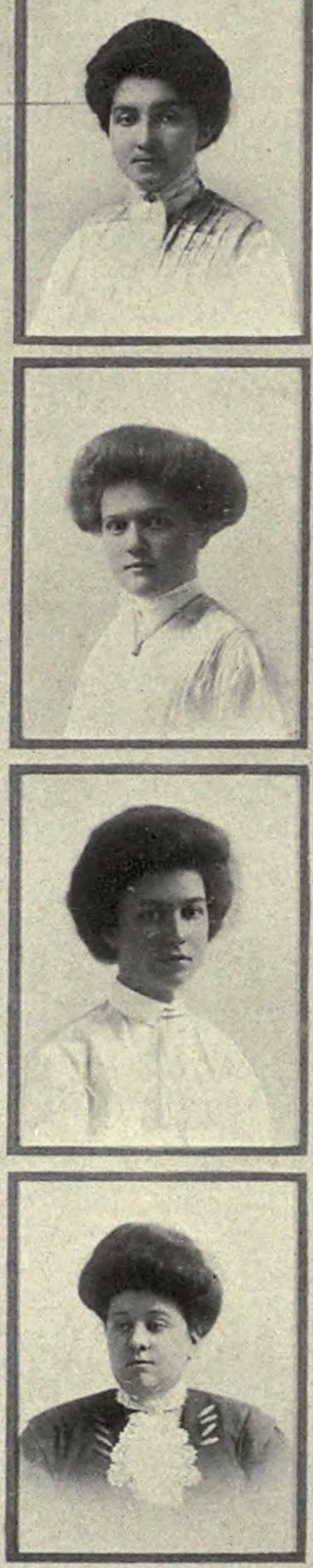
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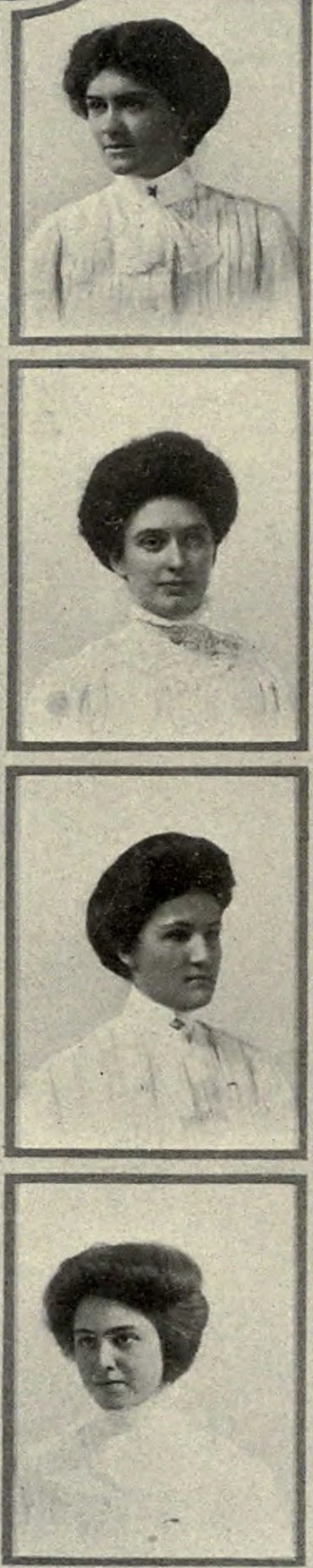
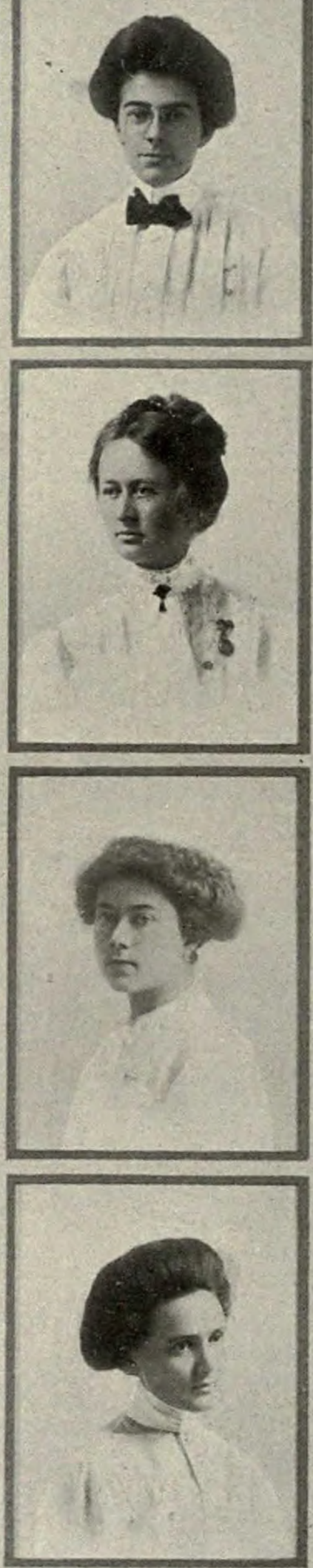
"The Expendables," a fictional story of the infamous Zarodin, former Minister of Justice of the U.S.S.R. seeking justice in the United States, is on Studio One at 7, KNXT (2).

W. A.

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CLASS of 1911



UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA

Mabel Clinch
Olive Cutter
Kathleen Devine
Ethelyn Ebner

Caroline Coman
Margaret Darst
Emily Drury
Elda Eggert

Vesta Condon
Elizabeth Davis
Nelda Eaton
Margaret Engle

Grace Crowe
Marie Derge
Anita Ebner
Fern Enos

Notables Testify for Woman on Trial for 'Eye Exercises': Visual ...
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Jan 28, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. A8

Notables Testify for Woman on Trial for 'Eye Exercises'

Visual 'Relaxation System' Benefited Their Sight, Actress Irene Rich and Author Aldous Huxley Assert

Illustrated on Page B.

Final arguments to a Municipal Court jury in the trial of Mrs. Margaret Corbett, accused of illegally practicing medicine in her "eye relaxation system" used by film actors and society figures, yesterday began in Judge Byron Walter's court.

The summations followed completion of testimony by Irene Rich, actress, and Aldous Huxley, English author and philosopher, who told defense attorneys that Mrs. Corbett's treatments had benefited their vision.

Miss Rich described portions of the system, asserting that watching jumping beans, juggling ping-pong balls and waving pencils enabled her to look directly into the sun and studio lights without blinking.

"I once had three pair of glasses," Miss Rich said. "After taking Mrs. Corbett's treatments, I threw them away. I could never find them anyway."

Waiting to testify in the defendant's behalf, but not summoned to the stand, was Billie Burke, comedienne. She and Miss Rich killed time during court recesses practicing relaxation exercises.

The jury will begin deliberations this morning.

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Optometry Case Dismissal Asked: Actresses Await Call to Testify for Woman
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Jan 24, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. A1

Optometry Case Dismissal Asked

Actresses Await Call to Testify for Woman

With a list of Hollywood society and film figures "on call" to testify if their attempts should fail, defense attorneys for Mrs. Margaret Corbett, accused of illegally practicing optometry, yesterday sought dismissals of the charge.

Following completion of prosecution testimony presented by Deputy City Attorney William Lane, Municipal Judge Byron J. Walters heard George Stahlman present legal points in behalf of Mrs. Corbett. Judge Walters will rule on the attorney's plea today.

Scheduled to be one of the first witnesses for the woman is Irene Rich, film and radio actress, who asserted Mrs. Corbett's system of eye treatment has benefited her "enormously."

Also volunteering to aid the defendant were Billie Burke, actress, and Aldous Huxley and Anita Loos, writers.

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Obituary 3 -- No Title
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Dec 8, 1962; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. A10

OBITUARIES

William McIntyre

Services for William McIntyre, 85, of 2245 Montecito Dr., San Marino, a builder and subdivider and former owner of the Marino Mission Market in San Marino, will be conducted at 3 p.m. Sunday at St. John's Chapel, Stump Mortuary, Pasadena. He was former deputy district governor of Lion's International. He leaves his wife, Mrs. Niva E. McIntyre; a daughter, Mrs. Florence Primeaux; a son, William L.; and four brothers, Ben, George, Frank and Arthur McIntyre. Interment in San Gabriel Cemetery will be under the direction of Stump Mortuary.

Margaret D. Corbett

Services for Mrs. Margaret Darst Corbett, 73, teacher-author and founder of the School of Eye Education, will be conducted by Forest Lawn Mortuary at 10:0 a.m. today in the Church of the Recessional. She pubished a book in 1938, "How to Improve Your Eyes," and in 1941 opened her Los Angeles office, which now has branches all over the country. A yeoman first class in the U.S. Naval Reserve in World War I, she died Wednesday at her home 1560 S St. Andrews Pl. Inurnment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial-Park.

Mrs. Jo Weilbacher

Services for Mrs. Jo Weilbacher, 62, only woman wholesale food broker in California, will be conducted at 1 p.m. today in the Church of the Recessional by Forest Lawn Mortuary. Mrs. Weilbacher, who lived at 3251 Lowry Rd., was a member of the Wholesale Food Brokers Assn. She died Thursday, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Lovelle Benesh and Mrs. June Armand, both of Los Angeles; two sisters and four grandchildren. Interment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial-Park.

L. Crawford Houser

Services for L. Crawford Houser, 41, business manager for the USC School of Dentistry, will be conducted at 2:30 p.m. today at the Southwest Church of Christ, with interment at Roosevelt Memorial Park. Mr. Houser, who lived at 2100 E Central Ave. in Fullerton, leaves his wife, Margaret; daughter, Saren; a son, Donald, and mother, Mrs. Inez Houser.

George L. Sleight

Services for George Leighton Sleight, 37, Rocketdyne inspector, will be conducted today at 11:30 a.m. in Pierce Bros. Valhalla Chapel, followed by inurnment in the Chapel of the Pines. Mr. Sleight, who lived at 16533 Ludlow St., Granada Hills, died on Monday, leaving two sisters, Mrs. Mildred S. Johns and Mrs. Grace McKay, and a brother, Medford.

Herbert Woodmansee

Services for Herbert (Pat) Woodmansee, 56, retired photo technician, will be conducted at 3 p.m. today in the Church of the Hills, Forest Lawn Memorial-Park Hollywood Hills, with Forest Lawn Mortuary directing. Mr. Woodmansee, who lived at 4063¾ Oakwood Ave., died Wednesday, leaving his wife, Jean, and two brothers, Barry Woodmansee, Beverly Hills, and Arthur Woodmansee, Burbank. Interment will be in Forest Lawn Memorial-Park.

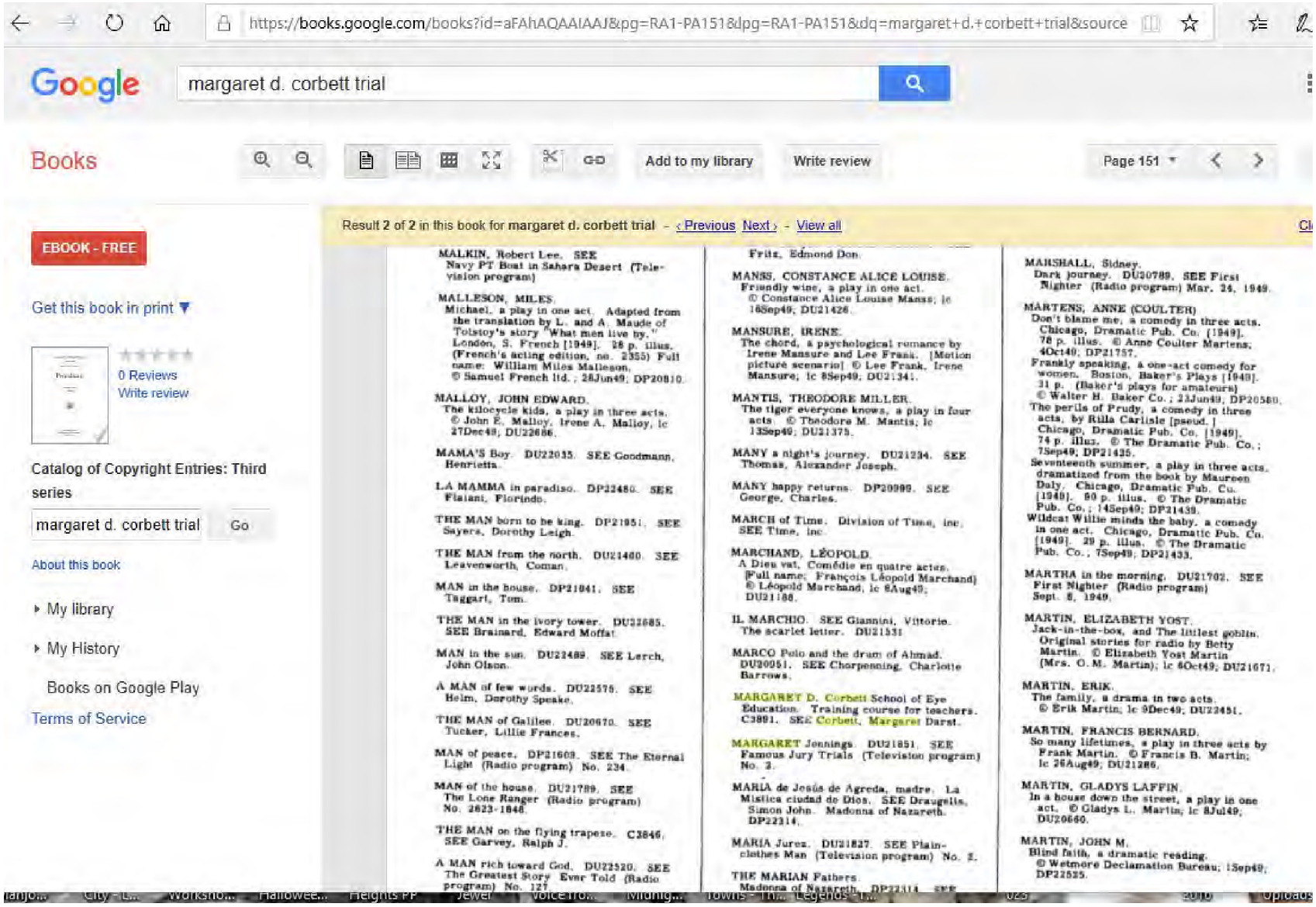
Samuel G. Biggs

Masonic funeral services for Samuel Grover Biggs, 77, who died Wednesday, will be conducted today at 2 p.m. at Utter-McKinley's Viewpark Chapel, 3719 W Slauson Ave. The Los Angeles Masonic Board will officiate. Interment will follow at Inglewood Park Cemetery. Mr. Biggs, who lived at 1257 W 46th St., leaves a daughter, Elberta, and a son, William Biggs, of Los Angeles; two grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

William P. Cushnie

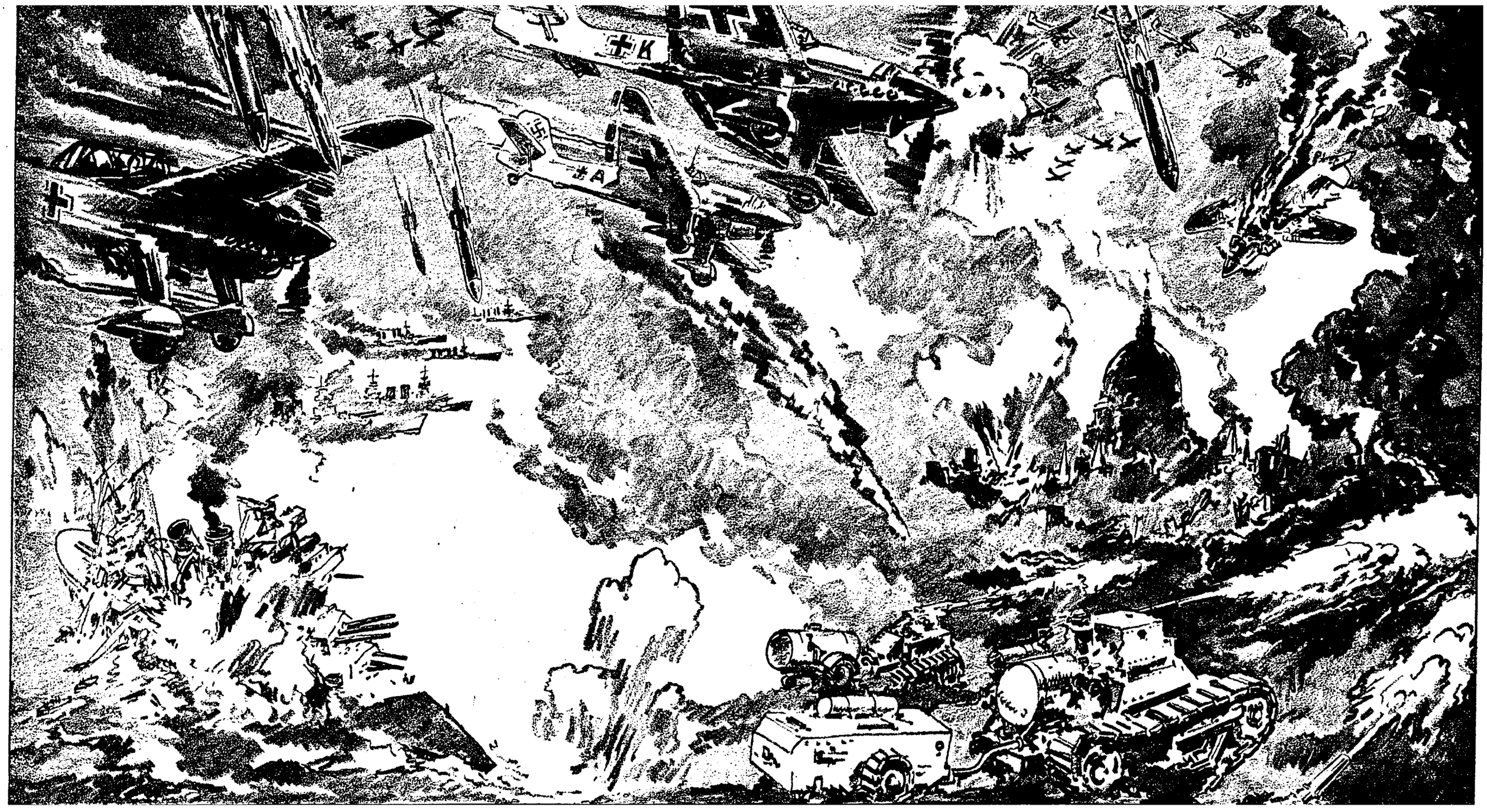
Services for William Parke Cushnie, 54, owner of the Trail Inn Restaurant, will be conducted today at 2:30 p.m. in Pierce Bros. Valhalla Chapel, followed by interment in Valhalla Memorial Park. Mr. Cushnie, who lived at 13037 Garby St., Pacoima, died Wednesday. He leaves his wife, Marie; a daughter, Mrs. Shirley Mooney; a son, David; two sisters, Mrs. Elizabeth Cleckner and Mrs. Lillian Heustan; two brothers, Ralph and James Cushnie, and three grandchildren.

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Result 2 of 2 in this book for margaret d. corbett trial - ‹ Previous Next › - View all
MALKIN, Robert Lee. SEE Navy PT Boat in Sahara Desert (Television program)
MALLESON, MILES. Michael, a play in one act. Adapted from the translation by L. and A. Maude of Tolstoy's story "What men live by." London, S. French [1949]. 28 p. illus. (French's acting edition, no. 2355) Full name: William Miles Malleson. © Samuel French ltd.; 28Jun49; DP20810.
MALLOY, JOHN EDWARD. The kilocycle kids, a play in three acts. © John E. Malloy, Irene A. Malloy, lc 27Dec48; DU22686.
MAMA'S Boy. DU22035. SEE Goodmann, Henrietta.
LA MAMMA in paradiso. DP22480. SEE Flaiani, Florindo.
THE MAN born to be king. DP21951. SEE Sayers, Dorothy Leigh.
THE MAN from the north. DU21460. SEE Leavenworth, Coman.
MAN in the house. DP21941. SEE Taggart, Tom.
THE MAN in the ivory tower. DU22685. SEE Brainard, Edward Moffat.
MAN in the sun. DU22489. SEE Lerch, John Olson.
A MAN of few words. DU22575. SEE Helm, Dorothy Speake.
THE MAN of Galilee. DU20670. SEE Tucker, Lillie Frances.
MAN of peace. DP21603. SEE The Eternal Light (Radio program) No. 234.
MAN of the house. DU21789. SEE The Lone Ranger (Radio program) No. 2623-1848.
THE MAN on the flying trapeze. C3846. SEE Garvey, Ralph J.
A MAN rich toward God. DU22520. SEE The Greatest Story Ever Told (Radio program) No. 127.
Fritz, Edmond Don.
MANSS, CONSTANCE ALICE LOUISE. Friendly wine, a play in one act. © Constance Alice Louise Manss; lc 16Sep49; DU21426.
MANSURE, IRENE. The chord, a psychological romance by Irene Mansure and Lee Frank. [Motion picture scenario] © Lee Frank, Irene Mansure; lc 8Sep49; DU21341.
MANTIS, THEODORE MILLER. The tiger everyone knows, a play in four acts. © Theodore M. Mantis; lc 13Sep49; DU21375.
MANY a night's journey. DU21234. SEE Thomas, Alexander Joseph.
MANY happy returns. DP20999. SEE George, Charles.
MARCH of Time. Division of Time, inc. SEE Time, inc.
MARCHAND, LÉOPOLD. A Dieu vat, Comédie en quatre actes. [Full name: François Léopold Marchand] © Léopold Marchand; lc 8Aug49; DU21188.
IL MARCHIO. SEE Giannini, Vittorio. The scarlet letter. DU21531.
MARCO Polo and the drum of Ahmad. DU20051. SEE Chorpenning, Charlotte Barrows.
MARGARET D. Corbett School of Eye Education. Training course for teachers. C3891. SEE Corbett, Margaret Darst.
MARGARET Jennings. DU21851. SEE Famous Jury Trials (Television program) No. 2.
MARÍA de Jesús de Agreda, madre. La Mística ciudad de Dios. SEE Draugelis, Simon John. Madonna of Nazareth. DP22314.
MARÍA Jurez. DU21827. SEE Plain-clothes Man (Television program) No. 2.
THE MARIAN Fathers. Madonna of Nazareth. DP22314. SEE
MARSHALL, Sidney. Dark journey. DU20789. SEE First Nighter (Radio program) Mar. 24, 1949.
MARTENS, ANNE (COULTER) Don't blame me, a comedy in three acts. Chicago, Dramatic Pub. Co. [1949]. 78 p. illus. © Anne Coulter Martens; 4Oct49; DP21757.
Frankly speaking, a one-act comedy for women. Boston, Baker's Plays [1949]. 31 p. (Baker's plays for amateurs) © Walter H. Baker Co.; 23Jun49; DP20580.
The perils of Prudy, a comedy in three acts, by Rilla Carlisle [pseud.] Chicago, Dramatic Pub. Co. [1949]. 74 p. illus. © The Dramatic Pub. Co.; 7Sep49; DP21425.
Seventeenth summer, a play in three acts, dramatized from the book by Maureen Daly. Chicago, Dramatic Pub. Co. [1949]. 80 p. illus. © The Dramatic Pub. Co.; 14Sep49; DP21439.
Wildcat Willie minds the baby, a comedy in one act. Chicago, Dramatic Pub. Co. [1949]. 29 p. illus. © The Dramatic Pub. Co.; 7Sep49; DP21433.
MARTHA in the morning. DU21702. SEE First Nighter (Radio program) Sept. 8, 1949.
MARTIN, ELIZABETH YOST. Jack-in-the-box, and The littlest goblin. Original stories for radio by Betty Martin. © Elizabeth Yost Martin (Mrs. O. M. Martin); lc 4Oct49; DU21671.
MARTIN, ERIK. The family, a drama in two acts. © Erik Martin; lc 9Dec49; DU23451.
MARTIN, FRANCIS BERNARD. So many lifetimes, a play in three acts by Frank Martin. © Francis B. Martin; lc 26Aug49; DU21286.
MARTIN, GLADYS LAFFIN. In a house down the street, a play in one act. © Gladys L. Martin; lc 8Jul49; DU20660.
MARTIN, JOHN M. Blind faith, a dramatic reading. © Wetmore Declamation Bureau; 15Sep49; DP22525.

Artist's Conception of 'Total Blitz' Britain Expects Despite Air Raid Lull
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); Jan 28, 1941; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. 1B

Artist's Conception of 'Total Blitz' Britain Expects Despite Air Raid Lull



While no after-dark alarms have sounded over London in a week, England is skeptical of the lull and expects a "total blitz" with the Nazis using gas and flame throwers in a desperate bid for victory. Times Staff Artist Charles H. Owens visions the expected attack, which British military observers say Britain will beat off but at a cost of three-fourths of the English fleet and half her airplane force.

Lansdell; Ex-Football Star, Drafted



ALL-AMERICAN IS BUCK PRIVATE NOW—Grenville (Grenny) Lansdell, who was named on many All-American teams while quarterback at S.C., posed before recruiting poster yesterday as he was inducted into Army. Lansdell, 22, was sent to Ft. MacArthur.
Story on Page 4, Part I. Times photo



LONDON VISITOR—Wendell Willkie shown as he shook hands yesterday with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, to whom he presented a message from President Roosevelt.
Story on Page 1, Part I. (AP) Wirephoto by Radio



DEFENDS EYE TREATMENT—Irene Rich, at the left, and Billie Burke, screen luminaries, as they waited in court yesterday to testify for Mrs. Margaret Corbett, who is accused of illegally practicing medicine through her "eye relaxation system."
Story on Page 8, Part II. Times photo



ANSWERS LURE OF FILMS—Loraine Gettman, 18, who seeks to have aunt named her guardian to clear up legal difficulties standing in way of signing film contract.
Story on Page 7, Part I. Times photo

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The BOYS and GIRLS PAGE




A True Story

Inky Crow

By Laree E. King


INKY SOON LEARNED TO SIT ON MY ARM

LAST spring a pair of crows nested in some trees, near our house on our farm in Oklahoma. I decided I would like a young crow for a pet, because I had heard they could be taught to talk.

So I waited until the young ones were partly feathered, before taking one from the nest. I put the young crow in an empty rabbit hutch and named him Inky. His food was stale light bread soaked in sweet milk and some cottage cheese. When I walked up to the cage, I always called out, "Hi, Inky, Hi!" and he would open his mouth for the food.

Inky grew very fast and began to greet me with, "Hi, Hi," when I came near his cage. When he became strong enough to use his wings, I put him outside the cage, and he soon learned to fly a little. It was then I decided to carry him back to his own home and his parents, because he had begun to watch some baby chicks covetously. (But, I should have had no fear there, because later Inky got the flogging of his life from two mother hens, when he attempted to get too near their babies.)

One afternoon I carried him back to the nest, thinking all was well for Inky. I thought he would be happy to get back with his parents, brothers and sisters. But the next morning as we were eating breakfast I heard a loud "Cawing" and saw four crows dipping down and fighting another crow, who was making slow progress in flying.

The exhausted crow flew into the shelter of some cedar trees near the house. Going to investigate I found Inky huddled in the cedars.

He greeted me with a "Hi, Hi," then flew to my arm and continued to chatter and scold, as much as to say, "You shouldn't have carried me away."

• • •

INKY was satisfied to stay around in the mulberry and cedar trees, near the house. He learned to eat grain with the chickens, but still expected and relished the bread and cheese. Everytime I would step outside, he would see me and call, "Hi, Hi," and fly, lighting on my arm, shoulder or sometimes even on top of my head.

When the other crows came near, Inky always flew to the thick foliage of the trees and hid, never giving out a murmur until the crows were out of sight.

He sometimes would jabber like a baby trying to talk, crooking his neck and making comical expressions, but "Hi," was the only word he ever spoke clearly. He must have thought he was a chicken, because he would sit on the edge of the feed bin joining the chicken house, in the early morning and cackle exactly like a hen. He would jabber happily when the hens were turned outside for the day.

• • •

INKY soon learned I wouldn't feed him the delicacies he loved unless he would sit on my arm. After eating what he wanted, he always took one more mouthful, hopped to the ground and proceeded to find a hiding place for the food. Sometimes he would choose an empty tin can, other times he would push the food under a stick, loose stone or even in a clump of grass or weeds.

Some fence posts were stacked on a wagon, and one day when they were moved, my husband found all kinds of objects under the posts—pop bottle caps, small sticks and pebbles and bones, which Inky had hid.

But one day in the fall Inky was missing; whether he took up with the large flock of crows that gather at that time of the year, or was killed by some hunter's gun, I never knew. Because I haven't seen Inky since.

Personality Fixing Is Repair Job for Every Youngster

IN the Victorian novels, the heroine invariably "suffered in silence," hugging her pet peeve until it assumed such monster proportions that life was made miserable for the sufferer and everyone else around her.

No one wants to be Victorian in 1949. So if you have a problem, talk it out.



Who will you talk to? Since most problems arise because of our inexperience, the thing to do is ask our questions of one who is experienced. This need not always be an adult. Good advice, based on experience, can often be had from someone in your own age group. There was Tom who shunned the boys at the lake because he could not dive as they could. Every time he jumped off the board, he took a belly-whopper.

"Bill," he finally pleaded, walking boldly up to the best swimmer in the crowd, "what's wrong with me?"

Bill grinned. "Ease yourself over. Don't rush. Here, I'll show you."

Result: Tom learned to dive and Bill won a friend.

Vocational problems, social problems, clothes problems—you'll solve them if you talk them out. Fix your personality.

Georgia Sheriff Combats Juvenile 'Problems'

BY JACK J. COOK
City Editor, Savannah Evening News

JUNIOR deputies, boys and girls backed by all the authority of the sheriff's office, are on the job policing their fellows in Savannah and Chatham County, Georgia.

William C. (Bill) Harris, newspaperman who became sheriff of Chatham County, hit upon the plan as a method of attacking the juvenile "situation"—it's not a "problem," says Sheriff Harris. The words "juvenile delinquency" are taboo in Sheriff Harris's language and in his organization of junior deputies.

The program caught like wildfire and although it has been in operation only a few weeks there have been 1,500 boys and girls—yes, girls are admitted—enrolled. Sheriff Harris expects to have 10,000 or more registered as junior deputies. Imagine a boy or girl as a real deputy sheriff—with a certificate and badge of office!

Both white and colored boys and girls are enrolled by Sheriff Harris. They all belong to one organization and they are formed into groups to operate in their own neighborhoods.

• • •

AS each boy or girl is deputized by the sheriff he is given the certificate and badge. Each has the authority of his office, because Sheriff Harris believes that responsibility without corresponding authority is strictly "no good."

The formation of the junior deputies is the outgrowth of Sheriff Harris's campaign for office. Bill Harris was city editor of the Savannah Morning Press when he decided to enter the race for sheriff. During his campaign he distributed to boys and girls thousands of badges bearing the slogan "Bill Harris for Sheriff." The badges were in such great demand he could hardly fill the requests for them. Even after he had won against two other opponents Mr. Harris kept ordering more badges to fill the demand from his young friends.

It was then but a step to the idea of forming groups of junior deputies and furnishing them with certificates signed by himself and giving the youngsters badges of their office.

"The plan has been a great success," Sheriff Harris declared. "Many neighborhood situations which had been causing the older people concern have been cleared up. These included the breaking of windows and the tearing up of plants on lawns and gardens, mostly thoughtlessness rather than vandalism.

"In a situation in which action must be taken, the offending boys and girls are brought into my office. I act as judge and give the offenders a straightforward talk."

• • •

DISCUSSING the purpose of his organization and the reason for its success, Sheriff Harris declared, "We believe in approaching the juvenile situation in a positive manner, rather than from a negative approach. We give the boys and girls something to do and make them feel their responsibility—and it works."

The organization has its own weekly radio program, in which a different neighborhood group is featured each week. Valuable prizes are given each week, merchants and others co-operating in providing the awards. The prizes are awarded winners of a quiz contest and for effort—the largest prize going for effort.

"I have yet to have a merchant refuse to co-operate when I asked him to furnish a prize, in fact one merchant insisted on giving a pair of shoes each week," Sheriff Harris said in speaking of the fine co-operation the adults of Savannah have given his program.

Sheriff Harris has received numerous inquiries from other communities all over the nation asking for details of the organization with the idea of forming similar groups.

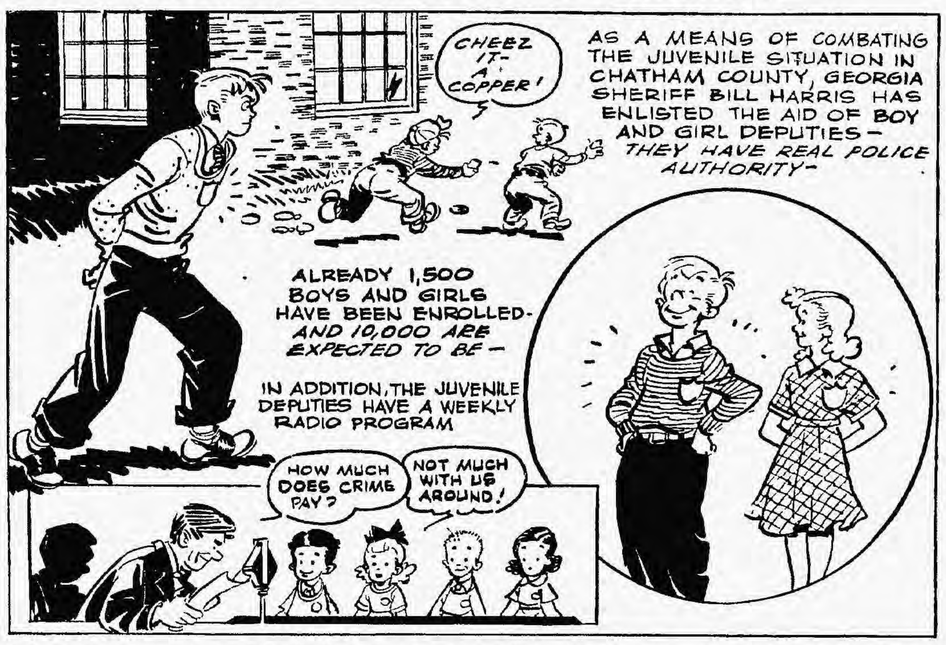
"One time one of our best prizes was given to a little fellow who was always in there pitching,' Sheriff Harris recalled. "Every time a question was asked this little fellow always came up with an answer—usually the wrong one—but he was always trying, so he got our prize for effort."

• • •

ONE of the most prized awards was a real fingerprinting kit and one coming up, as soon as the sheriff can figure out some basis on which to present it, is a real "juke" box. Imagine some boy or girl with a juke box all of his or her own!

The crowning prize will be a trip to New York. Sheriff Harris plans to take groups to the Big City to see the sights, with all expenses paid.

The junior deputies organization is a new idea in preventing juvenile situations and, according to Sheriff Harris, it is paying big dividends—in the development of character among boys and girls.



Teen Time

By Bess Ritter

IF knitting is your hobby, don't roll the wool into a thick cumbersome ball. It will slip to the floor, sooner or later, and become terribly tangled. Instead, make a bracelet out of heavy cardboard. Wind your yarn around this. Wear it securely on your wrist while working.

• • •

To make your favorite snapshots fireproof soak them in a solution of one part sodium tungstate, two parts borax, and 30 parts water for about 10 minutes. Remove—but do not wash or rinse. When they're just slightly damp, iron the backs.

• • •

When you get "fed up" with ping pong, remove the net and draw a series of circles on the table with chalk. The smallest one, in the exact middle, should have a "10" written inside of it. A slightly larger circle, directly outside of it, should have a "5." Write a "2" on the next largest circle, and a "1" in the biggest. The players should volley back and forth as before. The object of the game is to hit the smallest circle, because whoever attains a score of 100 first, wins.

• • •

Ping pong balls accidentally stepped on can be fixed sometimes. Place the dented celluloid object in boiling water. The heat expands the air inside the ball, and makes it round again.

• • •

If you discover that your best outfit is wrinkled a half hour before a super-special date, try this easy "fresh up" treatment: Place the garment on a strong, wooden hanger. Hook this onto the shower rod. Fill the tub with steaming hot water. Close the door. The steam will magically "iron" every crease to smoothness with time to spare!

• • •

If you don't like the odor that created when cabbage, cauliflower or turnips are being cooked, place a piece of bread over the vegetables when they are bubbling on the stove.

Sample Collecting Is Good Hobby

HERE is an out-of-the-ordinary hobby which is lots of fun. There is very little cost to it either—perhaps not any. And you can start right away. It is sample collecting.

Collect samples of what? Everything from soup to nuts. One sample collector has several hundred items. They include a midget box of salt only an inch and a half tall, a miniature package of cough drops which looks just like a full-size package, which contains only two lozenges, tiny bottles of lotions, tonics, creams, threads, yarns, screens, floor coverings—many, many different things.



Stores of all sorts often give away free samples of merchandise. From a grocer you can get sample cans or packages of new foods. The druggist has wee jars of cosmetics and small bars of soap. Read the ads for offers of samples. Most of them can be had for a penny postcard. Some of them cost only a few cents.

To begin with, a box will serve to hold your collection. As it grows, you will want a display case. You can use a shallow box partitioned off with cardboard shelves. You might arrange the collection like merchandise in a store. Any way you do it will be fun.

The samples will fascinate you. Keep your eyes open and you may collect such treasures as a miniature window shade or set with roller or a miniature ... milk only a third of an inch high.

Sunning and Splashing

IN summer everyone wants to don a bathing suit and splash around, even if he isn't an expert in the water. Splashing and sunning are fun, but they can be dangerous unless a dose of common sense is taken along with the sunshine.

A lifeguard may have the most wonderful tan in the world, but don't expect to duplicate it in one day. Take the sun in small doses and protect the skin by applying suntan lotion generously. The oil will give a more even tan and its use will avoid a painful sunburn.

One of America's leading lifeguards, Michael Borodkin, dean of the Municipal Lifeguard training course of the New York department of parks, is an advocate of the use of suntan oil for a safe tan. He also has compiled a helpful list of "don'ts" for the average swimmer. He has compiled his safety rules for swimmers from 17 years of experience as lifeguard.

Here are some of his "don'ts":

Don't swim until at least an hour after eating.

Don't be a "channel swimmer"—avoid long distances.

Don't dive unless you know the depth of the water.

Don't leave children too long in cold water.

Don't be an acrobat at the beach or pool.

Don't duck others; it's dangerous fun.

Don't buck the current or tide; swim diagonally to it.

Don't swim away from the shore; swim parallel to it.

Don't run on wet tile.

Don't take a running dive off the side of the pool.


HAVE FUN WHILE SWIMMING BUT PLAY SAFE!

Don't swim under diving boards.

Mr. Borodkin also says: "Deep water doesn't mean good swimming. The Olympic tryouts of 1936 were held in four and one-half feet of water," and he cautions the swimmer to keep away from piers and to ask a lifeguard for information about the beach, currents, hidden rocks and holes, rather than rely on his own judgment.

Easy Way

Margaret Darst Corbett, teacher of eye education, says in her new book, "Help Yourself to Better Sight," that parents can help children's eyes by story telling. The stories develop habits of relaxation and this relaxation can be used to teach correct eye habits.

DO-IT

By Dale Goss

Things to Make With Materials at Hand

Next week you'll need a square of cardboard, two plastic buttons and string. Your tools will be crayons and a large needle.



PUZZLE PATCH

Today's Subject Is Arkansas

Arkansas Rebus

Two nicknames, the state flower, and a well-known Arkansas city are hidden here. Use the words and pictures to decipher them:



Missing Vowels

Vowels have been omitted from this sentence about Arkansas, but you should have little trouble replacing them:

Th frty-svn ht sprngs n th stt r mbdd n n ntnl prk.

Diamond

Arkansas has a pleasant CLIMATE, which forms the center of our diamond. The second word is "a note in Guido's scale," the third "to omit," the fifth "a proverb," and the sixth French for "summer."

C
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CLIMATE
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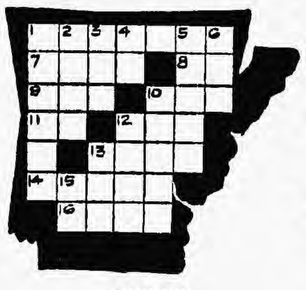
Mix-Ups

Rearrange the letters in each of the following lines to form a fact about Arkansas:

PAN RURAL SHOT STING
VEST I DID BOOT YES

Crossword Puzzle

A silhouette map of Arkansas forms the base of this puzzle:



ACROSS

1 Lags behind
7 False god
8 Old English (ab.)
9 Unit of weight
10 Avenue (ab.)
11 Transpose (ab.)
12 Individual
13 Rodents
14 Rub out
16 Social insects

DOWN

1 Arkansas' capital is — Rock
2 Smell
3 Electrified particle
4 Time limit (ab.)
5 Roams
6 Observe
10 Poker stakes
12 Hops' kiln
13 Sped
15 Egyptian sun god

Posers

1. In the bee business you must mind your D's and Q's. They stand for what?
2. Robin Hood lived in what forest?
3. What have the following in common: aye-aye, drill and lemur?
4. What race of people has the largest population on earth?
5. Who was called the "father of American literature?"

Animal Rhymes

With the versified clues, can you correctly identify the proper animals?

1. My ears flap, my eyes are wee, Scared of a mouse, now guess me?
2. I do tricks, sleep all winter, Want a hug? (I'm a hinter.)
3. My tail is long, I'm quite mild, I love the hearth and a child.
4. I'm feathered and very wise, Sleep by day and have large eyes.
5. I'm a lovely swimming bird, I'm black or white, have you heard?

Riddles

1. Who is it that always has a number of movements on foot for making money?
2. What is the principal part of a horse?
3. Why are the tallest people the laziest people?
4. What is that which is yours but is used by everyone else more than by you?
5. What remedy is there for a man who splits his sides with laughter?

PUZZLE ANSWERS

ARKANSAS REBUS: "Bear State"; "Wonder State"; Apple blossom; Pine Bluff.

DIAMOND:

C
ELA
ELIDE
CLIMATE
ADAGE
ETE
E

MISSING VOWELS: The forty-seven hot springs in the state are embodied in one national park.

CROSSWORD:



MIX-UPS: Natural hot springs; Visited by De Soto.

RIDDLES: 1—An instructor of dancing. 2—The mane (main) part. 3—Because they lie longest in bed. 4—Your name. 5—He should run until he gets a stitch in them.

POSERS: 1—Drones and Queens. 2—Sherwood Forest. 3—All are names of apes or monkeys. 4—The Mongolian race. 5—Washington Irving.

ANIMAL RHYMES: 1—Elephant. 2—Bear. 3—Cat. 4—Owl. 5—Swan.

Poor Aunt Lucy

Aunt Lucy was taking care of 9-year-old Jimmy and 6-year-old Jeanie while their mother and father took a much-needed vacation. Aunt Lucy was feeling a little nervous. She rocked unceasingly in the living room. Jimmy rushed in.

"Aunt Lucy, there's something running on the kitchen floor."

The spinster jumped up. "Get the cat! Set a mousetrap! Where's the spray gun?"

"It's water," said Jimmy calmly. "And you'd better phone for the plumber."

ZOO'S WHO



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Sen. Anderson Moves to Boost Drouth Aid

Tribune Capital Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Sen. Clinton P. Anderson moved today to get increased aid for drouth stricken farmers.

He, together with Sen. Schoeppel (R-Kas) introduced legislation authorizing the Farm Credit Administration to make loans of the kind formerly made by the land bank commissioner, during the drouth in the early '30's.

Reactivation of the old statute would permit farmers to mortgage up to 75 per cent of the normal value of their property, giving a second mortgage for the additional loan of not more than $7500.

Anderson told the Senate that he and Sen. Schoeppel traveled over the drouth area last fall, and that he has just returned from another trip over most of the east side of New Mexico.

"I again talked with many ranchers and farmers and find that there is increasing need for this type of financing," Anderson said. "It will be in great demand this fall unless the drouth conditions are greatly improved.

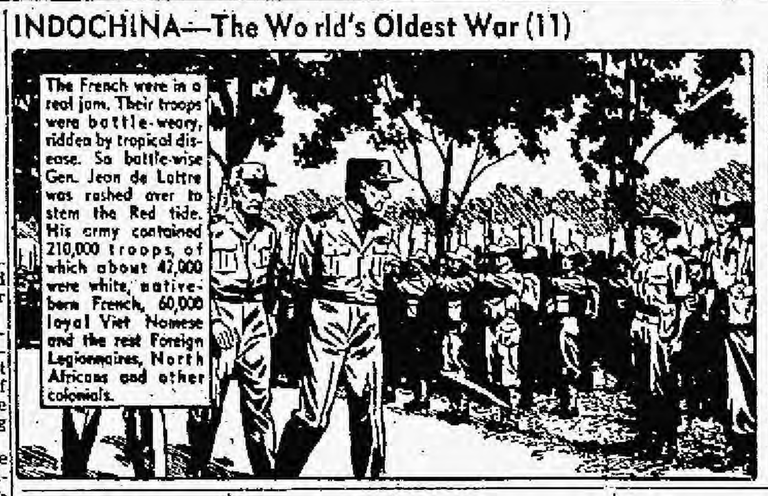
"The situation does not look good, and even if rain should come and the drouth should be broken, it appears that it will be too late to prevent considerable numbers of foreclosures and liquidations. I believe we should be prepared for any eventuality, and the easiest and quickest way to meet this problem is to reinstate the laws that provide authority for making the land bank commissioner type loan. If legislation is not passed at this session to make provision for this type of assistance, many ranchers and farmers will be put out of business before Congress could meet again and pass a bill to provide the help we need."

The bill will be acted on by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

Deposits of lithium ore in Kings Mountain, North Carolina, are the largest known in North America.

INDOCHINA—The World's Oldest War (11)

By Walter Parkes and Ralph Lane



The French were in a real jam. Their troops were battle-weary, ridden by tropical disease. So battle-wise Gen. Jean de Lattre was rushed over to stem the Red tide. His army contained 210,000 troops, of which about 47,000 were white, native-born French, 60,000 loyal Viet Namese and the rest Foreign Legionnaires, North Africans and other colonials.



By November, 1951, De Lattre had stopped the Reds cold. But in January, 1952, he died. His successor, Gen. Raoul Salan, sat tight. In September, 1953, he was replaced by Gen. Henri-Eugene Navarre, not much more effective. The war degenerated into guerrilla fighting. But early in 1954, the Viet Minhs drove hard for an important victory to strengthen their hand at the Geneva Conference.



On the home front, it was a war of attrition. Worn down was the French people's will to win, even their will to fight. Worn down, too, were France's military manpower and financial reserves. "Negotiated peace" was whispered, then spoken, then shouted. Climax came when France made the issue an international responsibility by getting Indo-China high on the agenda of the Geneva Conference.

Candidate Ritchie Urges Repeal Of Pre-Primary Convention Law

James C. Ritchie, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, took a stand today for repeal of the present pre-primary convention law.

Mr. Ritchie, local attorney, said he also favored legislation that would:

Outlaw insurance "riders" presently being attached to small loans;

Give Bernalillo County a bigger representation in the Legislature;

Create four-year term for governor, state representatives and other state level offices.

And legislation enabling municipalities such as Albuquerque to enact ordinances to provide needed revenue for civic and municipal improvements.

UNM Graduate

A graduate of both the business administration and law college at the University of New Mexico, Ritchie is associated with the law firm of Rodey, Dickason, Sloan, Mims and Akin.

On the pre-primary convention Ritchie said:

"The direct primary is the only elective procedure which places the power of selecting



James C. Ritchie

candidates in the hands of the people."

He said he would also like to see a runoff primary "in order that the candidate finally selected would receive a majority of the votes cast."

Ritchie said this county now has about one-fifth of the state's population and should be represented in the Legislature on that basis.

Four-Year Terms

As for four-year terms for the governor, state representatives, and other state officers, Ritchie said the longer term would enhance chances for a constructive program.

"Officials would have time for something more than preparing for another campaign as soon as they take office," Ritchie said.

He added:

"This four-year term election should take place during the off years between presidential elections to prevent a state administration riding into office on the shirt tails of a presidential candidate."

Ritchie, of 5501 Rosemont NE, is married and has one son. He is a member of the State Bar and is admitted to practice before both state and federal courts.

He is also a member of the Albuquerque Lawyers Club, the Legal Aid Society, the Junior Chamber of Commerce and a director of the University Law Alumni Assn.

Dr. Leslie Spier To Address Students

Dr. Leslie Spier, professor of anthropology at the University of New Mexico, will deliver the annual research lecture tonight at 8 in Room 101, Mitchell Hall, at the University.

Dr. Spier, outstanding research authority, will speak on "Some Aspects of the Nature of Culture."

The lecture is open without charge to the public.

Ireland's Shamrock

The shamrock is supposed to have become the national emblem of Ireland from the belief that St. Patrick made use of it to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity.

New Book Says You Can Improve Eyesight By Watching Television

(London Daily Express)

LONDON—Published is a book containing a sentence at which many people are going to lift an astonished eyebrow.

Here is the sentence: "Television can be good for the eyes."

After the warnings about the effect of watching television—and the music hall jokes about the man who sold eye-reddening material to people who did not want their neighbors to know they had no television set—this statement comes as something of a revolution. Who makes it? A woman, Margaret Darst Corbett.

The statement is made in her book, "How to Improve Your Sight," published here by Faber.

Miss Corbett is a disciple of the late Dr. William H. Bates, a New York eye specialist who believed that by exercising and relaxing the eyes vision could be improved. He believed, and proved that many people wore glasses who did not need them.

Scientists Accept Theory

Many scientists accepted the Bates theory: in Germany the Bates method of relaxation has received official recognition. Now Miss Corbett, who conducts the School of Eye Education in America, brings Dr. Bates' teaching up to date.

"We believe," she writes "that watching the screen of a good television set is as advantageous in vision-building as watching motion pictures." But the best conditions should prevail.

* * *

How do YOU view?

Here, based on the conditions laid down by Miss Corbett, is a questionnaire. If you can answer Yes to all these questions, you are viewing correctly.

Do you see that there is plenty of fresh air in the room? (Eyes need oxygen.)

Do you sit at a distance from the screen at which it is no effort to see?

Do you sit as nearly as possible in front of the screen and not at the side?

Do you sit up with your head well balanced over your spinal column?

Do you keep light in the room to prevent the picture from being the only bright spot in total darkness?

Do you allow your eyes occasionally to wander away from the screen to look at objects in the room?

Do you, during a lull in TV's activities, cover the closed eyes with your warm palms?

If these rules are followed, Miss Corbett promises that unlimited viewing will bring no strain, discomfort or fatigue. People with short vision will find, as the weeks pass, that they may be able to sit farther from the screen. And the far-sighted viewer may find himself edging closer.

But television is only one aspect of the Bates improvement scheme.

There are certain drills you can do to relax and strengthen the vision. Some of them are physical.

Hold Up Pencil

Hold a pencil up five inches before your nose. Swing the head from shoulder to shoulder, letting your eyes slip along where the nose points. The pencil will seem to pass from one side of your face to the other in gentle rhythm.

And some of them are mental. Flop into an easy chair or lie in bed. Lift your hands and drop them, palms up, in your lap. Unclamp your teeth; heave a sigh. Now pretend your nose is eight inches longer than its true length. With this pencil-nose write your name (in your mind's eye) in longhand. Follow this with words such as comfort, leisure, happiness — anything pleasant that comes to mind.

Imagine you have a plain card. Lay it on the (metal) desk in front of you. In the upper left-hand corner draw a black dot, in the upper right-hand corner a similar dot. In the center of the card draw an O the size of a quarter. Now (still in the mind's eye) look at the dot in one corner, then shift across the top of the card to the dot in the other corner, back and forth, smoothly and rhythmically. The O swings from side to side like a pendulum in the opposite direction from your line of vision.

* * *

And if you are near-sighted try these drills:

(1) When you are a passenger in a car, train or bus remove your glasses and see what large signs you can read. The speed of the vehicle is a stimulant to vision.

(2) Read the first two numbers on the license plates of moving cars.

(3) Get the family, one by one, to register an emotion—and see if you can determine the emotion. That helps you to recognise faces.

Mrs. Milne to Receive Cardinal Newman Award

Mrs. John Milne, of Albuquerque, will be presented the Cardinal Newman honorary award, given annually by the province to an outstanding layman, at the Santa Fe Newman Club Province Convention at Highlands University, Las Vegas, New Mexico, today through Sunday.

The award will be presented to Mrs. Milne at the banquet to be held at the Castenada Hotel Saturday night.

Mrs. Milne, head of the Newman committee made up of the Albuquerque Chapter of the National Chapter of the National Council of Catholic Women, is responsibe for the remodeling and repairs done on the present Newman Club building on the University of New Mexico campus.

Besides giving constant aid during the remodeling, Mrs. Milne has helped raise a large part of the money to pay off the debt incurred during the project.



Mrs. John Milne

Miami Man Acquitted In Culbertson Death

RATON, April 23 (AP)—Richard Lee Hooper, 45, Miami, N. M., was acquitted yesterday in district court in the auto death of Rufus Floyd Culbertson, 67.

The jury took only one hour and 35 minutes to find Hooper innocent in the death Jan. 20 of the Springer cattleman, who was the uncle of W. E. Culbertson, defeated Democratic aspirant for governor.

Hooper was charged with driving in a reckless manner. The one-car accident was on State Highway 21 a half mile south of Cimarron. The defense said the state failed to prove Hooper was driving the car in which Culbertson was riding when he was killed.

Before 1933, a dime was legal as payment in amounts of $10 or less. In that year, Congress made it legal tender in any amount.

First port of France was the ancient Norman capital of Rouen, on the Seine River about 30 miles inland from the coast.

16-page book condensation:

"Web of Subversion"

Here, for the first time, is the detailed story of two decades of Soviet espionage in our nation's capital.

May Reader's Digest brings you the shocking picture of an underground network which extended to nearly every executive department during the 1930's and '40's. An appalling account of treason in high places, James Burnham's "Web of Subversion" (condensed in two installments) is sure to be one of the most talked-of books of the year.

Get your May Reader's Digest today: 38 articles of lasting interest, condensed from leading magazines and current books.

—ADV.

Polio Vaccine Arrives in NM

SANTA FE, April 23 (AP)—Polio vaccine to be used on Albuquerque youngsters to test its effectiveness has arrived at the State Health Department.

Albuquerque is one of a number of communities over the United States where the vaccine is to be tried out. It is to be available in Albuquerque April 27.

That day, blood samples will be tested from first, second and third graders in 10 Bernalillo County schools. The purpose is to get a cross-section of the number of polio-fighting antibodies in the children's blood before polio vaccine is given them.

A new way of making paints, varnishes, and inks dry faster is to put into their linseed oil inexpensive amine chemicals along with manganese, iron, and other metals that have proved to speed the drying process.

Bees Imported

Bees are not native to the Americas, but were brought to the New World by the early settlers, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

DIABETES?

Failure of the pancreas to produce the vital chemical, insulin, is the basic cause of this disorder

Chiropractic research has shown that sugar diabetes can result when a nerve is impinged by a spinal misalignment (subluxation). Chiropractors are trained in detecting and removing interference to transmission of nerve energy caused by misalignments of the spine.

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Here's important news for sufferers from the torture of simple piles! In doctors' tests, such suffering was stopped—or materially reduced—*in over 90% of the cases!*

Now also available in NEW STAINLESS Form!

But that's only the start! In case after case, this wonderful pain relief was accompanied by a reduction of the swelling (protrusion) or actual shrinking of the piles . . . as well as by healing of cracking and stopping of bleeding. Best of all, in an amazing number of cases, no surgery was needed—even in cases of years' standing!

Doctors' tests give proof!

The preparation used in these tests was PAZO Ointment, a combination of medically-proved ingredients that not only softens and lubricates the dry, hardened parts but soothes the raw inflamed tissues . . . *relieves the pain almost miraculously* while helping reduce (or shrink) the exposed, painful, protruding piles. At the same time, it *instantly* acts to relieve the horrible itching. It helps heal cracking, too. Thus acts to prevent soreness, stop bleeding.

Here are typical comments: *More relief than ever before; Benefits almost remarkable.*

Remember too, Pazo contains no harmful drugs. It's prescribed by *hundreds* of physicians!

Now in two convenient forms

Pazo comes in tubes with perforated pile pipe for easy application. Also available in wonderful modern Suppository form, convenient to use, with measured dose. Don't suffer needless misery from simple piles! Get amazing PAZO*—get real comfort *right away!*

How to have bushels of blooms this summer

You can have armloads of beautiful cut flowers for colorful bouquets this summer — gardens full for flattering color around your home — with hardly any work or expense at all. For the flowers that bloom in the May issue of Better Homes & Gardens all come from seeds . . . seeds that are inexpensive to buy and as easy to plant as picking the bloom. "All this from seeds—and inexpensive, too!" gives you complete directions on when, how deep and how far apart to plant 10 different blossoming beauties. Be sure to get your copy of the May Better Homes & Gardens. On sale today, wherever magazines are sold!

Better Homes and Gardens

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Margaret Darst Corbett

1881-)

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Who's Who of American Women. First edition, 1958-1959. Wilmette, IL: Marquis Who's Who, 1958. [WhoAmW 1]

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https://www.history.navy.mil/browse-by-topic/diversity/women-in-the-navy/world-war-i.html#

Naval History and Heritage Command

WOMEN IN THE NAVY

The following background material is provided for information of the press in conjunction with the establishment of the Women's Reserve, U.S. Naval Reserve.

The Navy Nurse Corps

The Navy Nurse Corps was established by Congress in 1908, but at that time no provision was made for rank or rating comparable to the Navy's male personnel. While they have never held actual rank, the Navy nurses have since been accorded privileges similar to those of officers.

Under a congressional enactment approved by President Roosevelt on July 3, 1942, members of the Navy Nurse Corps were granted relative rank. This means that while they are not actually commissioned officers, they hold rank corresponding to that of officers in the Naval service.

Miss Sue S. Dauser, of Anaheim, Orange County, California, is Superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps and has a rank relative to that of a Lieutenant Commander. She has served in the Corps since 1917, and has been Superintendent since 1939.

YEOMEN (F)

During March, 1917, as the United States was reaching her final decision to enter the World War, the Navy's need for clerical assistance was far greater than had been anticipated. Shore stations, whose activities had been increased by the preparation for war, were asking for assistance. Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels in describing the situation stated:

"There was no appropriation to pay civilians for the work that was immediately necessary. Every bureau and naval establishment appealed for clerks and stenographers. How could they be secured at once? The Civil Service Commission could not furnish a tithe of the number required, even if there had been the money to pay them.

"`Is there any law that says a yeoman must be a man?' I asked my legal advisers. The answer is that there was not, but that only men had heretofore been enlisted. The law did not say `male.'

"`Then enroll women in the Naval Reserve as yeomen,' I said, `and we will have the best clerical assistance the country can provide.'"

This was done under provisions of the Act of August 29, 1916, which established the Naval Reserve Force To be composed of six classes:

First. The Fleet Naval Reserve.
Second. The Naval Reserve
Third. The Naval Auxiliary Reserve
Fourth. The Naval Coast Defense Reserve
Fifth. The Volunteer Naval Reserve
Sixth. Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

The Naval Coast Defense Reserve was to be composed of:

"Members of the Naval Reserve Force who may be capable of performing special useful service in the Navy or in connection with the Navy in defense of the coast shall be eligible for membership in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve.

The Navy Department sent the following letter on March 19, 1917, to all Commandants of Naval Districts on the Enrollment of women in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve:

"1. The following decision of the Navy Department is quoted for your information:-- May women be enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve? After a careful reading of that part of the Act of August 29, 1916, which created the Naval Reserve Force, of which the Naval Coast Defense Reserve is a class, nothing can be found which would prohibit the enrollment in the Naval Reserve Force and in the class mentioned of women. On the contrary, it is believed that their enrollment was contemplated. You are informed, therefore, that women may be enrolled in the this class of the Naval Reserve Force."

2. The Bureau authorizes the enrollment of women in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve in the ratings of yeomen, electrician (radio) or in such other ratings as the Commandant may consider essential to the district organizations.

3. In making monthly report of personnel, a separate list shall be submitted of women reservists in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve."

Immediately after the United States went to war against the Central Powers the enrollment of women was taken up on a large scale in order to release enlisted men for active service at sea. As a result a total of 11,275 Yeomen (F) were in service at the time the armistice was signed and most of the immense volume of clerical work at the Navy Department, in addition to many highly important special duties, was being handled by them.

In addition to the purely clerical duties performed by the Yeomen (F), others served as translators, draftsmen, fingerprint-experts, camouflage designers and recruiting agents. Five Yeomen (F), enlisted in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, served with hospital units in France. One served in connection with the operations of the office of Naval Intelligence in Puerto Rico.

Yeomen (F) were stationed at Guam, the Panama Canal zone and Hawaii, in addition to the United States and France. About 300 marinettes, as the feminine enlisted personnel of the Marine Corps was designated, were on duty during the war. Most of them were stationed at Marine Corps Headquarters at the Navy Department although a number performed reliable service in connection with Marine Corps recruiting.

(Attached are summaries showing Yeomen (F) on active duty as of April 1, 1917 to July 1, 1919, and number of Yeomen (F) enrolled, listed according to states of residence.)

All Yeomen (F) were released from active duty by July 31, 1919, and to them Secretary Daniels sent the Following message:

"It is with deep gratitude for the splendid service rendered by the Yeomen (F) during our national emergency that I convey to them the sincere appreciation of the Navy Department for their patriotic cooperation.

As enrollments had been made for four years, the Yeomen (F) were continued on the rolls of the Navy in inactive status and received the retainer pay of $12.00 a year until the expiration of enlistment, when they are discharged from the Naval Service.

A large number of women who had been on duty in the Navy Department and at Navy Yards and Stations, were given temporary appointments to same or similar positions under the Civil Service, but had pass an examination given by the Commission to qualify for permanent appointment. The former Yeomen (F) who had received honorable discharges were included in provisions for military preference and allowed an increase of five per cent on Civil Service ratings. They were included in all subsequent benefits affecting World War Veterans.

(Enlistments by States)
Alabama - 21
Alaska - 0
Arizona - 3
Arkansas - 12
California - 557
Colorado - 17
Connecticut - 315
Delaware - 5
District of Columbia - 1,874
Florida - 31
Georgia - 30
Idaho - 6
Illinois - 210
Indiana - 45
Iowa - 47
Kansas - 32
Kentucky - 35
Louisiana - 128
Maine - 72
Maryland - 418
Massachusetts - 1,324
Michigan - 49
Minnesota - 80
Mississippi - 36
Missouri - 40
Montana - 13
Nebraska - 11

Nevada - 4
New Hampshire - 80
New Jersey - 352
New Mexico - 1
New York - 2,329
North Carolina - 190
North Dakota - 10
Ohio - 207
Oklahoma - 33
Oregon - 79
Pennsylvania - 1,067
Rhode Island - 235
South Carolina - 143
South Dakota - 11
Tennessee - 53
Texas - 107
Utah - 20
Virginia - 1,071
Washington - 179
West Virginia - 137
Wisconsin - 92
Wyoming - 2
Guam - 0
Hawaii - 24
Philippines - 0
Puerto Rico - 0
Samoa - 0
Others - 29
No Residence - 10
Virgin Islands - 0

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Overview

Works:	17 works in 78 publications in 6 languages and 430 library holdings
Genres:	Popular works
Roles:	Author
Classifications:	RE992.O7, 617.75

Publication Timeline

ByPosthumously byAbout1930…1934…1938…1942…1946…1950…1954…1958…1962…1966…1970…1974…1978…1982…1986…1990…1994…1998…2002…2006…2010…2014…2018…

	By	Posthumously by	About
1930-1932	0	0	0
1932-1934	5	0	0
1934-1936	0	0	0
1936-1938	0	0	0
1938-1940	10	0	0
1940-1942	0	0	0
1942-1944	10	0	0
1944-1946	0	0	0
1946-1948	5	0	0
1948-1950	10	0	0
1950-1952	10	0	0
1952-1954	15	0	0
1954-1956	15	0	0

	By	Posthumously	by	About
1956-1958	10	0		0
1958-1960	0	0		0
1960-1962	0	0		0
1962-1964	10	0		0
1964-1966	0	0		0
1966-1968	0	5		0
1968-1970	0	10		0
1970-1972	0	10		0
1972-1974	0	10		0
1974-1976	0	10		0
1976-1978	0	10		0
1978-1980	0	5		0
1980-1982	0	10		0
1982-1984	0	0		0
1984-1986	0	10		0
1986-1988	0	5		0
1988-1990	0	5		0
1990-1992	0	10		0
1992-1994	0	10		0
1994-1996	0	5		0
1996-1998	0	0		0
1998-2000	0	5		0
2000-2002	0	0		0
2002-2004	0	0		0
2004-2006	0	0		0
2006-2008	0	10		0
2008-2010	0	0		0
2010-2012	0	10		0
2012-2014	0	0		0
2014-2016	0	5		0
2016-2018	0	0		0
2018-2020	0	0		0
2020-2022	0	0		0

Most widely held works by Margaret Darst Corbett

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41 editions published between 1949 and 2006 in 5 languages and held by 190 WorldCat member libraries worldwide

El secreto del arte de ver es el reposo y la relajación de los músculos, y ésta es la base del metodo Bates, el mejor sistema de entrenamiento para la vista. Este manual comtempla ejercicios especiales para todo los tipos de defectos visuales: Miopía, presbicia, visión, débil, daltonismo, vista cansada y forzada, ojos bizcos y tensión de los nervios oculares

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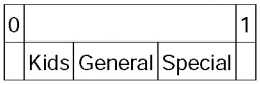
The Bates method for better eyesight without glasses by William Horatio Bates(Book)

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An updated edition detailing the "Bates method", a technique which claims to retrain the eye so contact lenses and glasses are no longer needed. The method aims to restore sight by using exercises to relax the eye muscles before retraining the eyes to focus effectively

more

Audience Level



Audience level: **0.52** (from 0.26 for *How to imp ...* to 1.00 for *College te ...)*

Useful Links

- Virtual International Authority File.
- Wikipedia Margaret Darst Corbett
- Wikidata.

Languages
English (37)
German (17)
French (10)
Spanish (6)
Russian (3)
Danish (1)

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Maybury, E. W., 1375 New York Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
Maurer, L. C., 151 W. 51st St., L. A.
Mellema, William, 1442 Scott Ave., L. A.
Metzger, W. W., 563 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn Ave., New York
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Miller, John D., 1523 N. Mariposa, L. A.
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Moody, W. J., 1528 6th Ave., Santa Monica.
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Morley, W., 2265 Lincoln Blvd., Venice, Cal.
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Muck, Harry J., 1671 Fountain Ave., L. A.
Sharpe, H. Percy, 511 S. Coronado, L. A.
Sheet, E. Allen, 3596 S. Hobart St., L. A.
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Sjoberg, Carl, 3663 S. Vermont Ave., L. A.
Slaughter, Bob, 248 S. Olive St., L. A.
Smith, Chas. E., Univ. of So. Calif., L. A.
Smithey, C. D., 1727 N. Alexandria, L. A.
Soper, E. J., 2864 Sunset Pl., L. A.
Spackler, H. A., 214½ Bellview, L. A.
Spaulding, S. M., 3468 San Marino, L. A.
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Spillman, Harold G., 1746 Stanley, L. A.
Stanton, J. E., 2212 Hollywood Dr., L. A.
Staunton, Jr., W. F., 512 S. Harvard Blvd., L. A.
Stonerod, Earl DeForest, Briggs Apts., L. A.

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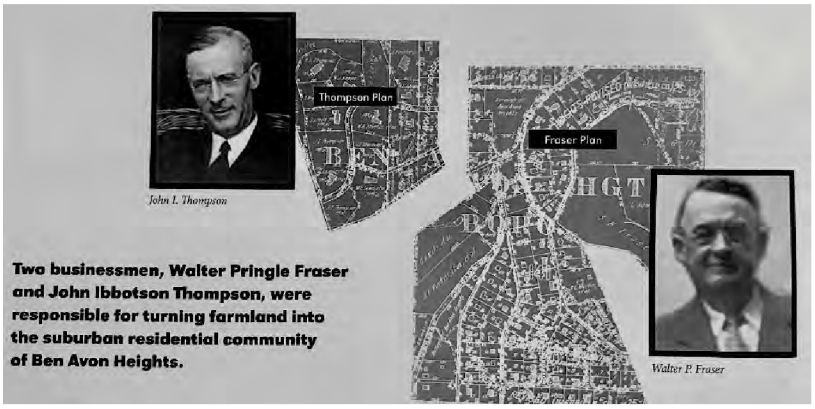
History of Ben Avon Heights

The Borough of Ben Avon Heights is situated on a hill above the Ohio River just nine miles from the city of Pittsburgh. The original land belonged to the farms of Samuel Taylor and John Wilson. In 1906 Walter P. Fraser of Ben Avon bought 84 acres on the former Taylor farm and used forty of the acres to build the Ben Avon Country Club and golf course. He opened up the rest of the property for a residential development, calling the area Ben Avon Heights. The rural site attracted Pittsburghers who wanted summer homes. A complete history of the formation of Ben Avon Heights Borough is available.

The approximately two square mile area Borough is now primarily a residential community with 142 homes, a lovely community park, and one commercial property, the Shannopin Country Club.

Ben Avon Heights Borough ... Two Men, Two Plans, One Community

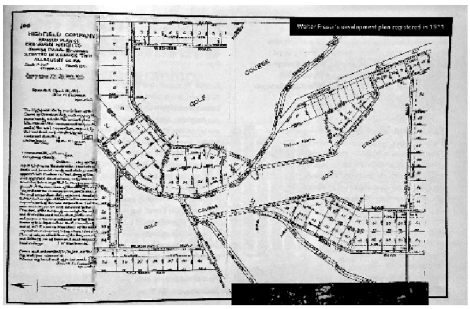
Two businessmen, Walter Pringle Fraser and John Ibbotson Thompson, were responsible for turning farmland into the suburban residential community of Ben Avon Heights.



Fraser Plan

Walter Pringle Fraser was born in 1872 in Allegheny County, now a part of the city of Pittsburgh. He eventually moved to Bonnie Brae, a large house he built at the corner of Dickson and Perrysville Avenues in Ben Avon. He was a developer in Brighton Heights and Morewood Heights in Pittsburgh as well as Ben Avon Heights. He married Sarah Hathaway. They had four children, a daughter Janet who later married Mahlon E. Lewis, a second daughter Helen, and two sons, John and Stephen. Fraser died in 1936.

In 1910, Fraser bought eighty three acres from Samuel Taylor and his wife Agnes for $55,000. Taylor's grandfather, John Taylor, had settled on the land around 1800. Taylor kept a few acres around his house which stands at 9 Oxford Road. Fraser quickly divided his purchase into 81 building lots and Ben Avon Country Club. This became the Ben Avon Heights Plan of lots. Nine of the lots were on Norwood Avenue and eventually dropped from the plan. The revised plan of lots was recorded with the county in 1911. The golf course was not successful. It closed in 1917, making way for the Shannopin Country Club. In 1926 Fraser subdivided the course adding 33 more lots. In 1933, the land in his plan was incorporated as the Borough of Ben Avon Heights.



Fraser began to sell the lots in 1910. He hired an architect, Earl DeForest Stonerod, to design houses. By early 1911, Fraser had begun to build houses on some of the lots with "nifty effects in stone and shingle cottages in Ben Avon Heights."

Fraser brought more than houses to Ben Avon Heights. He was described by William Neely, a resident of Ben Avon Heights, as bringing to the Borough "an aura of high morals". He may not have entirely successful in this. Another later resident, Norman Ward, suggested that the first golf course failed because there was no Sunday golf or alcohol on the course.

Fraser's faith led him to take an active interest in the community. He served as the Chairman of the Woods Run Relief Committee and was active in the Associated Charities of Pittsburgh. He was one of the Founders of Suburban General Hospital. He was described by Neely as generous with his contributions. He also founded the Christian Laymen's Association of Pittsburgh. He served as its General Secretary. The motto of the Laymen's Association of Pittsburgh was "a yielded will, the power of prayer, the morning watch and witnessing for Christ daily." The Christian Laymen's Association national movement with Associations in a number of cities. The Laymen's Association in Pittsburgh began with a group of men forming a fellowship for Bible study, leadership training and recreation. The Association began with meetings at the downtown YMCA. Fraser had built a conference hall and clay tennis courts on Stratford Road as part of his development. In 1926, Fraser transferred the hall to the Association with a provision that allowed him to take back the property in five years. In addition to serving the Association, the hall was rented by the Borough for Council meetings and as a polling place.



Fraser and Lewis family 1935; Rear left to right: Helen Fraser West, M.D.; Priscilla West (on lap); Janet Fraser Lewis; small boys Harlow and Fraser Lewis; John Hathaway Fraser, Mahlon B. Lewis; Stephen Lewis and Kirk West Front right: Ellen West (on lap); Sarah Hathaway Fraser; and Walter Pringle Fraser

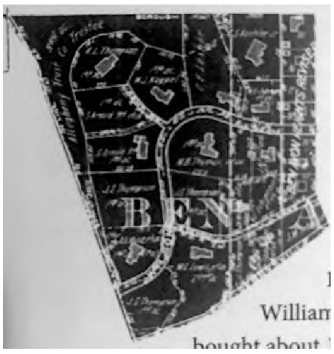
He wrote a book, Life Principals or the Science of Human Nature, which was published by the Laymen's Association in 1924. In it, he promotes "Practical Imagination," the ability to separate cause from effect, or impressions from facts. He credits Jesus Christ and Sigmund Freud, "the Columbus of the mind," as his inspiration.

Fraser had ties to a number of educational institutions. Fraser sold five lots along New Brighton Road to Muskingum College in 1917 for $1.00. He served on the Board of Trustees of Wheaton College for a term that ended in 1931. His daughter, Janet, earned a Bachelor of Science degree from Wheaton in 1929.

In 1926, he bought the Asheville School, a prep school in Asheville, North Carolina. He changed the name of the school to the Asheville School for Training in Christian Leadership in his quest to create a theological seminary. He was also interested in the land owned by the school for development. The relationship between Fraser and the school's staff was not a smooth one. He fired several faculty members who resisted the change in mission at the school. In 1928, the school's headmaster proposed that the school's alumni should buy the school. In 1929, Fraser

offered to sell it for $600,000. The sale was completed in 1930. The school survived the turmoil and the depression. It is in operation today. Fraser did not develop any of the school's property. Fraser became less active in Ben Avon Heights development by the end of the 1920s. A combination of poor health, business reverses and the difficulties with the Asheville School may have contributed to this.

Thompson Plan



John Ibbotson Thompson's biography is less colorful than Fraser's, but no less impressive. He was born to English parents in Braddock, Pennsylvania in 1883. He and his wife Osa Adelaide Thompson lived for a while in Youngstown, Ohio. He worked as a draftsman. By 1919, they were living in Ben Avon and he was working as the chief engineer for the Koppers Company. The Koppers Company at that time specialized in turing carbon coal tar. He was active in Ben Avon Heights before be built a house for himself at 21 Devon. Thompson was one founding members and president of the Shannopin Country Club.

Beginning in 1926, son and a partner, Samuel Johnston, bought five parcels of land to the west of Penhurst in Kilbuck Township and divided them into building lots. Most of the land had been part of the Wilson farm. By 1930, Johnston had moved to Phoenix, Arizona. He sold his interest in the development to Thompson. The Thompson plan lots were considerably larger than the lots in the Fraser plan.

The Wilson farm had been settled by William Dickson in 1789. In 1864, three brothers, William, John and Alexander Wilson, bought about 140 acres from Dickson's grandson. The brothers were in the livery business in Allegheny City and needed pasture for horses. They did not settle on the land until William's son Nelson built a home in 1905. The house still stands at the corner of Wilson Drive and Newgate Road.

R. S. Koehler, the grandson of one of the purchasers of the Thompson plan lots, described Thompson as "a wealthy executive of a Pittsburgh manufacturing corporation and [who] had developed the land more in the vein of a hobby than an investment."

In 1930, Thompson was living at 21 Devon Lane in what was still Kilbuck Township with his wife, two daughters, Ruth and Jane, mother-in-law, Ida Tilson, and a servant, Jean Machinski. lhe house had been completed in 1929. At the same time, the Koppers Company was building the Koppers Building, the Art Deco-style skyscraper on Seventh Avenue. As the company's chief engineer, he had some involvement in this project. Stone from the excavation for the office building was used in the construction of his own home. The style has been described as Norman Gothic.

He died suddenly in 1938. After his death, his wife moved to Banbury Lane. His house on Devon was bought by Fraser's daughter Janet, and her husband Mahlon Lewis.

The Plan completed the division of the land into residential building lots on Wilson Drive, Devon Lane, and Kent Road. In 1936, the Borough annexed the Thompson Plan. By the 2010 census, the Borough included 142 houses, a community park, and the club house of the Shannopin Country Club.

A Norman Rockwell Kind Of Community



American journalist Ellen Goodman wrote ...what the next generation will value most is not what we owned but the evidence of who we were and the tales of how we loved. In the end, it's the family stories that are worth the storage."

We are able to truly celebrate our community's Centennial in 2013 because so many "story keepers" have cared enough to share what life was like in Ben Avon Heights throughout its history.



Gertrude Webb Scandrett's granddaughter, Liz Tafel-Hurley shared a memoir of her grandmother, written in 1933, where she described her first Ben Avon Heights home on 3 Briar Cliff Road. "My home is on top of a hill.. .on the outside edge of a small community of homes.... There are no houses near mine and none in front... The apple orchard on the opposite hillside blooms in all its glory of pink and white.. .. We have the attractions of the country with all the advantages of the city." Her home remained in the Scandrett family from 1922 until the mid-sixties. Two of Gertrude's siblings (Marie Webb Neely and Donaldson Webb) also bought homes in the Heights around the same time and their children eventually became homeowners as well! Together this extended family owned 8 homes throughout the 20th century. Mary Bet (Neely) Hummel, Gertrude's niece and our former borough tax collector, lived a record 88 years of her life in Ben Avon Heights!



Harry Felix, whose family lived at 9 New Brighton Road in the late 30s, and his neighbor, Norm Ward, (a former Council President who lived in several homes in the Heights for nearly 85 years), recalled street hockey on Banbury, and pickup baseball, softball and football games with their friends at the playground. At that time "it was nothing but an open field with a three-foot stone wall toward the west end... (and,) on any given summer evening a throng ofparents and children would gather and sit on the stone wall to kibitz and watch the game."

In the 20s and 30s, many residents hard on the remembered sledding, blooms in all skiing and tobogganing on Canterbury in front of Shannopin. Some children, according to Mary Bet Hummel shedded "all the way down Perrysville to Forest Avenue in Ben Avon... and then onto the Emsworth railroad station. Once or twice a night was enough, considering the walk back up." Howard Fisher recalled sledding on a one-lane unpaved road, which is now New Brighton Road, from oxford Road to the site of the current Avalon Fire Hall.



Many of our stories and photos captured memories of multi-generations of neighbors, related and non-related, gathering together in homes for simple, wholesome fun. Nancy Stevens, youngest of the five children of Adie and Kathryn Stevens, shared her fondest memories from growing up in the 50s on One Oxford Road:

"There were plenty of kids from plenty of families, ofall ages. We played endlessly on that street. There was a nightly game of kickball or softball or Wiffle ball as long as the weather would bear. I remember huge games of tag and hide and seek. I remember not wanting to be the person who put kickball on Arthur's well-manicured lawn.



It was a close-knit community. The Neelys always had the best Fourth of July parties. My pals, Claire Struble and Sally Neely and I were inseparable. The Neelys would allow us to watch Saturday morning cartoons and the three of us would sit in their back room and make confetti out of church bulletins and make wax hands. I remember sucking the honeysuckle bushes up by the Wallace's. Mostly I have thefondest memories of the safety and love which surrounded that bubble of Oxford Road. I thought I knew everybody but more importantly, everyone knew me. We werefree to run around the neighborhood and endlessly explore. I have such warm memories of friends andfamilies and activities."

Kathryn Boyd Stakelin recalled and shared photos of the annual Square Dance parties at Shannopin for both young and old. "This was done in the mid to late 1950s. The Behrhorsts and I think the Stevens and another family hosted the party. They had live callers and fiddlers. Everyone looked forward to this event during Christmas Holidays, and everyone in the Heights came."



One of the favorite events from the mid70s to early 80s was the annual Christmas Party held at Lucy and Ed McMillin's home on the first day of Christmas vacation. The eveningbegan with caroling throughout the neighborhood, led by Ed McMillin ringing sleigh bells, and then returning to the McMillin's festive kitchen for a high-spirited taffy pull and some kid-friendly and adult wassail. Susan McMillin Gebhard recalled "everyone's hands were buttered, and the taffy was carefully poured on the marble slabs. The designated coolers would turn the taffy with wooden spoons on the marble until it was cool enough to handle, and then folks would literally work in pairs to "pull".. . . Finally, the taffy was twisted into a rope and laid out on the marble. Right before everyone went home, it was smacked against the marble to break into bite-sized pieces, rolled in powdered sugar, and wrapped in plastic. As an aside, the McMillin household was FOREVER repainting various walls in and around that enormous kitchen to get rid of sticky buttery handprints from Christmases past!"



For years, rumor (perhaps by the borough's jokester, Bob Kiser) has it that the borough had its very own "Tooth Fairy Elf," aka Arlene Grubbs. Apparently, when children lost their baby teeth, Arlene (whose own children were much past that stage) was the go-to person, and she was responsible for getting that message to the Tooth Fairy...or was SHE the tooth fairy?

Neighborhood haunted houses cropped up in basements and garages during the next couple of decades, at the Jacksons' home at 12 Kent Road and later at the Larimers' home at 9 Oxford. For weeks, the teenagers and adults worked together to create the props and mazes that became more frightening every year! Children who survived got hot chocolate and punch outside. Entry fees were donated to Children's Hospital.



It was not unusual that many of the older residents whose families had grown and moved away acted as "rent-a-Grandparents" to their neighbors. The Radcliffe girls, whose grandparents weren't nearby, remember adopting Helen

and Stephen Emery in the 80s for their school's Grandparents Day and spending afternoons in their living room. It was a treat for both generations to have their special "dates" alone.

Our neighbors have always taken care of the little ones, but one of the nicest treats for mommies of newborns is the "new baby meal train." Prepared meals are delivered by neighbors. This tradition has been going on for decades and not only keeps the family well fed for 7-10 days, but also provides a great parenting network for the new mom.

Many former neighbors returning to Ben Avon Heights in 2013 will likely notice some changes to the neighborhood where they used to live and play. What hasn't changed, though, is the wonderful sense of community that everyone remembered. It is this magic, preserved for one hundred years, that explains why both former and current residents universally describe Ben Avon Heights as a very special place to grow up and raise a family.

DID YOU KNOW?

1. Which house in Ben Avon Heights was originally built as a hunting camp?
2. Which house has the remnants of a duck pin bowling alley in its basement?
3. What property was the site of a small home known as "The Newlywed's Cottage?"
4. Which house has a fully stocked bomb shelter in its basement?
5. What property had an airplane observation tower in its backyard during WWII?
6. Which home was originally built with a system of tear gas panic buttons?
7. What two homes were designed by a student of Frank Lloyd Wright?
8. What property has the remnants of the original well for the Wilson Farm in its backyard?
9. What property had a 4 foot tall sculpture of a lion in its front yard for 47 years before it was removed in 1972?
10. Which house was the home of the Senator from Utah Orrin Hatch in the 1960s?
11. Which house has a fully restored working Frigidaire from the 1920s?

DID YOU KNOW Answers

1. 4 Perrysville Road
2. 10 Oxford Road
3. 11 Oxford Road
4. 10 Wilson Drive
5. 3 Biddeford Road
6. 4 Kent Road
7. 2 & 8 Canterbury Road
8. 50 Wilson Drive
9. 11 Penhurst Road
10. 21 Wilson Drive
11. Canterbury Road

Earl DeForest Stonerod (Architect)

Male, US, born 03/06/1889, died 06/14/1971

Associated with the firm network

Stonerod, Earl D., Architect

Professional History

Architectural Draftsman, Ben Avon Borough, Pittsburgh, PA, c. 1918;

Personal

Born in PA, Stonerod resided at 184 Perrysville Avenue, Ben Avon Borough, Pittsburgh, PA, with his family in 1910. He lived in La Crescenta, CA, in 04/1930 at 3030 Frances Avenue. They owned this house at the time, valued at $5,000. He and his wife Doris had moved to OR by 1961, when she received a Social Security card there.

His father, David R., (born c. 1855 in PA) worked as a salesman for a flour company in 1910; his mother, Fannie L., (born c. 1851 in PA), worked in the home. At this time, Earl lived at home with his brothers Paul (born c. 1876 in PA) and Thomas M. (born c. 1893 in CA); Paul sold cash registers for a living.

He married Doris Car Stonerod, born 09/18/1906 in MO; they married when she was 18 and he was 36. She died in Roseburg, OR, 04/01/1974.

He and Doris Stonerod had a son, David C., born c. 1926 in CA.

SSN: 546-14-8014; Stonerod died at age 82 in Roseburg, OR. In 1918, Stonerod's Draft Registration Card described him as having hazel eyes and black hair and being of short stature.

Associated Locations

- Altoona, PA (Architect's Birth)
- Roseburg, OR (Architect's Death)

PCAD id: 825

---

map

Buildings and other works

Name	Date	City	State
1554-1560 South Saint Andrews Place Apartment Building, Los Angeles, CA	1936	Los Angeles	CA





Thank you, Earl, for designing the beautiful 1921 classic Cape Cod style house on 549 S. Arden Blvd, in the Windsor Square-Hancock Park area of Los

Angeles. My husband and I were its 5th owners, living in it with our son for 11 happy years, from 2001 to 2012. Read less

Left by Joan Stewart Smith on 8 Sep 2015

Directory of Brokers and Salesmen, Volumes 3-4



California. State Real Estate Division

1922

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California Real Estate Directory, Bulletin of Licensed Real ..., Volumes 1-2

California. State Real Estate Division

Subdivision Manual, Volume 2

California. State Real Estate Division

Title	Directory of Brokers and Salesmen, Volumes 3-4
Author	California. State Real Estate Division
Published	1922
Original from	the University of California
Digitized	Sep 2, 2009

SurveyLA

139 N FLORES ST (District Contributor, Building, was designed by /designed)

1554 S ST ANDREWS PL (Building, was designed by /designed)

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after April 28, 1877 and on or before February 16, 1897)

SERIAL NUMBER	1. NAME (Print)	ORDER NUMBER
U 1454	EARL DeForest Stoneroad (First) (Middle) (Last)	

2 PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)

13154 Garber St. (Number and street) Pacoima (Town, township, village, or city) L.A. (County) Calif. (State)

[THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS

Same

[Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same]

4. TELEPHONE	5. AGE IN YEARS	6. PLACE OF BIRTH
Citrus 2-0425 (Exchange) (Number)	53	Altoona (Town or county)
	DATE OF BIRTH: Mar. (Mo.) 6 (Day) 1889 (Yr.)	Penn (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS

Margaret Carter 235½ N. Brand Blvd. Glendale Calif.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

Self.

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS

13154 Garber St. (Number and street or R. F. D. number) Pacoima (Town) L.A. (County) Calif. (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE

E. D. Stoneroad (Registrant's signature)

D. S. S. Form 1
(Revised 4-1-42) (over) 16—21630-2

Form 1

1840 REGISTRATION CARD

No. 3

1. Name in full: Earl DeForest Stonerod (Given name) (Family name) — Age, in yrs.: 28
2. Home address: 6491 (No.) Perrysville Ave (Street) Ben Avon (City) Hgts (State) Pa
3. Date of birth: March (Month) 6 (Day) 1889 (Year)
4. Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Natural born
5. Where were you born? Altoona (Town), Pa (State), U.S. (Nation)
6. If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject? —
7. What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Architectural Draughtsman
8. By whom employed? Practicing (self)
   Where employed? Ben Avon North Boro. Dist.
9. Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? —
10. Married or single (which)? Single Race (specify which)? Caucasian
11. What military service have you had? Rank —; branch —; years —; Nation or State —
12. Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? —

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

Earl DeForest Stonerod
(Signature or mark)

If person is of African descent, tear off this corner

31-1-18. A REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1. Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Short Slender, medium, or stout (which)? Medium
2. Color of eyes? Hazel Color of hair? Black Bald? —
3. Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? None

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Custes Wilson
(Signature of registrar)

Precinct 1st

City or County Ben Avon Hgts

State Penna

June 5 1940
(Date of registration)

The Graceful Lines of Streamline Moderne : *The excitement over speed, as typified in the era's fast trains and ocean liners, was picked up by architects for their design of houses and commercial buildings.*

SOUTHLAND HOME STYLES: One of an occasional series exploring the varied architectural styles of Southern California.

February 11, 1990 | LEON WHITESON | *Whiteson is a Los Angeles free-lancer who writes on architectural topics.*

In the 1937 movie "Shall We Dance," Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and a couple of mutts did their "Walking the Dog" number on the promenade deck of an ocean liner, whirling their way into America's heart against a backdrop of curved white steel and shiny black linoleum.

The movie's set, modeled on the sleek French transatlantic liner Normandie, mirrored the popularity of the 1930s Streamline Moderne style that influenced the shape of everything from cameras to cars, from kitchen stoves to residential and commercial architecture.

Streamline Moderne houses, with their aerodynamic curves, smooth white stucco surfaces and contrasting black-and-silver interiors, mimicked the shapes of sleek ships, trains and planes whose clean lines parted the waves and cleaved the air.

The houses' designs were influenced by the excitement of speed that seized the nation during the 1930s and distracted its attention from the ravages of the Great Depression.

"Streamlining is the first new and uniquely American approach that the public could associate with progress and a better life," declared Henry Dreyfuss, designer of the famous 20th Century Limited streamlined locomotive that linked New York and Los Angeles in the late 1930s.

Dreyfuss added that all designers learned a great deal about clean, graceful design from streamlining. "We learned to junk useless protuberances and ugly corners," he said.

Although Streamline Moderne, which achieved its greatest sophistication in Los Angeles and Miami Beach--where it is also known as Tropical Deco--is uniquely American, some of its inspiration is European.

Streamline's distinctive white walls, flat roofs and strip windows were derived from the European International style developed by the German Bauhaus and from Le Corbusier's 1930 Villa Savoye at Poissy, France.

The purely American inspiration was to marry the functional International Style with the sensuously romantic--and totally nonfunctional--curves of streamlining.

In its heyday, Streamline Moderne was known simply as "the smart style." Much favored by Hollywood and mirrored in imaginative movie sets designed by art directors such as William Cameron Menzies, Streamline Moderne houses sprang up from Silver Lake to Santa Monica.

Actor Wallace Beery built himself a Streamline Moderne hideaway on Martel Avenue in West Hollywood in 1936. Designed by William P. Kesling, the Beery house features the typical flat roof, rounded corners, clerestory strip windows and sleek white stucco of the style.

Over its entry gate and at the rear outside the wide glass living room windows, Kesling's design includes curved, free-standing horizontal slabs perched on square pillars that are reminiscent of the service islands of 1930s Texaco gas stations.

Maddie Sadofski, who now owns the Beery house, has taken great pains to restore its original sophistication. She has preserved the recessed chromed ceiling lights with their ribbed Pyrex panels and the streamlined kitchen cabinets topped by vivid yellow, black and red tiles.

In the bathrooms, the old aluminum tiles--Streamline designers loved metallic finishes--still glisten.

"I've always loved Streamline," Sadofski said. "I grew up in this neighborhood and coveted Beery's old house for 20 years before I could afford to buy it. I adore the simplicity of its lines and the essentially American sophistication of the style. It still delights me every time I pass through my front gate."

In the 1930s, when Streamline style was created, the young science of aerodynamics was every designers' inspiration.

"The perfect aerodynamic form was believed to be a teardrop plowing through space with the round end forward," Arthur Pulos wrote in his book "The American Design Ethic."

Pulos commented that architecture "sought to disguise its embarrassment at being left behind by the airplane by doing streamlined shells."

The Streamline Moderne style followed upon the popular 1920s Art Deco manner, epitomized in such Los Angeles landmarks as Bullocks Wilshire and the Wiltern Theatre.

Sometimes known as Zigzag Moderne, Art Deco is distinguished from Streamline Moderne by its angular lines and exotic decoration inspired by Egyptian and Oriental motifs.

The term Art Deco, often erroneously extended to include the Streamline style, took its name from the 1925 Paris exhibition titled *"Exposition Internationale des Arts Decoratifs.* "

Streamline Moderne designs, whether for houses or larger commercial buildings, always looked energetic. With its white metal balustrades and rows of porthole windows, the Coca-Cola bottling plant, south of downtown Los Angeles, by architect Robert Derrah looks like the Normandie under full steam.

The charming Shangri-La Hotel on Santa Monica's oceanfront seems about to sail off into the sunset. The concourse at Union Station, a mixture of Spanish Colonial Revival and Streamline Moderne motifs, excited passengers with the prospect of fast travel.

○

- Streamlined for Disney
  May 31, 2007
- Getting a Splash From the Past
  June 20, 2006
- May Co. Building to Reopen as LACMA West
  October 22, 1998

Los Angeles Times

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William H. Bates

in the New York City, Compiled Marriage Index, 1600s-1800s

- Add alternate information
- Report issue

Name:	William H. Bates
Spouse Name:	Edith H. Ritchel
Marriage Date:	1888
Marriage Place:	Manhattan, New York, New York
Marriage ID:	0000029458
Certificate Number:	12655
Other Comments:	See Family History Library catalog for films 1543971-1562446 (Manhattan) and Film 1653852 (Brooklyn), for actual certificate.
Source:	Marriage Registers, Extracts from Manhattan (1869-1880) and Brooklyn (1895-1897)
Publisher:	Dept. of Health, Division of Vital Statistics, New York.
Publication Place:	New York, NY

lands. In 1913 President Wilson appointed him U.S. district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, an office he held until 1917 when he resumed the practice of law at Napoleonville, Convent and New Orleans, with Paul M. Lambremont and his son Walter Guion, Jr. In 1918 he was appointed U.S. senator by Governor Pleasant to fill the unexpired term of Robert Broussard but was not a candidate to succeed himself in the following November elections. After 1919 most of his time was spent in New Orleans. Guion brought a high and keen sense of duty to his various professional, official and political activities. He possessed a broad knowledge of the law and its application and on the bench upheld the best traditions of the Louisiana bar. As a member of the senate he actively supported the Democratic measures for conducting the World war. His war service was as chairman of the second division of the eastern Louisiana district draft board and member of the Louisiana state council of defense. He was a member of the Louisiana State and New Orleans bar associations, and the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married Feb. 14, 1874, to Sue, daughter of Francis P. Webb, of Assumption parish, and of their eight children four grew to maturity: George Seth; Louise Vivian, wife of Frederick J. Foxley; Sue Webb, wife of Eugene M. Jackson, and Walter Guion. He died in New Orleans, La., Feb. 8, 1927.

SCHENCK, Isaac Van Wart, clergyman, was born at White Plains, N.Y., Dec. 6, 1844, son of Rev. Elias Samuel and Anna (Van Wart) Schenck. His father held pastorates in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York and conducted a school of his own at White Plains, N.Y., taught at Lindenwood college, St. Charles, Mo., and was principal of Brainerd institute, Cranbury, N.J. He served through the Civil war as captain of company R, 33d Mo. volunteer infantry, which he raised. His mother was the granddaughter of Isaac Van Wart, one of the three captors of Major John Andre, the British spy in the Revolutionary war. The son was educated at Westminster college, Fulton, Mo., and at Princeton theological seminary. Ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church in 1869, his first charge was the Hamilton Square (N.J.) Presbyterian Church. Subsequently he was pastor of the Mariner's Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; Presbyterian Church in Portage, Wis., 1884–87; Mt. Olivet Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., 1887–89; Grace Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, which he organized in 1889, and the Christ Reformed Church in Newark, N.J., where he remained until 1899. Thereafter he had no regular charge but preached frequently in churches in Newark and vicinity. After 1903 he was in charge of supplies at the city hospital in Newark. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Westminster college in 1881. He was a man of broad culture and studious nature, deeply devoted to his work as a minister, and a powerful and impressive preacher. He was married at Trenton, N.J., Nov. 10, 1870, to Caroline Nichols, daughter of Judge William S. Yard, and they had a daughter, Hattie Overton Schenck. He died in Newark, N.J., Dec. 15, 1913.

EDWARDS, Victor Everett, engineer and inventor, was born at North Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 4, 1862, son of Nathan Brown and Sibbyl (Hutchins) Edwards, of Welsh descent. He was graduated B.S. in mechanical engineering with honors at Worcester polytechnic institute in 1883 and began his career as assistant chief engineer with the Merrimack Manufacturing Co., of Lowell, Mass. Subsequently, he was assistant engineer with the Dean Steam Pump Co., Holyoke, Mass. (1885); Washburn & Moen Co., Worcester, Mass. (1886), and the Otis Steel Co., Cleveland, Ohio (1890). He went to the Morgan Construction Co., of Worcester, as engineer in 1890 and became chief engineer and vice-president of the company. In the World war he served in the U.S. ordnance division, both in Washington and at the Aberdeen proving grounds, having the rank of major. Edwards received some 100 patents for inventions in steel manufacturing, the most notable being his flying shears for cutting in any desired lengths such materials as billets and sheet bar up to a sectional area of twenty-five square inches, also rods, strip, rails, structural sections, barrel hoop and cotton ties and skelp, the thin flat stock from which pipes are rolled. The Edwards shears cut the hot steel while in motion, thus permitting continuous rolling. The first flying shears, installed in the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. plant in Pittsburgh, Pa., were operated by hydraulic power; steam was substituted later and used in all succeeding models. All the hinged type after the first were operated by a direct connected steam cylinder having a large piston rod. The moving parts of his largest shears weighed nearly ten tons; they traveled forward and back at the rate of fifty strokes per minute and sheared off five inch square billets. Edwards also invented improved cooling beds for the rolled steel, and automatic reels for coiled materials. In later years he made a hobby of designing unusual sun-dials. The honorary degree of D.E. was conferred upon him in 1927 by Worcester polytechnic institute, of which he was a trustee. He was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Army Ordnance Association and the Iron and Steel Institute, and was a trustee of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. In religion he was a Congregationalist. He was married Oct. 6, 1896, to Janet, daughter of Hiram C. Gage, of Skowhegan, Maine, and had two children, Kenneth Gage and Ruth Edwards. He died at West Boylston, Mass., May 16, 1931.

BATES, William Horatio, physician, was born in Newark, N.J., Dec. 23, 1860, the son of Charles and Amelia (Halsey) Bates. He was graduated A.B. at Cornell university in 1881 and received his medical degree at the college of physicians and surgeons in 1885. Establishing a practice in New York city, he served for a time as clinical assistant at the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital and was attending physician at Bellevue hospital, 1886–88, the New York Eye infirmary, the Northern dispensary and the Northeastern dispensary, 1886–98. He was an instructor in ophthalmology at the New York Post-Graduate medical school and hospital, 1886–91. In his professional work Bates at first devoted his attention to the various organs of the head but finally restricted himself to the eye alone. He resigned his hospital appointments in 1896 and for several years engaged in experimental work. After practicing for several years at Grand Forks, N.Dak., he returned to New York and was attending physician at the Harlem hospital during 1907–22. In his researches Bates proved experimentally that the normal fixation of the eye is central, but never stationary, and the technique developed by him

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for treating imperfect eye sight without the use of glasses was based on this principle. From a physiological point of view, this technique was but the practical application of the psychological theory of the field of consciousness, which is predicated as a point of focus, the so-called point of apperception, surrounded by a field of increasing vagueness. His method was to develop central fixation by training the patient in the dual art of relaxing and focusing the eyes. While carrying on his experiments he developed a method of photographing the eye to reveal changes in surface curvature as the eye functioned. The work is discussed in "A Study of Images Reflected from the Cornea, Iris, Lens, and Sclera" (N.Y. Med. Jour., May 18, 1918). His researches on the influence of memory upon the function of vision are described in "Memory as an Aid to Vision" (N.Y. Med. Jour., May 24, 1919). In 1894, while seeking to determine the therapeutic effect on the eye of the active principles of the ductless glands, he discovered the stringent and hemostatic properties of the aqueous extract of the suprarenal capsule, later commercialized as adrenalin. In 1896 he announced this discovery in a paper read before the New York Academy of Medicine. He introduced a new operation for the relief of persistent deafness in 1886, consisting of puncturing or incising the ear drum membrane. He published a book, "Perfect Eyesight Without Glasses" (1919), which he had to issue at his own expense, expounding his theories which were for the most part contrary to established ophthalmological practice. He also wrote articles describing his methods. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society and was affiliated with the Dutch Reformed church. He was fond of sports, especially of tennis in which he won several awards and while living in North Dakota was state champion. He was an excellent runner and at the advanced age of fifty-eight was still able to win a prize. Bates was a quiet, modest man, a serious student of literature and astronomy, with a fondness for children. He was married three times: (1) in 1883, to Edith Kitchell of New York city, by whom he had one son, Halsey Bates; she died in 1886; (2) to Margaret Crawford, who died in 1927, leaving two children, William Crawford, and Milo Bates, wife of Charles McComb; and (3) Aug. 9, 1928, to Mrs. Emily (Ackerman) Lierman, daughter of Robert Ackerman, of Newark, N.J. Bates died in New York city, July 10, 1931.

CHITTENDEN, Frank Hurlbut, entomologist, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1858, son of Seth King and Harriet Malvina (Hurlbut) Chittenden and a descendant of William Chittenden, a native of Kent, England, who emigrated to America in 1639, settling at Guilford, Conn. Chittenden was graduated at Cornell university in 1881 and for ten years resided in Brooklyn, N.Y., where, in 1882, he organized the Entomological Society of Brooklyn and edited "Entomologica Americana" which the society established and supported. He also made an insect collection for the society. In 1891 he accepted the position of assistant entomologist in the U.S. department of agriculture, bureau of entomology; in 1902 his title was changed to entomologist. From 1917 until his death he was directly in charge of truck crop insect investigations. He was the author of "Insects Injurious to Vegetables" (1907) and of some 360 papers, bulletins and reports published in scientific journals and by the U.S. department of agriculture. He became especially well known, apart from his contributions to economic entomology, for his valuable collection of Coleoptera (weevils, beetles, etc.), and his classification of this exceptionally large order. His complete collection of insects, numbering some 70,000 specimens, is preserved in the national museum at Washington. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred upon him by the Western university of Pennsylvania in 1904. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Entomological Society, Association of Economic Entomologists, Washington Entomological Society and Washington Biological Society. As a young man he had been a skillful baseball player and his interest in the game continued throughout life; he was also a philatelist. He died, unmarried, in Washington, D.C., Sept. 15, 1929.

TUTTLE, George Webster, industrialist, was born at Pigeon Cove, Mass., Nov. 24, 1866, son of Daniel Webster and Jane (Frazier) Tuttle. In his youth he joined the Gloucester fishing fleet, in a schooner owned by his uncle, Capt. John C. Fears. Failing to obtain a master mariner's license, owing to color blindness, he obtained employment in a hotel at Lakewood, N.J., and thereafter he was identified with the hotel business. In 1905 he went to Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., as manager of the Pocantico lodge and Briarcliff farms. As treasurer of the Briarcliff Realty Co., he became interested in community development in Westchester county. He succeeded in having the Bronx river parkway routed through Briarcliff out of New York city, rather than through Pleasantville and Chappaqua, and was responsible for the organization of the Pine Plains District Nursing Association, the Dutchess County Community Church services and the Briarcliff Community Club. Tuttle was a director of the Mt. Pleasant Bank & Trust Co. and the Mt. Pleasant Safe Deposit Co. of Pleasantville, N.Y., and a member of the Masonic order, the New York State Hotel Association and Briar Hills Country Club. In politics he was a Republican. He was twice married: (1) at West Troy, N.Y., June 3, 1886, to Elizabeth, daughter of Harlow Van Ostrand, of Rock City Falls, N.Y.; (2) at New Vernon, N.J., Nov. 24, 1904, to M. Maude, daughter of John David Mills, of Chester, Nova Scotia. He had two sons, David F., and Harlow Tuttle. He died at Ossining, N.Y., June 17, 1929.

OLDS, George Daniel, 9th president of Amherst college (1923–27), was born at Middleport, N.Y., Oct. 14, 1853, son of Eli Daniel and Mary (Shurtleff) Olds, and a descendant of John Ould, a native of York, England, who settled at New Haven, Conn., in 1636. He was educated at the Brockport (N.Y.) collegiate institute and normal school and at the University of Rochester, which he entered at sixteen. At college he excelled in advanced mathematics, physics, English literature, history and political economy; won the Stoddard prize for excellence in mathematics for the four-year course, and when he was graduated A.B. in 1873, was awarded one of the David medals for the best orations delivered on commencement day. His professional career began as instructor in the Albany (N.Y.) boys' academy. After six years he went abroad for further study, taking French and mathematics in Paris; German, philosophy, international law,

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Timeline of William Horatio Bates

 Author DavidPosted on - Updated September 7, 2018

Tags Topics: astigmatism

I put this together years ago (2005? earlier?), based off the sources further below.

1860	Born on December 27th in Newark, New Jersey, as the son of Charles and Amelia Bates. (Biography; Obituary; Quackenbush, 656)
1881	Graduated with a B.S. in Agriculture at Cornell University in New York. (Biography; Quackenbush, 656)
1883	Married Edith Kitchell of New York City. Together they had a son, Halsay Bates, sometime within three years. (Biography)
1885	Graduated with a medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University in New York. (Biography)
1886	Wife Edith died. (Biography)
1886	Introduced a new operation for persistent deafness, consisting of puncturing or incising the ear drum membrane. (Biography)
1886	Cured a medical student of myopia. This is when it all began. (MacFadden, xi).
1886	While seeking to determine the therapeutic effect on the eye of the active principles of the ductless glands, he discovered the astringent and hemostatic properties of the aqueous extract of the suprarenal capsule, later commercialized as adrenalin. (Biography; Quackenbush, 656)
1886-1888	clinical assistant at the Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital; attending physician at Bellevue hospital. (Biography)
1886-1891	Instructor in ophthalmology at the New York Post Graduate Hospital and Medical School. Ophthalmologists at the school put glasses on myopic doctors and Bates then had those doctors remove their glasses and cured them of myopia. Dr. Roosa, the head of the institution, did not accept what Bates had been doing and he expelled Bates from the institution. (Biography; Better Eyesight, Nov 1919)

1886-1898	Attending physician at the New York Eye Infirmary, Northern Dispensary, Northeastern dispensary, Northwestern Dispensary, and Harlem Hospital. (Biography)
1886-1902	Conducted research at the "Pathology Laboratory of Dr. Pruden at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University" (Quackenbush, 656).
1891	Published his first article in a medical journal on the elimination of myopia (Pollack, 2). More followed years later.
1894	Invented astigmatic keratotomy, an operation to correct astigmatism (Bates, "A suggestion of an operation"; Waring).
1896	Resigned his hospital appointments and began to engage in experimental work. (Biography)
1902	Left New York.
1903	"Licensed to practice medicine in Grand Forks, North Dakota" (Quackenbush, 656).
1903-1910	Successfully implemented his methods for preventing myopia in schoolchildren into the public schools of Grand Forks, North Dakota (Bates, "the prevention of myopia").
1910	"Elected president of the Grand Forks district Medical Society" (Quackenbush, 657).
1910	Returned to New York.
1910-1923	Worked as attending physician at the Harlem Hospital in New York City. In 1923 he left to work solely at his own private practice (Biography; Better Eyesight, May 1923, Dec 1923; Quackenbush, 656).
1911	Began implementing his methods for the prevention of myopia in some public schools in New York City (Bates, "Myopia prevention by teachers").
1911-1914	Sometime in this period, Bates cured Emily C. Lierman and subsequently hired her as his assistant in experimental work in the Physiological Laboratory in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York.(Obituary; Better Eyesight, Feb 1920, Nov 1929). He employed her as his assistant in his new practice where, instead of prescribing glasses, he taught patients how to see.
1914-192?	He and Emily worked together to hold a "Clinic day" at the Harlem Hospital Clinic three times a week. These were free and open to the public, but restricted to people living in the hospital's district, due to hospital rules. The rule was occasionally excepted, however. Throughout each Clinic day there was a line of people waiting to be treated,

	each treatment limited to about an hour (Better Eyesight, Jan 1922, May 1923, Dec 1929). The Clinic days were related in the Emily's "Stories from the Clinic" articles in each issue of the Better Eyesight magazine beginning with February 1920. I am not clear, however, whether they treated paying patients in that same clinic on non-"Clinic" days. In 1923, the Clinic was discontinued. Bates began holding a "Clinic Day" at his own private practice on Saturdays.
1920	Published his book, Perfect Sight Without Glasses, also called The Cure of Imperfect Sight by Treatment Without Glasses.
1919-1930	Published monthly issues of his Better Eyesight magazine. Continued to treat patients constantly for practically all forms of imperfect sight.
1922	Emily Lierman relates how Bates continues to work seven days a week at the rate of ten hours per day . He was 62 years old at this point (Better Eyesight, March 1922).
1928	Married Emily Lierman, daughter of Robert Ackerman of Newark, New Jersey. (Obituary; Quackenbush, 656)
1931	Died on July 10th in his home at the age of seventy during a black flu epidemic (Obituary; Biography; Quackenbush, 657) Emily survived him and later republished his book, but the fate of his children is unknown.

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some sources of information as cited above:

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KYRONEN IS VICTOR IN MARATHON RACE: LEADS FIELD OF 800 HARRIERS IN ...
New York Times (1857-1922); May 5, 1918;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 30

KYRONEN IS VICTOR IN MARATHON RACE

Leads Field of 800 Harriers in Evening Mail Event from Bronx to City Hall.

PORES WINS SECOND PLACE

Fights Sturdily Against Finnish Runner, but Is Beaten by 100 Yards—Kolehmainen Third.

Villar Kyronen, the sturdy-limbed little Finnish runner of the Millrose A. A., yesterday won the eighth annual Evening Mail Modified Marathon race, from the Bronx to the City Hall, in a manner that left not the least doubt as to his superiority over the many leading distance runners who started in the event. Leading the large field practically from the start and taking his turn at setting the pace, which was a stiff one, Kyronen drew away in the last three-quarter mile of the twelve-and-one-half-mile journey, and crossed the finish line nearly 100 yards ahead of Charles Pores.

The victor's time was 1:10:20. Pores crossed the finish line twenty-five seconds later. Hannes Kolehmainen, the veteran Finnish runner, who has held many titles, both national and Olympic, and who has won this fixture on four occasions, pulled up in third position, after one of his hardest races. He was 1 minute and 33 seconds behind Kyronen.

A more patriotic setting could hardly have been arranged for the running of the event. As if to add a bit of appropriateness, the race was officially termed the Liberty Loan Marathon.

Blue Devils See Start of Race.

One of the most impressive and inspiring sights was the appearance of the Blue Devils of France, chock full of enthusiasm, at the starting point, 175th Street and the Concourse. These fighters entered into the spirit of the race nobly, and were constantly cheered by the huge crowd which assembled to see the runners off. Frequently they gave their peculiar bugle call, and just as the runners were drawn up at the starting point the Blue Devils, in their three auto buses, started away down the course, as if to blaze the trail for the runners.

Quite as prominent in the picture was the part America's fighters played. Many soldiers from various nearby camps, as well as some from Southern training stations, competed in the chase. Others, back home after a baptism of trench life, rode in automobiles in advance of the runners, and with their odd-looking tin hats attracted wide attention. Some of the uniformed men proudly showed the Croix de Guerre, a reward for their valor overseas. As their automobiles passed on their way along the course Liberty Loan literature was thrown into the faces and hands of spectators who lined the streets.

The airplanes, which it was expected would follow the runners over the course, failed, for some unexplained reason, to put in an appearance, but with the enthusiasm shown by the soldiers and sailors in autos, their absence was not felt, and plenty of Liberty Loan appeals were distributed among the spectators.

Field of 800 in Long Chase.

The field which participated in the race was one of the largest that has ever started in this class. It was estimated that more than 800 aspiring harriers actually got away when the starting pistol was fired by the Borough President of Manhattan, Frank L. Dowling, and of this number the greater portion finished. Runners ranging in age from 18 years to a veteran of 57 years, Dr. William H. Bates, comprised the field, and while some retired before the end of the journey, those who finished failed to show any appreciable signs of distress after their hard run. The smallest contestant was Henry Laford of the Comet A. C., whose diminutive form was barely discernible as the runners were sent away.

At 1:55 o'clock Borough President Dowling fired his pistol and sent the runners on their journey. There was a mad scramble for leading positions, but out of the turmoil came prominently the forms of Kolehmainen, Pores, Kyronen, Nick Giannakopulos, upon furlough from Camp Wadworth, Spartanburg, S. C.; Louis Kaufman, local junior cross-country champion; Hans Schuster, the Morningside A. C. veteran; Charles Mellor, Logan Square A. C., Chicago; R. E. Secord, Grand Rapids; Arthur Vaughn, Pittsburgh; Fred Travelena, Mohawk A. C., and Terry Halpin, Morningside A. C.

These eleven runners, representing the pick of the field, went to the front, headed alternately by Pores, Kyronen, and Kolehmainen, who jogged along at a stiff gait. At the first mile they were bunched, with Pores, who has discarded the emblem of the Millrose A. A., for the blue of Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, showing in the lead by a slight margin. The time for the first milestone was 4:50.

Over the second mile the order changed several times, and the watches showed 9:57 with W. Stokeley, St. Christopher Club, leading. All the time, however, the field was well bunched, and a blanket would have covered the leaders. Entering the third mile open ground showed between the foremost men and the remainder of the field, and thereafter the race became a question as to which of the leaders would prove the studiest. Kolehmainen led at the third mile, in 15:15, running strongly, and was closely followed by Pores, Kaufman, and Kyronen.

Giannakopulos Drops Out.

At this stage of the race, with the pace still a stiff one, the number of leaders gardually began to thin out, the first to lag behind being Giannakopulos, the sturdy Greek runner, who, before enlisting, sported the colors of the Millrose A. A. The fourth mile found Kaufman leading in 20:43. Pores was close on his heels, followed by Kolehmainen and Kyronen. The fifth mile was rounded in 26:06, with Pores in front, and, with Kyronen and Kolehmainen gradually making the race a three-cornered affair between them. Terry Halpin hung on to the leaders until the sixth mile, when he was about a city block behind Pores, who was leading in 32:08, but, from this stage of the run to the finish the three outstanding figures were Pores, Kyronen, and Kolehmainen.

They ran practically abreast for a time, but at each succeeding mile mark up to the eleventh the Pelham Bay sailor showed in the van. His strong steady stride kept him a slight margin in front of the others and he never seemed to tire. Kyronen also ran strongly and without great exertion. So that at this point in the journey it was hard to decide which of the two was the strongest. Kolehmainen, the most consistent winner up to this year, hung doggedly to his younger rivals up to the eighth mile, when he began to slip from his place among the leaders. At seven miles Pores, leading, was clocked in 37:47 and the former Millrose star turned the eighth mile, still holding to the foremost position, in 43.34. Kolehmainen at this juncture dropped back and was running along gamely, about 100 feet behind Pores and Kyronen.

Pores and Kyronen.

The ninth mile found no change in the order, Pores' time being 49:18, and at the tenth mile the Pelham Bay sailor and Kyronen were fighting it out for the pace-setting position, Pores leading in 53:08. Kolehmainen here was about one block in the rear and was dismissed from further consideration as a possible winner. At the eleventh mile Pores was still leading Kyronen, but not by a very great margin. His time was 1:00:48. In the next mile Kyronen went to the front, slightly increasing his stride, but Pores showed reserve power and held on to the flying heels of the Finn. As they rounded the twelfth mile and came in sight of the finishing point both athletes were going along at a merry pace and neither showed signs of distress. Kyronen was leading and his time was 1:06:22.

Entering the final stretch the runners were traveling practically abreast. Kyronen was leading, but by a slight margin. The Finn, however, soon began to draw upon his reserve strength, and when Kyronen's pace increased Pores tried to hang on. The gallant litle sailor was spent, however, so far as matching strides with the strong-lunged Finn went, and Kyronen opened up a gap between himself and Pores which was stretched to 100 yards at the finish. Kolehmainen finished third, spent, and Otto Laakso of the Keleva A. C. came along to grasp fourth place, close behind Kolehmainen. The first of the visiting runners to finish was A. Vaughn of Pittsburgh, who was sixth.

Unofficially it was declared the Morningside A. C. gained the team prize, but there was indecision about second an dthird team victors, the doubt being between the Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., team and St. Christopher Club. At the finish a Liberty bond rally was started for the crowd which jammed City Hall.

The first 100 to finish follow:

1—V. Kyronen, Millrose A. A.....1:10:20
2—C. Pores, Pelham Bay N. T. S....1:10:45
3—H. Kolehmainen, Meadowb'k Club.1:11:53
4—O. Laakso, Kaleva A. C.....1:12:00
5—P. Trivoulides, unattached.....1:13:07
6—A. Vaughn, Pittsburgh, Penn.....1:13:31
7—T. Halpin, Morningside A. C.....1:13:41
8—A. J. Feher, Hungarian-Am. A. C.1:13:46
9—A. Morris, St. Christopher Club...1:13:56
10—A. Schmidt, Baltimore C. C. C....1:14:16
11—W. Stokeley, St. Christopher Club..1:14:54
12—H. Schuster, Morningside A. C....1:14:56
13—E. Welman, Morningside A. C....1:15:06
14—C. Linder, Quincy, Mass.....1:15:13
15—C. Schoffer, Morningside A. C....1:15:22
16—H. Spies, Morningside A. C.....1:15:23
17—O. Mitchell, St. Christopher Club..1:15:47
18—J. Goff, St. Christopher Club.....1:16:22
19—J. Losgar, St. Anselm's A. C.....1:16:32
20—N. Gianakopulos, Camp Wadsw'th.1:16:48
21—C. Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C.....1:17:08
22—H. Jameson, Camp Wadsworth....1:17:10
23—V. Voteretsas, Camp Wadsworth..1:17:33
24—A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.....1:17:37
25—G. Andrews, unattached.....1:17:44
26—H. Rosen, Kings County A. A., 1:18:04; 27—F. Zuna, Camp Wadsworth, S. C., 1:18:10; 28—R. E. Secord, Grand Rapids, Mich, 1:18:16; 29—W. Schippel, Paulist A. C., 1:18:44; H. Siegel, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, 1:18:52; 31—A. Nisita, Camp Dix, 1:18:59; 32—L. Kaufman, Brooklyn A. A., 1:19:08; 33—F. Dunn, Kings County A. A., 1:19:15; 34—J. Lorenz, Brooklyn A. A., 1:19:34; 35—M. Bohland, Paulist A. C., 1:19:50; 36—H. Kephart, Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia, 1:19:51; 37—James McNeil, American W. A., 1:19:53; 38—J. Weber, Pittsburgh, Penn., 1:19:59; 39—F. Davey, Camp Humphreys, Va., 1:20:15; 40—M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A., 1:20:16; 41—J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 1:20:26; 42—J. Flynn, Camp Wadsworth, S. C., 1:20:36; 43—J. Plant, Morningside A. C., 1:20:44; 44—J. Reynolds, Paulist A. C, 1:20:55; 45—E. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 1:21:02; 46—F. Lavery, Paulist A. C., 1:21:31; 47—M. Russo, unattached, 1:22:01; 48—F. Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A., 1:22:09; 49—B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., 1:22:10.

50—R. Brandt, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:22:21; 51—J. Soukop, Camp Wadsworth, S. C., 1:22:23; 52—J. Cerino, Paulist A. C., 1:22:33; 53—W. Grieg, Pittsburgh, Penn., 1:22:44; 54—J. Kelly, Baltimore C. C. C., 1:23:01; 55—G. Efantis, Greek-American A. C., 1:23:02; 56—L. Major, Pastime A. C., 1:23:08; 57—J. Carr, Hollywood Inn A. A., 1:23:09; 58—W. Williams, Camp Wadsworth, 1:23:22; 59—M. Seinfeld, Kings County A. A., 1:23:28; 60—W. Burke, Union Settlement A. C., 1:23:42; 61—A. Turner, Meadow Brook Club, 1:23:57; 62—H. Kuppinan, Kaleva A. C., 1:24:01; 63—J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:24:03; 64—J. McCornack, Paulist A. C., 1:24:04; 65—J. Zweekly, Hungarian-American A. C., 1:24:05; 66—J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 1:24:15; 67—T. Harris, American Walkers' Association, 1:24:36; 68—G. Kirkwood, Paulist A. C., 1:24:46. 69—Private Guerrero, Camp Dix, 1:24:48; 70—W. Boak, Mohawk A. C., 1:24:49; 71—J. Horne, Bronx Church House, 1:24:56; 72—R. A. Williams, Quincy, Mass., 1:25:02; 73—Private Cornetta, Camp Dix, 1:25:05; 74—Private Neilson, Camp Dix, 1:25:10.

75—J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C., 1:25:13; 76—J. Donohue, Mohawk A. C., 1:25:15; 77—G. Blackstock, Pittsburgh, 1:25:17; 78—P. Smeriglio, Mohawk A. C., 1:25:22; 79—B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., 1:25:29; 80—J. Bascomb, Stuyvesant Tvening Trade School, 1:25:36; 81—G. Gataky, Greek-American A. C., 1:25:49; 82—B. Segreto, Fort Hancock, 1:26:00; 83—J. Anthony, Stuyvesant Evening Trade Schol, 1:26:10; 84—Fred Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 1:26:26; 85—C. Mellor, Chicago, 1:26:32; 86—S. Richman, Union Settlement A. C., 1:26:39; 87—T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 1:26:41; 88—A. Schmidk, Pennant A. C., 1:26:42; 89—G. Rudin, Ameril can Walkers' Association, 1:26:46; 90—J. Georgio, Pelham Bay Naval Station, 1:26:50; 91—F. Guido, Spartanburg, S. C., 1:26:58; 92—T. Dwyer, St. Jerome's C. C., 1:27:12; 93—H. Williams, Tarrytown C. C., 1:27:15; 94—D. Krainman, Seward A. A., 1:27:16; 95—J. Rosi, Portchester A. C., 1:27:25; 96—I. Lehman, Morningside A. C., 1:27:27; 97—D. Schneider, Kings Count A. A., 1:27:31; 98—J. Bachman, Tarrytown C. C., 1:27:34; 99—E. Kesener, De Witt Clinton Park, 1:27:35; 100—Lieutenant F. Keiser, Camp Dix, 1:27:38.

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Letters to the Editor: THE VANDALISM IN SPAIN. A Friend of That ...
WILLIAM A. CLARKE.LEE SHAUL.CONSTANCE WILLIAMS.ISABELLA PENMAN MacKAY.J.D. HACKETT.R.R.A.
New York Times (1923-Current file); Jul 15, 1931;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 18

Letters to the Editor

THE VANDALISM IN SPAIN.

A Friend of That Country Comments on Its Ambassador's Address.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his radio address of July 11, reported in full in today's TIMES, Don Salvador de Madariaga, the Spanish Ambassador, has failed to correct the unfortunate impression made upon American friends of Spain when, upon his arrival here several weeks ago, he was at some pains to excuse as subjectively pardonable "demonstrations" the series of acts of savage barbarism that spread recently over the peninsula like some devastating plague. Rather, he returns to the charge by uttering not a word in condemnation of this outburst of vandalism while dwelling proudly upon the statement that "the crowds waited till all the occupants of convents and monasteries had evacuated them before destroying the buildings."

The terms used to describe the objects of mob violence evidence care in their selection. It would not sound so well to speak of the destruction of schools, colleges, institutes of scientific, literary and historical research, chapels, parish churches and national monuments as the buildings upon which the mob vented its fury. Perhaps the long absences of Señor Madariaga, while lecturing in Geneva or in the United States, have prevented his keeping in touch with what is going on in his native land. If so, the issues of Nuevo Mundo of Madrid (published by Francisco Verdugo, disciple of Roberto Castrovido of the radical El Pais) for May 15 and 22 will give him a wealth of pictures that display eloquently not only the havoc wrought by mob violence, apparently in response to a unified plan of attack, but also the indifference displayed by the authorities. Is it possible that, as in the case of Melpuiades Alvarez in Oviedo and the events following the Basque demonstration in Pamplona, the government was deliberately using terrorism as a political weapon in the organization of its campaign for the Constituent Cortes?

Don Salvador stresses the "caballerosidad" of the mob in allowing monks and nuns to leave convents and monasteries before the torch was applied. The emphasis placed by his Excellency upon this alleged respect for human life serves to remind us that we heard no similar argument ever advanced to palliate the destruction of the Louvain Library. Apparently the interval so carefully granted by the mob was not long enough to permit the prevention of these acts of arson and pillage or the apprehension of their perpetrators.

To this day there has come no word of the arrest or punishment of a single person implicated in the "disorders" to which Señor Madariaga so lightly refers. This certainly does not speak well of the desire he attributes to his government that "every one should have the right to worship in peace under whatever faith he wishes." A government that mouths pious sentiments of this sort while it stands by with folded arms and watches the systematic destruction of churches, schools and colleges shows little "respect for the opinions of mankind."

The Spanish Republic would be better advised to do more to protect liberty at home instead of merely talking about it. It would thus furnish its apologists abroad with a better case before world opinion.

WILLIAM A. CLARKE.

New York, July 12, 1931.

Respect for National Anthem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To "Patriot," from Annapolis, Md.: I read your letter with great pleasure, and it is good to know that there are still some Americans who believe in honoring our national anthem by rising to attention. I have traveled about the world very extensively, and find that the American has less respect for his nationalism than any other people I have seen.

During the great war, if a person did not rise upon the playing of the national anthem, he might have been mobbed. If he did not salute the colors, the same fate would have been his. Then why not pay the respect due now as an American? We Americans should be proud of the greatest country the world has ever known.

Recently, while watching a parade, the colors passed by. As I saluted I watched the crowd about me. I was not surprised at all to see but a very few pay homage to our flag. When I thought of my countrymen lying in their graves in France, and of those whose bodies and minds have been wounded and future hopes blasted, I wondered if, after all, their sacrifice was worth while. So let all us Americans stand and revere our national anthem and salute "Old Glory." LEE SHAUL.

Green Kill Lodge, N. Y., July 13, 1931.

From the Daughter of Senator Lodge

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the second page of your paper of even date there is a review of an anonymous publication called "The Mirrors of 1932." As quoted by you, the book speaks of an alleged conversation between Governor Franklin Roosevelt and me (I was then a widow, Mrs. Augustus P. Gardner) supposed to have taken place in the Spring of 1920.

So far as I am concerned the conversation is pure myth. I don't think I have had the pleasure of a talk with Governor Roosevelt since 1918.

As for what I am supposed to have repeated as a statement by my father, the late Henry Cabot Lodge, I never heard him make any observation whatever about Mr. Hoover's politics until after Mr. Hoover became Secretary of Commerce in 1921. In 1920 I never thought of Mr. Hoover in terms of party. I knew him only as an extremely able food administrator.

I shall be obliged if you will print this letter.

CONSTANCE WILLIAMS.

Hamilton, Mass., July 13, 1931.

COL. WOODCOCK'S APPEAL.

Reader Gives Reasons for Believing That Consciences Will Not Respond.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Conscience and the forces of education (that alcohol as a beverage is harmful) must cope with the private violator," Colonel Woodcock tells us. Does not this appeal to conscience ring with a somewhat hollow sound? The private violator is difficult to apprehend and to convict; therefore, we appeal to his conscience.

Such an appeal goes far in exposing the fundamental inconsistency of the method embodied in the Eighteenth Amendment with that inculcated by the Christian ethics: in the Sermon on the Mount, the "thou shalt not" of the "men of old time," the method of ethical governance by external command. Externalism, as it is called, was definitely discarded, and the method of the Christian ethics, spiritual growth through inward struggle, through combat and aspiration, was proclaimed. The ethical standards of a nation, of a generation, as of an individual, are the outcome of the struggles of humanity, to which direction and impulse are given by the spiritual leaders of the race. Ethical standards are the winnings of the ages and cannot be created by law; they can only be transcribed—the function of law is simply to penalize deviations from attained standards.

The aim of the Eighteenth Amendment was to create an ethical standard; that the use of alcoholic beverages was wrong; to impose this pseudo-standard by external command, with affixed penalties for non-acceptance. The appeal to a conscience made insensitive by threat of fine and imprisonment cannot but fall on deaf ears; the appeal to support a law that has not the underpinning of an attained ethical standard must fall to the ground.

ISABELLA PENMAN MacKAY.

Wayne, Pa., July 13, 1931.

HELPING THE WORKERS.

How the Operation of the Compensation Act Is Aided by the State.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent L. G. complains that, as regards occupational diseases, the workmen's compensation law "does not always operate in the interest of the worker." There are several reasons for this: first, the law is not designed so; secondly, the law cannot do so on account of the lack of knowledge of the worker and the doctor. If the worker is unaware of his rights or what he should do to make a claim in proper form, he will not be able to obtain compensation. If the doctor does not know the occupational diseases to which the workmen's compensation act applies, or the symptoms which identify the poison, the worker may be deprived of his rights.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor is engaged in fighting occupational diseases in industry and in the education of the doctor, employer and worker as to what poisons cause such diseases, and how they may be prevented. Bulletins have been published on the prevention of industrial poisons, especially lead and carbon monoxide, and also a series of leaflets on the commoner industrial hazards.

The division is always ready to give such information to workers, doctors and employers, and publishes the Industrial Hygiene Bulletin every month. In addition, through the Governor's Labor Union Safety Committee, inaugurated by Governor Roosevelt, the division is in direct touch with the organized workers of the State for the prevention of accidents as well as occupational diseases. J. D. HACKETT,

Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene New York State Department of Labor.

New York, July 14, 1931.

The Late Dr. William H. Bates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The press notices upon the death of Dr. William H. Bates failed to give adequate consideration to the truly significant aspects of the career of a man whose unique achievements have not yet been properly understood or generally appreciated.

Meager attention has been given to his priority in the therapeutic application of adrenalin and to his immensely important researches concerning the influence of memory upon vision.

His verification, by every known scientific means, of the fact that the normal fixation of the eye is central, and never stationary, but, on the contrary, constantly unsteady, either swinging or shifting in every direction, and his successful application of this principle to the treatment of eye strain symptoms, should alone be sufficient to merit recognition among his fellow-men.

Here, after all, he but developed practically—that is, through clinical application in the field of ophthalmology—the psychological ideas of Leibnitz and Herbart and the physiological principles of Titchener and Wundt upon the existence of any moment in the consciousness, as in the retina, of a clear point in the centre and a field of increasing vagueness as it departs from that point: the so-called point of apperception.

Of course the technique which he evolved from these fundamental concepts is in direct opposition to the methods ordinarily used for the treatment of errors of refraction and their accompanying symptoms — methods based upon principles still almost universally accepted. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the theories and methods of Dr. Bates should have always aroused violent antagonism. But those of us who derived benefit from his new doctrines can testify to the scientific worth of their originator.

R. R. A.

New York, July 12, 1931.

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i MIS. Vv'ILLIA1VI H. BATES J
New York Times (1923-Current file); Jul 29, 1942;
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MRS. WILLIAM H. BATES

Mrs. Amanda Bates, widow of Dr. William H. Bates, who was an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy during the Civil War and subsequently practiced medicine in Brooklyn for nearly sixty-five years, died on Monday at her home, 160 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. Her age was 87.

Dr. Bates, who died in 1930, was a past commander of the Ulysses S. Grant Post, G. A. R.

Mrs. Bates was born in Manhattan, a daughter of Ira A. Libby. Surviving are a daughter, Ethelyn, with whom she lived, and two grandsons, Lieutenant William Henry Brands, U. S. A., and Orlando Bates Brands, U. S. N.

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Captain Killed by Falling Lumber.
New York Times (1857-1922); Sep 14, 1902;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
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Captain Killed by Falling Lumber.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 13.—Capt. William Goulding of the British vessel General Gordon was killed to-day by being crushed under a pile of lumber which fell from a car he was passing. His wife and Mrs. May Green, wife of Capt. Charles Green of the British ship Mount Stewart, also were caught under the lumber and badly crushed.

No News of Missing Dr. Bates.

No news of the missing oculist, Dr. William H. Bates, was learned yesterday by the police or his friends or by the people at the Lonsdale apartment house, 567 Park Avenue, where he lived. His wife was in such a nervous state that the family physician, Dr. James E. Kelly of 117 East Fifty-ninth Street, ordered her removed.

Suicide at the Workhouse.

Hugh Hartman, sixty-five years old, died yesterday in the hospital on Blackwell's Island from the result of a fracture of the skull, which he received Friday by leaping from the fourth tier of the Workhouse to the stone court, with suicidal intent. The man, who was a Swede, was sent to the Island on Aug. 21 to serve a six months' term for vagrancy.

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SELECTION OF BISHOP COADJUTOR POSTPONED: DIOCESAN CONVENTION HEARS ...
New York Times (1857-1922); Sep 26, 1902;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 5

SELECTION OF BISHOP COADJUTOR POSTPONED

Diocesan Convention Hears Bishop Potter Tell of Need.

DIFFICULTY IN THE CHOICE

New Episcopal Residence Near Cathedral to be Started—Celebration of Dr. Dix's Fifty Years of Priesthood.

Many important subjects were considered yesterday at the meeting of the Diocesan Convention of the New York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in Holy Trinity Chapel, in East Eighty-eighth Street. Most important among these, in the estimation of the deputies, was the suggestion of Bishop Potter in his annual address that some steps be taken looking toward theelection of a Bishop-Coadjutor for this diocese.

It had been rumored that a Bishop-Coadjutor would be chosen at once, but it was evident that vigorous opposition would have been forthcoming in the event of any such motion being made. In fact, the best informed were not of the opinion that Bishop Potter desired that this convention should do more than take the preliminary steps.

Bishop Potter said that at the last General Convention the House of Bishops had considered the matter of relieving Bishops after the manner of the army and navy, but no definite action was taken. Bishop Potter said he regretted that no adequate provision now existed for the relief of a diocese in the case of the superannuation of a Bishop.

"The Bishop of a diocese," continued Bishop Potter, "may ask for a Coadjutor, but the diocese may not take the initiative in such a matter, however great may be the sense of its need, without the previous action of the Bishop; and the Bishop may prefer for reasons which I need not rehearse to meet a situation whose exigencies are obvious to all men by expedients which may indeed seem to meet them, but which have neither diocesan sanction nor express the diocesan mind.

"A few years ago, in the Feredate Council, a body composed of deputies from the five dioceses included within the bounds of this State, I proposed a plan which I think met our requirements in this Commonwealth, and which would, if it had been adopted, have brought relief to each of the Bishops and increased Episcopal service to the whole State. This plan, to summarize it in a very few words, involved the creation of two new dioceses and the redistribution among the seven of the whole territory of the State.

PLAN NOT APPROVED.

"But this plan was not approved in the Federate Council, and, since then, the death of Bishops Coxe and Littlejohn and the election of a Coadjutor to Bishop Huntington have changed the whole situation. In our own case division seems to be rendered impossible by the fact that we have no see city strong enough to carry a new diocese, and a painful and rather humiliating experience has taught us that were it created its perhaps not unnatural expectations that the mother diocese would assume any considerable part of its missionary burdens would be liable to disappointment.

"Under these circumstances it seems proper that I should remind myself and you that, at the expiration of another year, I shall have been practically the Bishop of this diocese for twenty years. I desire now to bring this matter to your attention, to express my cordial readiness to co-operate with you in any action that you may desire or decide to take, and at once upon his election to surrender one-fourth or one-third or one-half (I should prefer the latter) of the compensation which I now receive as Bishop of this diocese to its Coadjutor. I shall then hope to arrange with my Coadjutor such a division of our common tasks as should best provide for their efficient discharge."

After the Bishop's address had been delivered George Macculloch Miller, lay deputy from St. Thomas's Church, introduced a resolution to the effect that so much of the Bishop's address as referred to the matter of a Coadjutor be referred to a committee of five, "who with the advice and consent of the Bishop of the diocese, and of the Standing Committee of the diocese, shall have power to call a special convention of the diocese for the election of a Bishop-Coadjutor."

Immediately upon the reading of the resolution the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, wanted to know if this resolution committed such a special convention to the provision of "that form of relief." Mr. Miller said he would amend the resolution so that the convention could consider any other matters that might be brought up. One clerical deputy said he wanted such a special convention to be able to take up the matter of a division of the diocese.

In discussing the Bishop's address, during the noon recess, several of the deputies made it plain why they did not wish to commit a special convention to the election of a Coadjutor. They said that no man of the ability desired in a Bishop of the New York Diocese would consent to accept a subordinate position, and yet under the law of the Church the Coadjutor must succeed the Bishop in the event of the latter's incapacity. Inquiry of Bishop Potter's more intimate friends revealed the fact that the Bishop did not have in mind any special time when he desired a Coadjutor appointed.

DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE.

The question of dividing the diocese was brought up again at the afternoon session by Dr. Huntington. He moved that the special committee on the readjustment of diocesan lines be continued and its membership increased to seventeen, with instructions to report at the next convention on the question of the expediency of dividing the diocese, and, if such should be done, how. This motion was agreed to. Power is given to correspond with other dioceses of this State concerning the desirability of concerted action in the matter.

The committee which is to consider the question of a Coadjutor, and, when the Bishop so desires, call a special convention for the election of one, was constituted as follows: The Rev. Dr. John Lewis Parks, the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the Venerable W. R. Thomas, J. Pierpont Morgan, Henry Lewis Morris, Theodore K. Gibbs, and John D. Wing.

When the Coadjutor problem had been disposed of George Macculloch Miller proposed a resolution on behalf of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund to the effect that the Bishop's salary should be increased to $15,000, and that an assessment of 2 per cent. of the salaries of the clergy in the parishes of the diocese should be made to this end. At the present time the Bishop's salary is $12,500, and out of that sum he has been compelled to employ his own Episcopal assistance, when such was needed, and such clerk hire, charges for stenography, &c., as might arise.

Bishop Potter at this point relinquished the chair to the Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, vicar of St. John's Chapel. The resolution of Mr. Miller was then unanimously adopted.

Still another resolution was introduced by George M. Miller on behalf of the Trustees of the Episcopal Fund, authorizing those Trustees to build an Episcopal residence at Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Parkway, on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Attention was called to the fact that the residence fund now amounts to about $65,000. The lot for the residence has been donated by the Trustees of the cathedral. It is proposed to erect an Episcopal residence on this lot to cost about $100,000. The resolution of Mr. Miller was adopted. Mr. Miller said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that plans had already been drawn for the Bishop's house, and that work upon it would be commenced at once. The building will conform to the general architectural plan of the cathedral. It will be three stories high, with a mansard, and the space occupied will be about that of one city lot.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington proposed a resolution, which was carried, recommending to the Trustees of the Cathedral the expediency of their erecting on their grounds a building in which auxiliary bodies of the diocese and the diocese itself might meet for business sessions. As Dr. Huntington himself is one of the Cathedral Trustees, it was understood that his resolution was sanctioned by that board. In speaking to his resolution, Dr Huntington stated that the building he proposed would cost about $150,000. It would often be used by church societies, and he believed that if such a building was available, the General Convention of the church would hold its sessions there four times out of five. The holding of conventions on the grounds of the Cathedral, Dr. Huntington thought, would also excite greater interest in the erection of the Cathedral on the part of the church at large, and as a result of such a building he thought the completion of the Cathedral would be hastened. To Dr. Huntington's suggestion, that business sessions in a church auditorium were painful to the devout mind, there were cries of "Hear! Hear!" from all parts of the hall.

TRIBUTE TO DR. DIX.

Archdeacon Van Kleeck of Westchester said to the convention that one of the aged clergymen of the diocese would soon celebrate his fiftieth anniversary as a priest, and it was moved that a committee of five, of which the Rev. Dr. Huntington should be Chairman, should be appointed to arrange for the participation of the diocese in that celebration.

Bishop Potter remarked that as the "aged priest" was not present, it would not be indelicate for him to remark that the priest so "cloudily referred to was the rector of Trinity Church." "I will say," continued the Bishop, "that Dr. Dix does not belong to Trinity Church alone. He belongs to the whole diocese. I have learned recently that it is proposed in Trinity Church to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, the fortieth of his rectorate, and his seventy-fifth birthday all on one occasion. We cannot allow you down in Trinity Church to keep such a celebration to yourselves. I take pleasure in asking everyone favoring these resolutions to rise."

Everybody stood up. The committee to arrange for the celebration is composed of the Rev. Dr. Huntington, the Rev. Pascal Harrower, the Rev. Mr. J. M. Chew, George A. Crocker, and John P. Faure.

There was some discussion of the proposition of the last General Convention to apportion missionary collections among the dioceses, instead of leaving the matter, as heretofore, to the voluntary action of the different branches of the church at large. It was decided by the convention to approve the principle of apportionment, and a committee, of which the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford shall be Chairman, was named to make the apportionments in this diocese subject to the approval of the clergy and Bishops.

Some of the deputies professed to see a veiled disagreement with the views on temperance of Bishop Potter, as expressed in his "Charge," delivered on Wednesday, in a resolution introduced by the Rev. J. K. Freeman of Yonkers and passed. The resolution recognized the wisdom of the Bishop in bringing the matter up for consideration and recommended that all churches take positive and immediate action looking to the removal of the very great evils of the liquor trade. The Rev. Mr. Freeman is the backer of an institution at Yonkers known as the Workingmen's Inn. He is also President of the Anti-Saloon League, and last year openly expressed a difference of opinion with the very liberal views of Bishop Potter in regard to the saloon problem in cities.

Two elections by ballot were held at the morning session. As new members of the Standing Committee there were chosen: The Rev. Dr. Octavius Applegate, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, S. Nicholson Kane, George MacCulloch Miller, Herman C. Van Post, and George Zabriskie.

Elections to the Federate Council were as follows: The Rev. Drs. Charles S. Canedy, L. T. Cole, W. M. Grosvenor, Henry Mottet, John P. Peters, William J. Seabury, G. R. Van De Water, and F. B. Van Kleeck; Messrs. D. C. Calvin, Elihu Chauncey, Irving Grinnell, Douglas Merritt, George Macculloch Miller, Henry Lewis Morris, Winthrop Sergeant, and Andrew C. Zabriskie.

In the afternoon of yesterday the convention met for an hour as a Board of Missions. Several matters of routine interest were taken up and disposed of, and late in the afternoon the convention adjourned.

CENSURE FOR BISHOP POTTER.

Brooklyn Women's Temperance Union Condemns His Finding of Virtues in Saloons.

Because they have permitted without protest the publication of their pictures on a whisky advertisement, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Kings County yesterday condemned Mayor Low, Senator Depew, David B. Hill, and other prominent men. In addition, Bishop Potter came in for his measure of censure in the address of the Rev. John Mason, pastor of the Orchard Primitive Methodist Church. Mr. Mason took exception to the Bishop's advocacy of the establishment of public drinking places. He said:

"When I read the remarks made by Bishop Potter in defense of the saloon, I am almost driven to blasphemy. Can it be possible that a man standing at the head of an American church would commend what the people at large are trying to overthrow?

"I am glad, however, to say that he does not represent the sentiment of his own church nor of any body of sensible and intelligent men. It is a pity that a man occupying his position should deride the temperance workers as inconsiderate, inhuman, and unreasonable. He is unfit for the leadership of the church."

Mrs. Mary J. Annable, who for several years has been the President of the Kings County W. C. T. U., was re-elected unanimously yesterday morning.

Archdeacon's Vestments Stolen.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers of the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, where the Diocesan Convention met, notified the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station yesterday of the disappearance from the vestry room of the church of a hand satchel and overcoat belonging to the Venerable Archdeacon F. B. Van Kleeck of Westchester. The satchel contained the Archdeacon's vestments.

It is possible, it was admitted, that the satchel and overcoat had been taken by mistake by one of the clergymen and that it will be returned as soon as the error is discovered. Detectives Sheehan and Smith of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station visited the church, but would not say what their conclusions were.

VETERAN McLAUGHLIN'S SUIT.

Would Recover from Col. Appleton and Lieut. Col. Kip for Loss of His Eye.

The suit entered in the Queens County Supreme Court against Col. Appleton and Lieut. Col. Kip, commanding the Seventh Regiment, for $25,000 damages, by John E. McLaughlin, lately in the employ of the regiment at its Park Avenue Armory, is for the loss of an eye, caused by an explosion while loading cartridges in the basement of the armory last Spring.

McLaughlin is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having been in the battles of Santiago and San Juan as a member of the Ninth Regiment, United States regulars. He obtained employment last year as general helper at the Seventh Regiment Armory, and after serving as such for some months, was put to loading cartridges. He claims that the machine by which the cartridges were loaded was old and defective, and that it frequently had to be repaired. He also says he asked to be assigned to other work, as he was not a mechanic. Last April the powder in one of the cartridges which he was engaged in loading exploded, and the lead shot out his left eye.

After undergoing treatment for a few weeks in Mount Sinai Hospital he returned to his work at the armory. A subscription of $2,000 had, in the meantime, been started among the men of the regiment for his assistance, but was discontinued, it was said, owing to orders from headquarters. The officers, however, he declares, promised to do something for him by giving an entertainment for his benefit, or otherwise. After waiting for six months, McLaughlin brought the present suit through the law firm of Semple, Lieberkind & Fischer of 346 Broadway.

The reply of the defense is taken under Section 14 of the militia law, which provides that members of the militia who are ordered into active service of the State shall not be liable civilly or criminally for any act performed when on duty, and that whenever a suit shall be commenced by any person against any officer of the militia in his official capacity in the discharge of any duty the defendant in such suit may require the person prosecuting to file security for the payment of costs. The question of security for the costs was argued before Judge Marean in Brooklyn on Tuesday, and decision reserved.

BOARD FIGHTS FOR EXISTENCE.

Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners Appeal to Courts.

Allan L. McDermott, as counsel for the Jersey City Street and Water Board, yesterday made application to Justice Gilbert Collins for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Board of Finance in ordering submitted to a vote of the people at the general election on Nov. 4 the act of the Legislature providing for the substitution of a commission consisting of one member to be appointed by the Mayor in place of the present Street and Water Board, which consists of five members elected by the people.

Walter McDermott made the argument, in which he asserted that the law was unconstitutional, because the object of the law was not set forth in the title; because no particular board was authorized to order the election, and because the ballots having a clause "for" or "against" the voter must mark one or the other clause. That would make the ticket a marked ballot, and the election officers would be justified in throwing it out, thus nullifying the entire vote of Jersey City. Corporation Counsel George L. Record denied all these allegations.

Justice Collins said that in his opinion the most important point to be considered was whether the writ, if granted, would act as a stay.

"In order that it may not interfere with the election," he added, "I will grant a rule to show cause and make it returnable at Trenton to-morrow. I have no doubt that Justice Dixon will name an early day for the argument."

MAJOR ULRICH FOUND DEAD.

Prominent Insurance and Clubman Is Stricken with Apoplexy in His Apartment.

Major Charles F. Ulrich, manager in Yonkers for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city, a veteran of the civil war and a member of several clubs, was found dead in his room at the Sevillia apartment house, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday morning. Dr. Summers of 122 West Fifty-eighth Street said he believed death to have been due to apoplexy.

Major Ulrich was born in this city sixty-seven years ago. When the civil war broke out he joined the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers, with which he served throughout the war. He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct in connection with the explosion of the mines at Petersburg, Va. At the close of the war he returned to New York, and soon after entered the insurance business. He had been connected with the Mutual Company for more than twenty-five years.

He was appointed Commissioner of Immigration by Gov. Cornell in 1880 and served one term. He was nominated for State Treasurer by the Republican Convention in 1885. Major Ulrich was wealthy and unmarried. He was a member of the Union League, the Army and Navy, and Larchmont Yacht, and the New York Yacht Clubs, of the Dunlap Society, and of George Washington Post, No. 130, G. A. R.

FREED ALLEGED FUGITIVE.

Magistrate Flammer Would Not Hold Man Wanted in San Francisco, as Complainant Was Not Here.

Magistrate Flammer yesterday astonished policemen and lawyers in the Jefferson Market Court by releasing Albert Pyrot, alias Alfred Pler, who had been arrested at the request of the San Francisco police, charged with obtaining $800 under false pretenses from Annie Mantke of that city. A formal complaint had been made against the prisoner, appended to which was a copy of an indictment warrant telegraphed from San Francisco, but this was the Magistrate's decision:

"We like to be courteous and favor the officials of other States, but it is proper that the complainant be brought here to make out a case. We cannot afford to hold defendants on telegrams, as we are likely to be held personally responsible. This prisoner is discharged."

Pyrot walked out, followed by his captors, who did not again molest him.

NO TRACE OF DR. W. H. BATES.

Regular Police, Private Detectives, and Freemasons Find No Clue to His Whereabouts.

Despite a search made by the New York police, private detective agencies, and Freemasons all over the country, not a trace so far has been found of the whereabouts of Dr. William H. Bates of 567 Park Avenue, who on Aug. 30 left his home ostensibly to perform an operation. It is feared the doctor has become temporarily insane, or else may have been killed.

Dr. Bates is a member of Atlantic Lodge, F. and A. M., and always wore the emblem of the fraternity. The local Detective Bureau has been unable to find any clue as to what has become of the doctor, and although his description has been scattered broadcast, not a word has been received from any source that would tend to clear up the mystery.

Dr. Bates is described as forty-two years old, dark complexioned, blue eyes, and with a dark brown stubby mustache. On the day of his disappearance he wore a black sack suit and a straw hat.

Dr. Bates's father, Charles A. Bates, of Washington, was in New York on Wednesday, and is said to have had a talk with Mayor Low in regard to his missing son. The Mayor gave him a note to Capt. Titus of the Detective Bureau asking Capt. Titus to redouble his efforts to solve the mystery.

The members of Dr. Bates's family were in the Adirondacks at the time of his disappearance. At present they are at Newport.

SHIPPING COMBINE'S STATUS.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins in Conference at Mr. Morgan's Office.

Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, head of the London branch of J. P. Morgan & Co.'s banking house, was at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday. About the same time a number of the other persons who have been visiting the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. daily for some time were called in. It was said in Mr. Morgan's office that the meeting was not a formal conference. Reports of the impending completion of the shipping combine are current daily in Wall Street since these daily meetings began.

The completion of the combine has been held back by the money stringency and the unfavorable market, according to a general belief in Wall Street. It is pointed out that the issue of $180,000,000 of securities would hardly be profitable at the present time.

Parishioners Honor Dr. Olmsted.

The people of St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, met in St. Agnes's Hall, 121 West Ninety-first Street, last night to bid farewell to their Vicar, Dr. Charles Tyler Olmsted, who will be consecrated Bishop-Coadjutor of the Diocese of Central New York on Oct. 2. They presented him with two sets of Bishop's robes, a traveling case in which to carry them, a silk cassock, a pectoral cross of gold set with amethysts, a gold chain for cross, and an episcopal ring containing an amethyst with the arms of the diocese cut on it.

Reception to the Rev. Dr. Marsten.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Marsten was tendered a reception last night by the young people of Bethany Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue. Dr. Marsten succeeded the late Rev. Dr. Birch as pastor.

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New York Times, July 11, 1931, p. 13, col 1.

DR. W. H. BATES DIES; AN EYE SPECIALIST

Victim, Many Years Ago of a Strange Form of Aphasia, He Disappeared Twice.

DISCOVERED VALUED DRUG

Added Suprarenal to Field of Optic Surgery -- Wrote Book, "Perfect Sight Without Glasses."

Dr. William H. Bates, a specialist in diseases of the eye, died yesterday, after a year's illness, at his residence, 210 Madison Avenue. He is survived by a widow, the former Mrs. Emily Ackerman Lierman, who had been his assistant and partner in experiment al research for seventeen years before their marriage in August 1928, and by a son of the first of two earlier marriages. Dr. Bates was twice a widower.

The death of Dr. Bates recalls some years ago of his two strange disappearaces, which medical men regarded as among the most remarkable instances of aphasia [sic] or loss of memory. In 1902, seven years after his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, when he was making his way rapidly in his profession and was at work on an important medical book, he vanished from the sight and knowledge of his friends. The day that he was last seen, on Aug. 30, he had written an affectionate, characteristic letter to his wife, who was then visiting her mother in Newport, and had sent her books and instruments from his apartment in the Lonsdale, 567 Madison Avenue.

When he failed to return to the apartment for several days the janitor informed Mrs. Bates, his second wife, who hurried to the city and began the search for her husband. Six weeks later she learned that he was working as an assistant in the Charing Cross Hospital, London, to which he had been taken as a patient. Mrs. Bates went to London, where she found her husband in an exhausted, nervous state, with no recollection of recent events. She took him to the Savoy Hotel, where he rested for two days and then disappeared again.

Mrs. Bates sought her husband on the Continent and in this country in vain, tracing every clue that reached her. She died before he was heard of again. How he was discovered and induced to return to New York and resume his practice has never been revealed in detail. According to the best version, a fellow-oculist, Dr. J. E. Kelly, found Dr. Bates, by accident in 1910, practicing in Grand Forks, N.D. A few months later the two men occupied offices together in this city, and thereafter Dr. Bates worked as hard and as successfully as he had done before his original disappearance.

The theories and methods of eye treatment used by Dr. Bates did not always accord with those of the majority of eye specialists. He was the originator of a method of treating imperfect eyesight by mental relaxation. He discovered the drug suprarenal, which has been called almost as

valuable as cocaine in optic surgery. The best known of his books is "Perfect Sight Without Glasses."

ARMY LOSES FIGHT FOR 2 BOARD SHIPS: GENERAL COORDINATOR AUTHORIZES .
Special to The New York Times.
New York Times (1923-Current file); Nov 7, 1925;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 17

ARMY LOSES FIGHT FOR 2 BOARD SHIPS

General Coordinator Authorizes Sale of Entire Pan-America Line Fleet.

FINDS COURSE JUSTIFIED

Holds Step Effort to Hasten Government's Retirement While Preserving Route.

HE SOLVES DIFFICULTY

Tells Secretary Davis Budget Board Will Approve $6,000,000 for Two Transports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The proposed sale of the Pan-America Line, now being operated in the South American trade for the Shipping Board, to private interests will not be halted to enable the War Department to obtain by transfer two steamers from this route for use as army transports.

General H. C. Smithers, Chief Co-ordinator, who has general supervision over the disposition of surplus Government property, today officially recognized the right of the Shipping Board to sell the Pan-America Line and its four steamers, and refused to take any action toward turning over to the War Department the two steamers requested, the *American Legion* and the Southern Cross, which are wanted to replace the transports Thomas and Grant, which will soon have to be replaced because of depreciation.

General Smithers recognized that the Shipping Board, which is much opposed to the surrender of any of the Pan-America steamers, was taking a step in the direction of gradual elimination of the board from the shipping business and intended to sell the ships with a guarantee that the route would be maintained as an American flag line by the purchasers. Negotiations are now proceeding with the Munson Steamship Line and More & McCormack of New York. Each of these firms has offered more than $4,000,000 for the route and its steamers.

The Chief Co-ordinator informed Secretary Davis that approval would be given by the Budget Bureau to an estimate for an appropriation of $6,000,000 to be submitted to Congress for the construction of two new transports for the army and informed the Shipping Board that it might proceed with its project.

Major Gen. W. H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army, on Sept. 30 wrote to the Shipping Board requesting the transfer to the War Department of the American Legion and Southern Cross for use as transports. Chairman O'Connor of the Shipping Board on Oct. 13 replied to General Hart's request that the board "cannot comply with your request for we have no vessels comparable with those named to substitute in the service in which they are now employed."

The Shipping Board has tendered to the War Department for use as army transports the *Agamemnon* and *Mount Vernon*, combined passenger and freight vessels, which at present are laid up at the army base at Norfolk, Va.

"The American Legion and the Southern Cross," said Chairman O'Connor in his letter to Quartermaster General Hart, "are now operated between New York and East Coast South American ports. They are two of the well known '535' type, and are among the finest vessels operated by the Shipping Board.

"They are not 'operated under charter' as your letter suggests, but under an operating agreement, dated Feb. 10, 1922, between the United States of America represented by the United States Shipping Board and the Munson Steamship Line, one of the provisions of which is that the Munson Line 'will maintain said ships in passenger and freight service between New York, Brazil, Argentina and other South American countries * * * for the period of five years from Sept. 21, 1923, subject, however, to the right of the Shipping Board as set forth in paragraph 15 of this agreement, to sell the said ships as a unit.' "

NAVAL ORDER TO AID OLD IRONSIDES FUND

Lays Plans to Help Drive for $250,000 to Recondition the Constitution—Elects Officers.

The Naval Order of the United States will begin a campaign to assist in the nation-wide movement to raise a fund of $250,000 for the reconditioning of the old frigate Constitution, immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes's "Old Ironsides," and now lying in the Charlestown Navy Yard at Boston. The General Commandery of the order met yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf and in the evening the officers were entertained at dinner by the New York Commandery. The campaign to assist in the restoring of the old frigate was discussed and the work of raising the order's quota will be in the hands of a committee.

The speakers dwelt upon the historic past of "Old Ironsides" and emphasized the patriotic value of restoring the vessel. From the walls of the room hung posters carrying pictures of the Constitution and narrating her great achievement, the defeat of the British frigate Guerriere on Aug. 19, 1812.

One speaker at the dinner was Commander Arthur Bainbridge Hoff, a descendent of Captain Bainbridge of the Constitution. It was while under the command of Captain Bainbridge that the Constitution fought and sank the Java. Captain Herbert L. Satterlee and Captain Russell also spoke.

"Old Ironsides" was built during the administration of Washington and was in her day the fastest war vessel afloat. First used as a protector of commerce in the West Indies against French privateersmen, she took part in the war against the Barbary pirates and then against England in the War of 1812. Congress has appropriated $250,000 for reconditioning her on condition that a like sum be raised by the people of the country.

The following officers were elected yesterday:

Commander General, Captain Herbert L. Satterlee; Vice Commanders General, Captain Russell Raynor, Captain John S. Muckle, Captain William E. McKay; Recorder General, Lieutenant (Jg.) John Constable Moore; Assistant Recorder General, Rufus G. Shirley; Treasurer General, Lieut. Commander Howland H. Pell; Registrar General, Lieutenant Walter Rysam Jones; Historian General, William C. Claghorn; Judge Advocate General, Lieutenant Gerard B. Townsend; Chaplain General, Rev. George W. Smith.

General Council—Rear Admiral Reynolds T. Hall, Surgeon William H. Bates, Ensign Walter M. Burkhardt, Reginald R. Hogan, DeWitt C. Robinson, Arthur Briggs Denny, Charles M. Pear, Major Theodorus Bailey, John W. Weeks.

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WILLIAM H. BATES
PHYSICIAN



FRANK H. CHITTENDEN
ENTOMOLOGIST



GEORGE W. TUTTLE
INDUSTRIALIST



GEORGE D. OLDS
COLLEGE PRESIDENT

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THE USE OF EXTRACT OF SUPRARENAL CAPSULE IN THE EYE.

A website dedicated to the memory of William H. Bates, M. D.

www.Central-Fixation.com

about eyesight improvement through relaxation treatment.

Reprinted from New York Medical Journal, May 16, 1896, pp. 647-650. Read before the Section in Ophthalmology of the New York Academy of Medicine, April 20, 1896.

THE USE OF EXTRACT OF SUPRARENAL CAPSULE IN THE EYE.

A PRELIMINARY REPORT.

By W. H. BATES, M. D.

The aqueous extract of the powder of the desiccated suprarenal capsule of the sheep is a powerful astringent and hæmostatic. When it is instilled into the eye the conjunctiva of the globe and lids is whitened in a few minutes. The effect is very decided. None of the usual astringents, including cocaine, can produce such an astringent effect. In normal eyes the extract whitens the conjunctiva and sclera when used in very weak solutions—less than one per cent. The effect is increased by repeated instillations or by the use of stronger solutions. In eyes very much congested from inflammation, the extract produces its astringent effect. No case has been found in which the extract did not act.

The following is a partial list of diseases of the eye in which the extract has whitened the conjunctiva and sclera Trachoma, acute conjunctivitis (catarrhal), chronic conjunctivitis, phlyctænular conjunctivitis and keratitis, interstitial keratitis, rheumatic and syphilitic iritis, episcleritis, irido-cyclitis, sympathetic ophthalmia, atrophy of the globe, secondary glaucoma, traumatic conjunctivitis, traumatic keratitis, traumatic iritis, traumatic kerato iritis, lacrymal inflammations, and rheumatic ophthalmia.

Visible blood-vessels on the cornea from specific keratitis or from trachoma disappeared from view completely after the extract was used. An eye with a foreign body on the cornea was whitened. During operations on the ocular muscles, tenotomy and advancement, the extract whitened the eyeball.

The extract is not irritating. It generally produces a cooling sensation when dropped into the eye. It does not dilate or contract the pupil, and it has no effect on the accommodation. A tolerance was not established in two cases in which the extract was instilled into the eye several times daily for more than three months. A third patient used the extract daily for more than twelve months, and the extract whitened the eyeball and palpebral conjunctiva as well at the end of the twelve months as at the beginning.

The astringent effect of the extract on the conjunctival vessels is temporary—usually in an hour the eye looks as it did before the extract was used. There was no congestion after the astringent effect had passed off.

The extract when swallowed increases the frequency of the pulse. Considerable doses may be taken without harm. A lady, aged eighty-seven years, had a pulse of forty, which was intermittent and irregular; after the extract had been used in the eye for a few days the pulse became regular, increased to eighty, and remained so during a period of six months that the extract was used. A woman, aged

thirty years, swallowed sixty grains at one dose. She vomited immediately, but felt no other ill effects. A man, aged sixty years, after taking two grains three times a day for a week, was suddenly attacked with a peculiar eruption on his hands, which disappeared in ten days without treatment after stopping the extract. The hypodermic use of the extract requires care. In one case ten grains produced alarming symptoms. The face was livid; there was great pain in the head and chest, with a feeling of throbbing. Consciousness was not lost. The pulse was weak. In ten minutes the patient felt all right and walked home from the dispensary, a distance of more than a mile.

Preparation.—The powder of the desiccated suprarenal gland of the sheep is placed in cold water and allowed to stand a few minutes. The fluid is filtered through filter paper and evaporated to dryness at a temperature below 105° F. The residue is the aqueous extract. It requires sixteen ounces of the fresh glands or eight ounces of the powdered desiccated glands to make an ounce of the aqueous extract.

Chemical Properties.—The active principle of the suprarenal gland is very soluble in water, one part of the extract dissolving in somewhat less than three parts of water. It is insoluble in strong alcohol, but soluble in dilute alcohol on account of the presence of water. It is also insoluble in ether or chloroform. The dried extract has remained immersed in strong alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform for several months without apparent injury. The dried aqueous extract has a brown color. The color depends partly on the temperature at which it is dried; the higher the temperature, the darker the color. It does not crystallize. When moist, it is slightly sticky; when dry, it is brittle. It has a slight odor resembling that of extract of beef. The most characteristic chemical property is its reaction with tincture of iron. A drop of tincture of iron added to a neutral solution of the aqueous extract produces a green color. The green color gradually disappears. A precipitate is formed. The addition of more of the iron solution may produce the green color again, with the formation of more of the precipitate. The supernatant fluid loses its color at the same time that the precipitate is formed. Finally, it is possible to add sufficient tincture of iron to make the solution of the extract clear, and the addition of more iron does not produce the green color. The precipitate contains the extract and the iron, because the filtered fluid evaporated to dryness leaves no residue except the excess of iron. The precipitate is black and is composed in part of metallic iron, probably. Dilute hydrochloric acid dissolves the precipitate and the solution becomes reddish.

My explanation of the preceding phenomena is that the extract is a strong reducing agent. The green color is due to the fact that the red perchloride is reduced to the green sesquichloride by the extract. The green color changes to the black of metallic iron by further reduction by the extract. What becomes of the extract will require further experiments to determine. The reducing action of the extract is certainly remarkable. The reaction of tincture of iron with the extract is very delicate, and is valuable in many circumstances. A solution of less than one per cent. of the extract will produce the green color on the addition of less than a minim of tincture of iron. A solution of extract of the color of water may contain enough extract to produce the green color. After the extract solution has became infected and has lost its color, the green color, may be produced. The sterilized solution also produces the green color. If the extract is in a very strong solution, it may reduce the chloride of iron to the metallic state so quickly that the green color may not be observed. This reaction does not occur in solutions of thyreoid, thymus, testicle, or pineal gland.

When solutions of the extract are filtered through animal charcoal, the solution which has passed through first does not contain the extract. Later the filtered solution contains the extract.

As the extract is easily infected and does not keep unless sterilized, experiments were made to determine if it could be combined with bichloride of mercury in solution without altering the properties of the extract. The extract forms a precipitate with the bichloride, and if enough bichloride is added all the extract can be precipitated. It requires a large amount of bichloride of mercury to precipitate less than a grain of the extract. It can not be used with bichloride. When a solution of nitrate of silver is added to a solution of the extract a precipitate is formed which contains the silver. The precipitate contains part of the extract. The solution of the extract becomes weaker as the nitrate of silver is added. The color disappears. The extract precipitates a very considerable quantity of silver. When a sufficient quantity of nitrate of silver has been added no further precipitation takes place. The clear fluid evaporated to dryness has very little residue, the little residue being mostly excess of nitrate of silver, from which we may conclude that the extract and nitrate of silver compose the precipitate. If the nitrate of silver is not in excess, the clear fluid filtered contains the extract with all its properties unimpaired. The only effect of the silver is to precipitate part of the extract. The precipitate is not soluble in dilute acids.

Before leaving this subject it may be well to emphasize the fact that nitrate of silver precipitates the extract itself as well as any chlorides or phosphates which may be present. It also precipitates all of the extract if sufficient nitrate of silver is added, and a great deal is necessary. And, finally, the nitrate of silver precipitates everything composing the aqueous extract which may be in solution with the active principle. Of course, with these facts established, it is evident that the extract can not be used in solutions with nitrate of silver.

There are many other substances with which the extract, because it is a strong reducing agent, or for other reasons, can not be used in solution. With solutions of sulphate of copper and other astringents, precipitates are formed containing the extract, or reactions occur which alter the chemical properties of the extract or interfere with its action in the eye.

When the extract was used in solution with cocaine, the eye was irritated and not anaesthetized. In my judgment, the extract can not be used in the same solution with cocaine without impairing both the properties of the cocaine and its own.

The chemical properties of the extract are impaired by dilute hydrochloric, sulphuric, nitric, acetic, tartaric, tannic, and oxalic acids; also by dilute solutions of ammonia and sodic hydrate. In short, the extract does not act well when combined with other substances. I have tried a great many compounds, and I am not sure that there was one which, if added in sufficient quantity, did not interfere with the chemical properties of the extract.

Boiling the aqueous solution produces a precipitate. The filtered fluid can be boiled a number of times and still retain the properties of the extract. It has been boiled fifteen minutes daily for several weeks and the properties of the extract were retained. However, the extract loses its strength by prolonged boiling, and it is possible to destroy it altogether. The color of the extract is much darker after it has been boiled. When the filtered solution is evaporated to dryness, the color of the extract is almost black. The sterilized solution has all the properties of the fresh aqueous extract. It has kept more than a year without change. When infected, it soon spoils like the fresh solution.

My observations on the use of the extract in the eye were made during the past two years. As this use of it is entirely new, it was necessary to be very cautious. I have had no disagreeable effects from it, and

my confidence in it increases constantly. It is the only remedy of which I know that is purely an astringent. It is the ideal hæmostatic. It acts by contracting the muscle of the small arteries until the lumen is occluded and a coagulum is formed inside the artery. The following cases of ocular disease were treated with the extract:

Case I.—A patient was treated for acute catarrhal conjunctivitis. The extract had a marked effect in lessening the ocular and palpebral congestion. The eye was well in a week.

It can not be stated positively that the extract is curative in any form of conjunctivitis. As it is only an astringent and not an antiseptic, theoretically it should not be curative in the infectious diseases of the eyelids. But, after one has seen the unusual and immediate benefit that follows the instillation of only a few drops of the solution, one must believe that it is a valuable remedy. The patients like the cooling effect of the drops.

Case II.—A severe phlyctænular conjunctivitis was treated at the dispensary. The eyeball was red, and showed no white sclerotic at all. At the end of five days there was no change. A few drops of the extract whitened the eyeball at once. Two days later the eye was entirely well. In this case the extract seemed to produce a prompt and decided benefit. The patient had other treatment besides.

In a number of other phlyctænular cases the extract was beneficial. It certainly is not curative in phlyctænular inflammations.

Case III. Interstitial Keratitis.—There was so much congestion on the lower part of the cornea that it seemed as though there was blood in the anterior chamber. Atropine and hot water, with constitutional treatment, did not relieve the condition after a week. A few drops of the extract caused all the corneal vessels to disappear from view. A month later they had not become visible again.

In other cases the extract was also beneficial in reducing congestion. Other treatment was always necessary to bring about a cure.

Case IV. Secondary Glaucoma following Cataract Extraction.—The eye was congested and very painful. The extract whitened the eye, and the patient was relieved of the pain for a short time. The extract was used many times during the day. An operation finally stopped the pain. In this case the astringent property of the extract was beneficial by relieving the congestion. The tension was not materially reduced.

Case V. Obstinate Iritis following a "Needling."—After three months' treatment with atropine and hot water the eye was still red and painful. A few drops of the extract applied at intervals of a few minutes whitened the eye and relieved, the pain. There was no relapse a year later. The astringent property of the extract was undoubtedly of benefit in this case. Cases of iritis in general are undoubtedly benefited by the extract. But as the extract is only an astringent, it can not take the place of atropine and constitutional remedies.

Case VI. Acute Dacryocystitis benefited by the Extract.—The lower lid was so swollen in the neighborhood of the punctum that the punctum could not be seen. A few drops of cocaine did not relieve the swelling. The extract relieved the congestion so much that a small probe was passed through the punctum into the sac and the sac syringed.

When the patient was seen two days later the swelling of the lower lid had not returned.

A great many cases of lacrymal disease have been treated with the extract. It is only beneficial by lessening the congestion. The nasal duct has opened by reason of the astringent action of the extract.

The extract has been of material assistance in curing a number of obstinate cases of lacrymal disease without operation.

The extract was valuable in operations on the eye in following cases:

1. Nervous People.—An operation on some nervous people is unsatisfactory, because cocaine does not produce anæsthesia. Such cases are quite common.

A woman was operated upon recently for tenotomy of the inferior rectus. The cocaine did not whiten the ocular conjunctiva, dilate the pupil, or produce anæsthesia after being instilled frequently for an hour. A few drops of the extract whitened the ocular conjunctiva, and the cocaine in five minutes dilated the pupil and produced anæsthesia. The operation caused no pain. Traction on the tendon of the muscle with the hook was not painful. There was very little hæmorrhage. A previous operation on the same muscle, using cocaine alone, was painful, and there was an unusual amount of hæmorrhage. The eye was bleeding six hours later. The eye was sore for two days. The extract in this case had a very happy effect by securing a painless operation without hæmorrhage and without soreness afterward.

In a number of other and similar cases the extract has been of material assistance. It is well to repeat that the extract is not an anæsthetic.

2. Inflamed Eyes.—It is difficult to produce cocaine anæsthesia in eyes which are congested, the reason being that either the cocaine is not absorbed or because the irritation of the nerves resists the cocaine. The suprarenal extract by astringing the vessels relieves the congestion, and complete anæsthesia with cocaine can then be obtained.

An eye with inflammatory glaucoma was operated upon painlessly by the use of the extract and the cocaine together. Previous to the operation the use of cocaine alone instilled every ten minutes for an hour had no effect on the congestion, pain, or the tension. It seemed magical to observe the eye whiten after the extract was instilled, and the patient was relieved of the pain as well. The tension was slightly reduced. The operation did no good, the pain returned, and the patient's condition was rendered bearable by the use of the extract until relieved by another operation.

3. Eyes Congested after Recent Operations.—After a tenotomy there may be so much congestion that cocaine does not produce anæsthesia. The use of the extract in the eye secures cocaine anæsthesia. After cataract extraction there may be so much congestion that cocaine does not act well. It may be desirable to do an iridectomy for prolapse of the iris. In such cases the extract is indicated to reduce the congestion sufficiently so that cocaine will act.

4. Prolonged Operations.—An operation which requires more than a few minutes becomes painful in some cases, although cocaine may be instilled frequently. Advancement of an ocular muscle is generally so painful that many operators are compelled to use ether anæsthesia. The operation may begin painlessly. Later the anæsthesia wears off, particularly if there is hæmorrhage. The extract, when frequently instilled, prevents hæmorrhage, and the cocaine anæsthesia is prolonged indefinitely for this reason. As soon as bleeding occurs, one notices very soon the sensitiveness of the eye returning. A number of advancements have been done painlessly and almost bloodlessly by the use of the extract

and cocaine together. It is a great comfort to be able to work over some of these cases carefully, without hurry; to operate and test immediately, and operate again and test many times when necessary. Cocaine is not always sufficient.

5. Bloody Operations.—The extract prevents hæmorrhage because of its property of contracting the small arteries. After hæmorrhage begins the extract is not very efficient. It is possible to perform an almost bloodless operation on the ocular muscles or lacrymal sac by instilling the extract frequently. The following case illustrates the value of the extract as a hæmostatic:

A man was operated upon four times during the last three months for stricture of the nasal duct. After each operation the patient lost enough blood to saturate two and sometimes more towels. The hæmorrhage was unusually copious. The operations were very painful. A fifth operation was done in which the extract was used with the cocaine. There was no pain and very little hæmorrhage. The towel used had one spot a quarter of an inch in diameter.

A number of other and similar cases have been operated upon with success. The extract is not an objectionable hæmostatic. It does not form clots like iron or irritate as does peroxide of hydrogen. It is better to use the sterilized solution, as infection has occurred from the freshly prepared aqueous extract of the gland and of the desiccated powder. The extract has failed to control hæmorrhage in some cases and the cause of failure was not apparent. In one case of failure, four previous operations had been done almost bloodlessly on the ocular muscles by the use of the extract.

Finally, the fact that the suprarenal extract is not a substance foreign to the human economy may explain why in the two years during which I have used it no disagreeable effects have been produced by instilling it into the eye. In conclusion, I wish to repeat that within the limits of its sphere of activity there is absolutely no other substance which can take its place.

64 East Fifty-eighth Street.

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Name:	William Horatio Bates
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Publication State:	New York
School Name:	Cornell University
Residence:	New York, New York
Title:	Cornell University, Alumni Directory.

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Carrying On Dr. Bates's Work.
Bates, Emily A
New York Times (1923-Current file); Jul 18, 1931;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 6

Carrying On Dr. Bates's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my gratitude to R. R. A. for the fine tribute he paid my husband, William H. Bates, M. D., in his letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES of July 16. What he said was true. I myself have had the honor and the privilege of assisting the doctor in his research work during a period of six years at the Psysiological Laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, also working by his side for nine consecutive years at the clinic of the Harlem Hospital. I have also had the privilege of instructing students in his method of curing imperfect sight without the use of glasses. I am now going on with the work, which he left for me to do, in an educational way. There is a Bates Academy in Johannesburg, South Africa, where students of Dr. Bates are doing his work, and we have representatives in Germany, England, and in various cities throughout the United States.

EMILY A. BATES.

New York, July 16, 1931.

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WIFE GIVES ALARM FOR MISSING OCULIST: MURDER FEARED IN THE CASE OF ...
New York Times (1857-1922); Sep 13, 1902;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. 3

WIFE GIVES ALARM FOR MISSING OCULIST

Murder Feared in the Case of Dr. William H. Bates.

His Strange Disappearance After Receiving a Letter from "Dr. Forschie"—An Expressman May Have a Clue.

Believing that her husband has been decoyed by a fictitious message into the hands of enemies, who have designs on his property if not his life, the wife of Dr. William H. Bates, a prominent oculist, living and having offices in the Lonesdale apartment house, at 567 Park Avenue, last night asked the police at Headquarters to send out a general alarm and aid in finding him.

Dr. Bates has been missing since the afternoon of Aug. 30 last, when he left his house ostensibly to go out of the city and assist at an important operation. Since then not the slightest knowledge has been gained by his wife of his whereabouts. Mrs. Bates, who is a woman of delicate health, is prostrated by the disappearance of her husband, and has been until yesterday confined to her bed. Yesterday, aided by her mother, Mrs. Seaman, Mrs. Bates succeeded in reaching Police Headquarters.

Mrs. Bates last night told reporters that she believes her husband has been decoyed to some out-of-the-way place, and declares she is positive he has met with foul play. She is certain, she says, that if her husband has not been murdered he is being held a prisoner somewhere in the hope that a large reward will be offered for information concerning his whereabouts.

At the time of Dr. Bates's disappearance Mrs. Bates, Mr. Seaman, and Halsey Bates, the son, nine years old, were in the Adirondack Mountains, where Mrs. Bates was trying to recuperate her health. His disappearance was not considered strange at the apartment house, and no one attempted to investigate until Mrs. Bates became anxious, not hearing from her husband. She wrote repeatedly, she said last night, from the mountains, but got no reply. So last Monday she returned to the city, unable longer to bear the suspense. She got home to find her husband missing.

According to the story told last night by Thomas F. Toell, Superintendent of the Lonesdale apartments, Dr. Bates left his office shortly after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 30. In his letters to Mrs. Bates before disappearing Dr. Bates had written of being asked to assist at an important operation by a Dr. Forschie, who, Dr. Bates wrote, was an old college mate of his. Mr. Toell says that Dr. Bates left town in response to this letter from Dr. Forschie, but Mrs. Bates says she believes this letter to have been fictitious, and that through it her husband, believing he was going to aid an old classmate, has been lured into danger.

The day he disappeared Dr. Bates packed up his optical instruments in a bag, placing with them one or two of his books. Then he sent for an expressman. The package weighed about fifty pounds, Mr. Toell says, and was taken away by the expressman about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Fifteen minutes later Dr. Bates left his office.

Since her return to the city Mrs. Bates has advertised in all the papers for the expressman, but has had no answer. She believes that if she can find the man she will be able to trace her husband for some distance, at least.

When Dr. Bates left his offices he carried a dress suit case and an umbrella. He had with him, it is said, about $75, although, he may, Mrs. Bates says, have had a check cashed. Through what bank he does business Mrs. Bates would not say last night.

When Mrs. Bates returned home from the country she asked Mr. Toell where Dr. Bates was. He told her he supposed the doctor to be in the country with her, saying that when he did not return, after telling him to inform all patients who called that he was out of town for two or three days, he thought him to have gone up into the mountains for a rest. Mrs. Bates was prostrated by the news, and became hysterical. She was taken to her room, and Dr. James E. Kelly of 117 East Fifty-ninth Street, the family physician was sent for.

Mrs. Bates further said last night that she did not know who Dr. Forschie is, never having heard her husband mention him. She says her husband had no reason to disappear; that it is impossible that he has committed suicide. She says her husband is a man of temperate habits, does not drink, has a large practice, a good income, and every reason to stay here and care for his professional work.

Mr. Toell says his recollection of the expressman who called for Dr. Bates's bag is that he was short and stout, with ruddy face, smooth shaven, and with light hair and eyes.

In the general alarm that is sent out by the police Dr. Bates is described as being forty-two years old, 5 feet 7½ inches in height, slender, and with dark complexion and hair and dark blue eyes. He wore when he disappeared a dark sacque coat and vest, dark trousers, black derby hat, light underwear, and black lace shoes. He carried a gold watch, on which are engraved the initials "W. H. B."

WOMAN DOES SAILOR'S FEAT.

Mrs. Ripley, Passenger on La Lorraine, Climbs Down Ladder from Ship's Deck to a Cutter.

The French liner La Lorraine was sighted off Fire Island yesterday afternoon, and the officers of the line thought that she would be able to land her passengers last night. When the liner arrived at Quarantine, however, Capt. Alix, on account of the late hour, the low water, and the difficulty of making the French Line pier, declined to bring her up, and the passengers were compelled to spend another night aboard. The steamship will be docked between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning.

James H. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and his sister, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, who were passenger on La Lorraine, were taken off on the revenue cutter Hudson, which went down to meet the liner at Quarantine. Mrs. Ripley hesitated when she saw that to get on the cutter she had to go down an almost perpendicular ladder. Encouraged by Mr. Ripley, who had come down on the cutter, and by Lieut. Joynes, who was in command, she took a long breath and nimbly climbed down the ladder. Mrs. Ripley is one of the few women to have performed that feat. The party was landed at the Barge Office.

It had been reported that Count Boni de Castellane and the Countess de Castellane had sailed on La Lorraine, but they were not aboard the steamship.

La Lorraine's passage was the quickest that she has made between Havre and New York. She failed, however, to equal the record of her sister ship, La Savoie, the holder of both eastward and westward records for the Havre-New York route. The Lorraine's time was 6 days 12 hours and 38 minutes, or 4 hours and 50 minutes quicker than her best record, made on her last trip from Havre in August.

No "Jack the Ripper" Mystery.

Policemen of the Steamboat Squad thought they had come upon another "Jack the Ripper" mystery after the finding yesterday of the battered body of a woman of about thirty years of age on Pier 30, near the foot of Market Street. It was recognized as that of a long-familiar figure along Cherry Street. "Sock" Gleason, a saloorkeeper at Water and James Street, said that he understood that the woman's name was Carrie Barry, and that a month ago he had heard she had married a tugboat Captain, who had met her in his resort. Investigation indicated that the woman wandered to the pier and died of alcoholism.

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William H. Bates: The Originator of Astigmatic Keratotomy and Psycho-ophthalmology

Waring, George O, III, MD. **Refractive & Corneal Surgery**; **Thorofare** Vol. 5, Iss. 1, (Jan/Feb 1989): 56-57.



Although modern refractive keratotomy surgery made its way late to the United States during its journey through Japan, the Soviet Union, and India, an American - William Horatio Bates, MD - was among the first to propose transverse keratotomy incisions to correct astigmatism, as recorded in his 1894 paper in the Archives of Ophthalmology (reprinted on pages 58-59 of this issue). Bates' original mind apparently conceived of astigmatic keratotomy independently. However, his place in ophthalmic history is secured not by his surgical techniques, but rather by his unorthodox theory of attributing all refractive errors to eye strain.

What is known of William Bates has been summarized in a lively discussion by Charles Snyder, "Bates, Huxley, and Myself- A Saga in Visual Reeducation"1 and by M. Gardner in his book, Fads and Fallacies in the Name of Science.2

Bates obtained his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1885, thereafter holding posts as clinical assistant at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary and as attending physician at Bellvue Hospital and at the New "Vork Eye and Ear Infirmary. He lectured on ophthalmology in New York City up to 1891.

He astutely observed six patients in his practice who had peripheral surgical or traumatic corneal scars and who developed flattening of the cornea in the meridian perpendicular to the scar, with no change in curvature in the meridian 90° away. This led him to suggest an operation for astigmatism in 1894: "Incisions of the cornea are made at right angles to the most convex meridian. The amount of correction can be regulated by the number, depth, and location of the incisions."3

But Bates' real fascination at that time was the correction of myopia without spectacles.4·5 In 1902, he disappeared to London, where he worked as an assistant in the Charring Cross Hospital. He returned to the United States and practiced ophthalmology in both North Dakota and Rochester, NY1 returning to New York City in about 1908 as an attending physician at the Harlem Hospital.

His spirit of restless inquiry found him conducting animal experiments in the physiological laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University for over 3 years, which convinced him that the prevalent ideas concerning errors of refraction were incorrect. He accepted neither abnormal length of the globe nor the function of the crystalline lens and ciliary muscle as factors in production of myopia, hyperopia, or accommodation. Rather, he attributed these refractive errors to abnormal strain of the extrinsic muscles of the eye: "In animals, myopic refraction is produced by excessive contraction or strain of the oblique muscles; hypermetropic refraction by an excessive contraction or strain of the recti muscles; and astigmatism by a modification of the extrinsic muscles."1

After 30 years of thinking and laboratory experimentation, Bates wrote his definitive work, The Cure of Imperfect Sight by Treatment Without Glasses, published by the Central Fixation Publishing Company.6 Its thesis was straightforward: the cure of refractive errors is by relaxation, which is secured by central fixation. The practical implementation of these ideas rested upon a series of exercises for which Bates had specific descriptive terms: resting the eyes, palming, swinging, memory, imagine, flashing or blinking, central fixation, sun treatment, and practice with a test card. In general, these exercises were all variations on each other and involved closing the eyes with the palms gently resting over the orbits and swaying back and forth, "seeing black," or thinking positive and agreeable thoughts. These passive exercises were interspersed with brief glimpses of an eye chart, reading fine type by dim light, and exposing the eyes to sunlight.

Charles Snyder captures the essence: "Thus, the Bates method combines the do-it-yourself instinct, the professional-is-wrong-the-amateur-is-right attitude, and the now-you-can-save-money-whilelearning-at-home philosophy. The Bates system cannot fail to have a continuous appeal." Indeed, Snyder was correct. The Bates method has spread worldwide, fostering a cultish following and numerous publications.7"10 Unfortunately, the methods have been applied by practitioners to the treatment of organic eye disease, such as cataracts and glaucoma.

The Bates' methods have not visited only the naive and gullible; Aldous Huxley claimed successful use of the method. Huxley developed corneal opacities during a teenage bout of keratitis, which he claims were cured by a practitioner of the Bates' method - Mrs Margaret Corbett - when he was 45 years old. Generalizing his experience, Huxley waxed eloquent on the virtues of the Bates' method in his book, The Art of Seeing.2 Snyder observed that this book became an instant best-seller and angered orthodox ophthalmologists whom Huxley accused of being concerned only with "mechanical palliation of symptoms" and ignoring the long-known fact that the "function of sight can be re-educated toward normality by appropriate body-mind coordination, and that the improvement in functioning is accompanied by an improvement in the condition of the damaged organ." Debate raged for a few months over the book in the ophthalmic and medical literature, but the critiques never reached the public, who only knew that a great writer had advocated a system of simple exercises that would result in a national abandonment of glasses as aids to better vision. The public did not understand why the eye doctors of the world did not follow Huxley's lead and put an end once and for all to the use of "crutches" for the eyes. The whole scenario reminds one of the introduction of radial keratotomy to the United States in the early 1980s.

Bates died in 1931, but his teachings persist today as a body of methodology, "fed by the scorn of his detractors and the adulation of his disciples."1 Indeed, only a few years ago I was able to purchase a booklet, Vision Without Glasses,10 that was a guide to the use of the Bates' method with an interesting twist: the addition of eye weights. To enhance the effect of the psycho-ophthalmic exercises, I attached the small magnets with adhesive surfaces to my lids, so that I could exercise them more vigorously, adding weight as I became stronger. Unfortunately, my refraction is still - 8.00 D bilaterally.

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https://www.biography.com/writer/aldous-huxley



QUICK FACTS

Aldous Huxley
Author, Screenwriter
July 26, 1894
November 22, 1963
Aldous Huxley died on the same day as fellow author C. S. Lewis and President John F. Kennedy.
Balliol College, Eton
Godalming, United Kingdom
Los Angeles, California
Aldous Leonard Huxley

- Synopsis

Aldous Huxley Biography

Author, Screenwriter (1894–1963)

JUN 18, 2019
APR 2, 2014

Author and screenwriter Aldous Huxley is best known for his 1932 novel 'Brave New World,' a nightmarish vision of the future.

Synopsis

Aldous Huxley was born into a prominent intellectual family in Godalming, England, in 1894. After a serious illness left him partially blind as a youth, Huxley abandoned his dreams of becoming a scientist to pursue a literary career. In 1916 he graduated with honors from Balliol College at Oxford University and published a collection of poems. Five years later he published his debut novel *Crome Yellow*, which brought him his first taste of success. He followed with several more equally successful satirical novels before publishing the work for which he is best known, *Brave New World*. A dark vision of the future, it is widely regarded as one of the greatest novels of the 20th century. Huxley moved to the United States in 1937 and for the rest of his life maintained a prolific output of novels, nonfiction, screenplays and essays. He died of cancer in Los Angeles, California, in 1963.

Early Life

Aldous Huxley was born in Godalming, England, on July 26, 1894. The fourth child in a family with a deep intellectual history, his grandfather was the noted biologist and naturalist T. H. Huxley, an early proponent of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution; his father, Leonard, was a teacher and writer; and his mother, Julia, was a descendant of the English poet Matthew Arnold. In adulthood, Huxley's older brothers, Julian and Andrew, would both become accomplished biologists, and Huxley himself envisioned a future career in science from an early

But while he was still a boy, Huxley's life would be upended by tragedy. In 1908 his mother died of cancer, and in 1911 he was struck blind by the disease keratitis punctata. Although Huxley did regain some of his sight, he would remain partially blind for the rest of his life and read with great difficulty. As a result, while attending the prestigious prep school Eton, Huxley abandoned his dreams of becoming a scientist and decided to focus on a literary career. Fate struck Huxley one more blow in 1914 when his brother Noel committed suicide after struggling with an extended period of depression.

Burgeoning Writer

A brilliant student despite the obstacles of his youth, Huxley earned a scholarship to Balliol College at Oxford University, where he studied English literature, reading with the aid of a magnifying glass and eye drops that dilated his pupils. He also began to write poetry, and in 1916 he published his first book, a collection of poems titled *The Burning Wheel*, the same year in which he graduated with honors.

Perhaps more important to his literary aspirations, however, was the time during this period that he spent at Garsington Manor, the home of socialite Lady Ottoline Morrell and a gathering place for intellectuals and writers such as Virginia Woolf, Bertrand Russell, T. S. Eliot and D. H.

Lawrence, with whom Huxley would develop a lasting friendship. With his encyclopedic knowledge, matched only by his wit and skill as a conversationalist, it was at Garsington that Huxley first established his reputation as one of the most significant minds in England.

Leveraging this reputation, Huxley contributed articles to such periodicals as *The Athenaeum*, *Vanity Fair* and *Vogue* and published several more collections of poetry as well. In 1919 he also made advances in his personal life, marrying Maria Nys. She gave birth to their son, Matthew, the following year.

'Brave New World'

Amidst all of these professional and personal developments, Huxley began work on his novel *Crome Yellow*, a parody of the intelligentsia and his experiences at Garsington. Although the book's publication in 1921 angered many of his Garsington acquaintances, it also established Huxley as an important writer and sold well enough to allow him to pursue his literary destiny. While traveling about Europe with his family for the next several years, Huxley produced the commercially successful novels *Antic Hay* (1923), *Those Barren Leaves* (1925) and *Point Counter Point* (1928), which, like *Crome*, were satires of contemporary society and conventional morality. Huxley's greatest work, however, was still to come.

Ensconced in his recently purchased villa in the South of France, in late 1931 Huxley began work on what is now widely considered to be one of the Western canon's most important novels. Published in 1932, *Brave New World* marks the apogee of Huxley's abilities as a satirist. The world it presents, however, is viewed through a much darker lens, informed by the writer's growing anxieties about the direction of political, social and scientific progress. *Brave New World* is also an astonishingly prescient novel, foretelling advances in each of these areas that were as much as a half-century away.

Set in London in 2540, the 7th century After Ford, *Brave New World* presents a future in which genetically engineered babies are produced on assembly lines, the social and economic divide between the haves and the have nots is legally enforced and discontent is quelled by advertising, medication, sex and entertainment. Now, nearly a century from the novel's publication, among its prophecies that have come to pass are the rise of dictatorial governments, in vitro fertilization, genetic cloning, virtual reality, antidepressants and the invention of the helicopter.

The novel proved to be a massive critical and commercial success, cementing Huxley's place as one of the most important writers of the era. In the decades that followed, that prestige would enable Huxley to not only indulge his love of travel but to also explore new ways of being.

Novels, Essays, Screenwriting and More

Huxley followed *Brave New World* with the 1936 novel *Eyeless in Gaza*, which showed his blossoming interest in Eastern philosophy and mysticism. The following year, he left Europe for North America, where he completed a work on pacifism titled *Ends and Means*, and in 1938 he settled in Los Angeles, California, where he would spend most of the rest of his life. During this time, Huxley added screenwriter to his long list of occupations and was paid handsomely by studios for his work. Among his more notable film credits are *Pride and Prejudice* (1940), *Jane Eyre* (1943) and *Madame Curie* (1943).

Settled comfortably in a Hollywood Hills home, in between screenplays Huxley continued his prolific literary output, completing the novels *After Many a Summer Dies the Swan* (1939), *Time Must Have a Stop* (1944) and *Ape and Essence* (1948) and the nonfiction works *The Art of Seeing* (1943, which chronicled a method used to improve his eyesight), *The Perennial Philosophy* (1946) and *The Devils of Loudon* (1952). He also worked on countless articles and editorials. Much of what time he had left he devoted to his interest in Eastern mysticism, beginning a decades-long association with the Vedanta Society, whose journal Huxley contributed numerous pieces to. This interest in mysticism also led Huxley to experiment with the hallucinogen mescaline, which he wrote about in his 1954 collection of essays *The Doors of Perception*. The title would later be appropriated by Jim Morrison as the name for his legendary rock group, the Doors.

A More Utopian Vision

In early 1955, Maria died of cancer, and later that year Huxley published his next novel, *The Genius and the Goddess*. In 1956, Huxley married his second wife, Laura, who would later write a biography of their life together titled *This Timeless Moment* (1968). In 1958, he published a collection of essays titled *Brave New World Revisited*, in which he took stock of the present day and argued that it alarmingly resembled the reality of his 1932 novel.

As Huxley tirelessly explored both the world around him and his inner self, sharing his findings through his work, in 1960 he was diagnosed with cancer. For the next two years he persevered, however, completing what would prove to be his last novel, *The Island* (1962), which placed a more positive spin on some of the themes Huxley addressed in *Brave New World*.

With Laura at his bedside, Aldous Huxley died on November 22, 1963, at the age of 69, having written more than 50 books, including one of the most significant of the 20th century, as well as innumerable works of criticism, poetry and drama. But despite his immense literary stature,

Aldous Huxley: A Biography. By Sybille Bedford. Illustrated. 769 pp. ...
By DIANA TRILLING BY DIANA TRILLING
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pg. 361

English satirist, California seer



Aldous Huxley

A Biography.
By Sybille Bedford.
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Alfred A. Knopf and Harper & Row. $15.

By DIANA TRILLING

"I never pretended to be a congenital novelist," says Aldous Huxley through his fictional creation, Philip Quarles, the lamed, over-intellectualized author and deficient husband and father who is his dim stand-in in "Point Counter Point." "The chief defect of the novel of ideas is that you must write about people who have ideas to express—which excludes all but about .01 per cent of the human race. Hence the real, the congenital novelists don't write such books."

For a writer as precise with language as Huxley and as absorbed by genetics, the choice of the word "congenital" is no accident. What Huxley has in mind is inheritance, specifically the limited emotional endowment which is his own drawing in the genetic lottery. There is not a character who speaks on his author's behalf in Huxley's novels —Gumbril, the timorous inventor of pneumatic trousers for men of sedentary habit, in "Antic Hay"; Quarles; Anthony Beavis in "Eyeless in Gaza" —who fails to share his affliction of non-feeling. As a man Huxley is remote and unresponsive. As a writer he lacks the all-encompassing humanity of the real novelist.

But if there was this always-visible inherited disproportion between his capacity for thought and feeling, at least Huxley's intellectual endowment was an uncommon one: an extraordinary genetic stream had contributed to his intellectual making, of a sort which is possible in England although almost never in America. On his father's side he was the grandson of the great biologist, Thomas Huxley; on his mother's side he was the great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby, the grandnephew of Matthew Arnold, the nephew of Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

And it was not intellectual power alone that he had inherited. As Sybille Bedford points out in her biography—it is our first full-length study of Aldous Huxley's life and should do much to return this now little-read figure of the twenties to his proper standing in the literary history of the century—he also had a striking legacy of class authority and responsibility. By birth Huxley was in the line of that unparalleled group of upper middle class Britishers—the Trevelyans, Macaulays, Arnolds, Wedgwoods, Darwins—who, more than the political leaders of 19th-century England and far more than its aristocrats, had the intellect and imagination and, above all, the confidence to guide their nation into a new century.

But Aldous Huxley *was*, of course, the new century and although he might have the intellectual energy and courage of his forebears and even their confidence of social place, he was without their confidence of ends and means. He was born in 1894 and already an alert little boy during the Boer War; he was a highly-developed Oxford undergraduate in 1914 when so many of the best minds of his generation went off to their deaths in France. Unlike his 19th-century ancestors, he was not able to rest upon the past while looking to the future as to a well-supervised adventure.

All our significant fiction of this century reports the confusion and anxiety which have been a consequence of the discontinuities in Western culture. But one can think of no other writer who was as personally implicated as Huxley in the break in traditional thought between the 19th and 20th centuries; in important part it had been the work of his own grandfather. Under the general burden of social uncertainty and the peculiar burden of being a Huxley, he turned to satire as his instrument of social and personal renovation and, during the years in which he made the contribution for which he is best remembered, wrote the brightest, most mercurial books of his generation.

But if satiric novels were the form in

Continued on next page

Diana Trilling, who writes on literary, social and political subjects, is working on a book about the education of a woman.

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which his genius found its truest expression, they were only a small part of Huxley's literary output. Even before 1921 and the appearance of the beguiling if still rather inept "Crome Yellow" he had published five volumes of verse, essays, stories; and after "Crome Yellow" he wrote contentedly under contract to his English publishers two books a year of which one, at the start, had to be a full-length work of fiction. With slight variations in the deployment of his talents, this was the schedule he would follow for the rest of his life, always in the most modest and amiable relation to his publishers. By the time he moved to America on the initiative of Gerald Heard in 1937 at the age of 43, he was engaged on his 30th volume; when he died in 1963 he had 47 books to his credit, even more than his friend D. H. Lawrence with whom he had shared, if less solemnly and obsessively, the sense of mission.

Yet despite the grand output it was actually to a small handful of early novels—"Crome Yellow," "Antic Hay," "Point Counter Point," "Brave New World," "Eyeless in Gaza"—that Huxley owed the special reputation he had in his contemporary literary world; and even among these only "Antic Hay" blended charm, erudition, humor, intelligence and narrative interest with an entire ease and success. Never did a writer who worked in so many different fields, from poetry to playwriting, from travel reporting to sociology to politics to spiritualism, impress himself so particularly in but one field, satire, and even in that one field produce really only a single completely satisfactory book. And certainly never did a satirist flash so coruscating a wit over so vast a field of learning: not alone the range of his study—history, ancient and modern literatures, philosophy, the social sciences, all the physical sciences, music, art—but his competence at whatever he undertook was staggering.

Although finally it was the fate of modern man under the industrial no less than the scientific dispensation that made his concern, it was the scientific view of the universe with which Huxley had perhaps closest affinity—had his eyesight permitted he had intended to study medicine and he always stayed in affectionate connection with his oldest brother Julian, who had followed their grandfather into biological investigation and speculation. But what Miss Bedford tells us now of his youthful history, if it makes plain why Aldous had of course to give up his scientific studies, also firmly suggests why throughout his life he applied such a consistency of scientific order to whatever aspects of human behavior he put under inspection, preserving his own cool detachment.

His early life was surely a calamitous one, melodramatically so for a child who had been born to such a rich promise of security and well-being. He was only 14, at Eton, when his much-loved mother suddenly died, and it was only shortly later that he developed the eye infection which all but blinded him for 30 years, until at last he put himself with signal success to the Bates method of eye cure. And this devastating turn in his life, his near-blindness, was followed by the suicide of his beloved brother Trevenen, the model for Brian Foxe in "Eyeless in Gaza."

The biographer reports these terrible events with a due sense of their meaning in Aldous's young life. But she tells us, simply in passing, as if it were quite in the natural course of a man's growth, that at Prior's Field, the excellent girls' boarding school founded and run by his mother, Aldous was for several early years the sole male pupil.

No Huxley was untouched by emotional illness: depression had been severe in the grandfather, and Julian had a series of breakdowns in young manhood. Apparently Aldous's means of managing the emotional injuries he suffered was to armor still further the already heavily-shielded heart which he would seem to have brought into the world with him. There is a conspicuous and, in view of his early history, impressive absence of self-pity and of the impulse to blame in his books—to blame, that is, anything other than the general human ignorance and cupidity for our unhappy human and social condition. Huxley loved the books of Thomas Love Peacock; he called the castle in his novel, "After Many a Summer Dies the Swan," which was written in America and inspired by William Randolph Hearst's notorious researches into how to overcome death, Nightmare Abbey; and indeed Huxley often sounds in his books like one who "has come among [us] having great wrath." But he has no bitterness. His sweet temper, we are told, was an outstanding personal trait; it is affirmed in his books.

Man's greed, his folly and selfishness, his concupiscence, his inability to use his skills to his own best purposes: all of this in Huxley's best work became his good-natured joke behind which there loomed, of course, his great fear. Fifty years ago in his early satiric fiction the issues which today press upon us so relentlessly—pollution, the uncontrolled growth of populations, the destruction of cities, our insane waste of the world's natural resources, social and racial inequity, national ambitions and prides —were already given first sharp statement.

An advantage which Huxley shared with his literary contemporaries Lawrence and Joyce—it made his despairing view of the universe also an enlivening one—was the possibility of shocking his readers. Looking back on Huxley from our present circumstances it is difficult to suppose that it required much daring to write about sex as he did—the most he ventured in erotic overtness was an occasional gaping blouse or the rhythmic strokings of a female arm and shoulder. It was not, however, what happened on the pages of his novels that made Huxley famous for "sophistication," that poor sad accolade now lost to us; it was what he suggested as taking place off-page, especially the compulsions and deviations of sexual desire. For Lawrence sex was a metaphor for burgeoning life. For Huxley it was among the plainer manifestations of the tyranny of selfhood. The erotic sphere might be only one area in which to observe the infinite gradations of human gracelessness, but for someone of Huxley's disposition it was an inescapable one.

A great deal of the ordinary activity of life caused Huxley little or no distress, and such of its more privileged occupations as reading, listening to music, looking at pictures, he intensely cherished. But the given of our animal natures, of sexuality in particular, ultimately repelled him. This is sufficiently apparent in his novels so that Miss Bedford feels the need to reassure us that Huxley enjoyed sex. She even tells us that his paragon of wives, Maria (like Jane Wells seeing to the pleasures of her husband, H. G. Wells), superintended a series of infidelities. Maybe so. But his books scarcely constitute a testimony to sexual delight—the most memorable scene in any of his novels is the moment in "Eyeless in Gaza" when a dog drops from an airplane onto a balcony where a man and a woman have been making love, splattering their naked bodies with its blood. Death, ugliness, decay: he brings these repeatedly into juxtaposition with sensuality.

As a countervailing principle to sensuality Huxley proposes the religious transcendence of self. He speaks of a self simultaneously discovered and lost in one's spiritual unity with one's fellow man. No one was more wistfully conscious than he was of his ultimate emotional isolation from those he most loved, his parents, his brothers, his wife, his son Matthew; his awareness of his deficient life of feeling made an overriding fact of his personal history and of his development as a writer. Just as the Peacockian novel, the novel of ideas, was the obvious other road for the un-congenital writer of fiction, so faith was the obvious anodyne both to the pain of emotional inadequacy and to the lusts which derive from an extremity of selfhood.

Huxley had been undaunted by the onset of near-blindness: he had taught himself to read Braille, he had absorbed stupendous quantities of information, he had ridden a bicycle and refused the special considerations of the infirm. With similar courage and control he made his way from social dismay to social desperation, refusing to give vent to personal anger or to seek easy self-justifications. It seemed never to occur to him to hold the alienating society to account for his personal alienation.

This represents, of course, a high level of personal honor. But it also tells us much about the movement of literary culture since the decades in which Huxley captured his public. Where, for Huxley, the external world was unrelated to his subjective state, except perhaps as a kind of gross objective correlative, in our literary culture today we seek the cause of personal failure in the failures and assaults of the blank inchoate world around us.

For Huxley, that is, who was a writer of the twenties and thirties, society was still *there*, faulty and perhaps doomed but still decipherable; a sum of discernible parts, not an undifferentiated and undifferentiating hostile mass. Its intimate patterns of waywardness and perversity, even of possible beneficence, were still available to description. Huxley might himself choose not to describe in the manner of the traditional realistic novelist. "My life . . . is not so long," he has a character protest in "Antic Hay," "that I can afford to spend precious hours writing or reading descriptions of middle-class interiors." But as solidly as he rested his portraits of the people in his books on their unexplained or certainly unspoken inner lives, he accounted for their conduct in terms of their membership in a society of class, money, custom, an English society, indeed, of establishment, education and taste.

It is impossible to say to what degree Huxley's de-socialization, by which I mean his substitution of the world of transcendent spirit for the world of social and personal actualities, was accelerated by his moving to America—certainly there are few English writers whose work has been much enhanced by transplantation to the United States and Huxley was no exception to this general rule of deterioration. The religious, or perhaps one should only call it the spiritual, path he would pursue in his later work had been implicit, however, in his writing long before the approach of war in Europe and the solicitations of his friend Heard persuaded him to move permanently to California.

Already in "Crome Yellow" in 1921 Huxley had made it clear that faith is the necessary attendant on our worldly programs, their sole reliable source of proper content and direction; and with "Antic Hay," a year later, where the devil in the flesh steps more boldly forward in the story, he presents us—notably in the person of the temptress Myra Viveash, but also in the silly eager figure of Rosie Shearwater, whom Gumbril is brave enough to seduce only after he has pasted a false

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Aldous Huxley

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beard on his face—with a virtual choice between the death-in-life of carnal indulgence and the life-in-death of sainthood: there presides over the pink boudoir of the foolish Rosie the "solemn ecstasy" of Domenichino's "Last Communion of St. Jerome." But it is not until the final section of "Eyeless in Gaza," the novel published in 1936 with which Huxley followed his very popular "Point Counter Point" and his very disturbing "Brave New World," that we are introduced to the "miracle," his first didactic statement of the nature of the spiritual quest which he will from this time forward increasingly urge upon us.

"Eyeless in Gaza," Miss Bedford tells us, gave Huxley great trouble in composition. Before he was able to unravel the problems with which the work was beset, it seems that Huxley had to come to terms with a succession of experiences and persons which engaged him in the thirties. There was, first, Gerald Heard, who became his best friend and acquainted him with the benefits of meditation. There was H. R. L. Sheppard, Dean of Canterbury and organizer of the Peace Pledge Union, whom Huxley joined in the pacifist activities which influenced Hitler to think that England would not fight a war. There was Dr. F. M. Alexander under whose guidance Huxley did daily exercises to achieve the sound bodily alignments, in particular of neck and trunk, which Alexander believed essential to emotional as well as physical health. There was Dr. J. E. R. McDonagh who thought that the eating of meat caused most human disorders and who converted Huxley to vegetarianism and colonic irrigations. There was Dr. Charlotte Wolff who read "interesting hands." There was Mrs. Margaret Corbett who worked with Huxley on the Bates cure.

The character of Dr. Miller in "Eyeless in Gaza" is chiefly based upon Dr. McDonagh. It is he who, near the end of the story, miraculously releases Beavis from enslavement to a misused body and thus makes it possible for him to find peace for himself—"through the difficult art of loving people"—and thus the avenue to peace for mankind. As Beavis puts it, what he has been searching for throughout his life has been a way of "getting beyond the books, beyond the perfumed and resilient flesh of women, beyond fear and sloth, beyond the painful but secretly flattering vision of the

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Aldous and Maria Huxley, 1928.

world as menagerie and asylum."

Following "Eyeless in Gaza" only one other novel of Huxley's, "After Many a Summer Dies the Swan" (1939), would even partially attract his old enthusiastic audience. The times had changed; Huxley had changed too but not with the times so much as several decades in advance of them; good humor and charm were gone. There are several passages in this novel where Huxley mocks with mordant vividness the California search for panaceas; he describes, for instance, the road signs on a Los Angeles highway: "Astrology, Numerology, Psychic Readings. Drive in for Nutburgers." It seems not to occur to him that it is the satirist who himself now requires to be satirized; that *he* has now in significant part become California. Not unlike his Fifth Earl of Gonnister who has found the secret of eternal life in raw carp guts, Huxley has found the eternal life, or its closest mortal approximation, in clean intestines, in learning to sit and rise properly, in meditation. Soon the mystical progression will take him to consciousness-altering drugs.

There have been misapprehensions about Huxley's use of drugs which Miss Bedford would wish to correct. Huxley was not addicted ever, she assures us. Indeed he apparently had an old horror of addiction; he had recourse only to non-addictive drugs like mescaline and LSD and even these he used only about a dozen times in his life, usually under supervision. It is nevertheless not surprising, in view of the tendency of his later writings, that when in his last years he spoke on college campuses he was welcomed as warmly as he was by a generation of students to whom his early and best work was unknown. For this new audience he was not the satirist, the ironic novelist of ideas, the tireless student of the physical and social sciences. He was the ecstatic visionary, the adventurer beyond consciousness.

Miss Bedford's biography has been so painstakingly researched and is so full and so gently decent in its presentation of Huxley that surely it deserved to have had its vagrancies of rhetoric and organization edited out of it. At the least we should have been rescued from its wilderness of parentheses, brackets and lost antecedent nouns. It is one of those compelling personal histories, like Michael Holroyd's "Lytton Strachey," which quite compensates by its affectionate compendiousness for its deficiencies of critical perceptivity. ■

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Aldous Huxley

British author

Written By:

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Aldous Huxley, in full Aldous Leonard Huxley, (born July 26, 1894, Godalming, Surrey, England—died November 22, 1963, Los Angeles, California, U.S.), English novelist and critic gifted with an acute and far-ranging intelligence. His works are notable for their wit and pessimistic satire, though he remains best known for one novel, Brave New World (1932), a model for much dystopian science fiction that followed.

Aldous Huxley was a grandson of the prominent biologist Thomas Henry Huxley and was the third child of the biographer and man of letters Leonard Huxley; his brothers included physiologist Andrew Fielding Huxley and biologist Julian Huxley. He was educated at Eton, during which time he became partially blind because of keratitis. He retained enough eyesight to read with difficulty, and he graduated from Balliol College, Oxford, in 1916. He published his first book in 1916 and worked on the periodical Athenaeum from 1919 to 1921. Thereafter he devoted himself largely to his own writing and spent much of his time in Italy until the late 1930s, when he settled in California.

Huxley established himself as a major author with his first two published novels, Crome Yellow (1921) and Antic Hay (1923); these are witty and malicious satires on the pretensions of the English literary and intellectual coteries of his day. Those Barren Leaves (1925) and Point Counter Point (1928) are works in a similar vein.

Brave New World (1932) marked a turning point in Huxley's career: like his earlier work, it is a fundamentally satiric novel, but it also vividly expresses Huxley's distrust of 20th-century trends in both politics and technology. The novel presents a nightmarish vision of a future society in which psychological conditioning forms the basis for a scientifically determined and immutable caste system that, in turn, obliterates the individual and grants all control to the World State. The novel Eyeless in Gaza (1936) continues to shoot barbs at the emptiness and aimlessness experienced in contemporary society, but it also shows Huxley's growing interest in Hindu philosophy and mysticism as a viable alternative. (Many of his subsequent works reflect this preoccupation, notably The Perennial Philosophy [1946].) In the novel After Many a Summer Dies the Swan (1939), published soon after he moved to California, Huxley turned his attention to American culture.

Huxley's most important later works are The Devils of Loudun (1952), a detailed psychological study of a historical incident in which a group of 17th-century French nuns were allegedly the victims of demonic possession; and The Doors of Perception (1954), a book about Huxley's experiences with the hallucinogenic drug mescaline.

The author’s lifelong preoccupation with the negative and positive impacts of science and technology on 20th-century life, expressed most forcefully in Brave New World but also in one of his last essays, written for Encyclopædia Britannica’s 1963 volume of The Great Ideas Today, about the conquest of space, make him one of the representative writers and intellectuals of that century.

This article was most recently revised and updated by J.E. Luebering.

https://www.nytimes.com/2004/02/22/us/humphry-osmond-86-who-sought-medicinal-value-in-psychedelic-drugs-dies.html

Humphry Osmond, 86, Who Sought Medicinal Value in Psychedelic Drugs, Dies

By Douglas Martin

- Feb. 22, 2004

Humphry Osmond, the psychiatrist who coined the word "psychedelic" for the drugs to which he introduced the writer and essayist Aldous Huxley, died on Feb. 6 at his home in Appleton, Wis. He was 86.

The cause was cardiac arrhythmia, said his daughter Euphemia Blackburn of Appleton, where Dr. Osmond moved to four years ago.

Dr. Osmond entered the history of the counterculture by supplying hallucinogenic drugs to Huxley, who ascribed mystical significance to them in his playfully thoughtful, widely read book "The Doors of Perception," from which the rock group the Doors took its name.

But in his own view and in that of some other scientists, Dr. Osmond was most important for inspiring researchers who saw drugs like L.S.D. and mescaline as potential treatments for psychological ailments. By the mid-1960's, medical journals had published more than 1,000 papers on the subject, and Dr. Osmond's work using L.S.D. to treat alcoholics drew particular interest.

"Osmond was a pioneer," Dr. Charles Grob, a professor of psychiatry at the University of California School of Medicine, said in an interview. "He published some fascinating data."

In one study, in the late 1950's, when Dr. Osmond gave L.S.D. to alcoholics in Alcoholics Anonymous who had failed to quit drinking, about half had not had a drink after a year.

"No one has ever duplicated the success rate of that study," said Dr. John H. Halpern, associate director of substance abuse research at the McLean Hospital Alcohol and Drug Abuse Research Center in Belmont, Mass., and an instructor at Harvard.

Dr. Halpern added that no one really tried. Other studies used different methodology, and the combination of flagrant youthful abuse of hallucinogens; the propagation of a flashy, otherworldly drug culture by Timothy Leary; and reports of health dangers from

hallucinogens (some of which Dr. Halpern said were wrong or overstated) eventually doomed almost all research into psychedelic drugs.

Research on hallucinogens as a treatment for mental ills has re-emerged in recent years, in small projects at places like the University of Arizona, the University of South Carolina, the University of California, Los Angeles, and Harvard. Though such research was always legal, regulatory, financial and other obstacles had largely ended it.

Huxley's reading about Dr. Osmond's research into similarities between schizophrenia and mescaline intoxication led him to volunteer to try the drug. Dr. Osmond agreed, but later wrote that he "did not relish the possibility, however remote, of being the man who drove Aldous Huxley mad."

So in 1953, a day Dr. Osmond described 12 years later as "delicious May morning," he dropped a pinch of silvery white mescaline crystals in a glass of water and handed it to Huxley, the author of "Brave New World," which described a totalitarian society in which people are controlled by drugs.

"Within two and a half hours I could see that it was acting, and after three I could see that all would go well," Dr. Osmond wrote. He said he felt "much relieved."

Dr. Osmond first offered his new term, psychedelic, at a meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences in 1957. He said the word meant "mind manifesting" and called it "clear, euphonious and uncontaminated by other associations."

Huxley had sent Dr. Osmond a rhyme with his own word choice: "To make this trivial world sublime, take half a gram of phanerothyme." (Thymos means soul in Greek.)

Rejecting that, Dr. Osmond replied: "To fathom Hell or soar angelic, just take a pinch of psychedelic."

Lester Grinspoon and James B. Bakalar in their 1979 book "Psychedelic Drugs Reconsidered" pointed out that by the rules for combining Greek roots, the word should have been psychodelic. They also said that even in the late 70's, psychedelic had mostly been replaced by hallucinogenic, a vocabulary shift they said Dr. Osmond himself made.

In addition to his daughter Euphemia, Dr. Osmond is survived by his wife, Jane; a second daughter, Helen Swanson of Surrey, England; a son, Julian, of New Orleans; a sister, Dorothy Gale of Devon, England; and five grandchildren.

Humphry Fortescue Osmond was born on July 1, 1917, in Surrey. He intended to be a banker, but attended Guy's Hospital Medical School of the University of London. In World War II, he was a surgeon-lieutenant in the Navy, where he trained to become a ship's psychiatrist.

At St. George's Hospital in London, he and a colleague, John R. Smythies, developed the hypothesis that schizophrenia was a form of self-intoxication caused by the body's mistakenly producing its own L.S.D.-like compounds.

When their theory was not embraced by the British mental health establishment, the two doctors moved to Canada to continue their research at Saskatchewan Hospital in Weyburn. There, they developed the idea, not widely accepted, that no one should treat schizophrenics who had not personally experienced schizophrenia.

"This it is possible to do quite easily by taking mescaline," they wrote.

Huxley read about this work and volunteered to be studied. The research also directly inspired other scientists, Dr. Halpern said.

"There was a certain point where almost every major psychiatrist wanted to do hallucinogen research," Dr. Halpern said, adding that in the early 1960's, it was recommended that psychiatric residents take a dose to understand psychosis better.

Perhaps the most famous psychedelic researcher was Dr. Oscar Janiger, a Beverly Hills psychiatrist, who gave L.S.D. to Cary Grant, Jack Nicholson and, again, Huxley.

Dr. Halpern said that today's understanding of serotonin, a neurotransmitter important in causing and alleviating depression, grew out of research into the effect of L.S.D. on the brain. L.S.D. and serotonin are chemically similar.

Dr. Osmond's most important work involved alcoholism research, done with Abram Hoffer, a colleague at Weyburn. Originally, they thought L.S.D. would terrify alcoholics by causing symptoms akin to delirium tremens. Instead, they found it opened them to radical personal transformation.

"One conception of psychedelic theory for alcoholics is that L.S.D. can truly accomplish the transcendence that is repeatedly and unsuccessfully sought in drunkenness," "Psychedelic Drugs Reconsidered" suggested in 1979.

Bill Wilson, a co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous, met Dr. Osmond and took L.S.D. himself, strongly agreeing that it could help many alcoholics.

As psychedelic research became increasingly difficult, Dr. Osmond left Canada to become director of the Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry at the New Jersey Psychiatric Institute in Princeton, and then a professor of psychology at the University of Alabama in Birmingham. He mainly studied schizophrenia but was disappointed he could not pursue his research into hallucinogens, Mrs. Blackburn, his daughter, said.

"I'm sure he was very saddened by it," she said. "It could have helped millions of people."

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Humphry Osmond, 86; Coined Term 'Psychedelic'

By Elaine Woo, Times Staff Writer Feb. 22, 2004

The boisterous era that came to be called the Psychedelic '60s would have been unimaginable without the likes of Timothy Leary, Peter Max, the Grateful Dead and ... Dr. Humphry Osmond.

Osmond, who died of cardiac arrhythmia Feb. 6 at age 86 at his daughter's home in Appleton, Wis., was the true father of the turned-on decade: The British-born psychiatrist coined the word "psychedelic" in the early 1950s, after novelist Aldous Huxley asked him for a dose of the hallucinogenic drug mescaline. Despite some fears that history would record him as "the man who drove Aldous Huxley mad," the good doctor obliged, unwittingly setting in motion what would become a massive cultural movement

Huxley did not go mad, but he did experience a high of historic importance. He detailed his mescaline experience in the 1954 book "The Doors of Perception," which became a bible for such leading 1960s seekers as Leary and philosopher Alan Watts. Their advocacy of mind-expanding, chemically altered states made drug-tripping mandatory for many intellectuals and the generation of youths who identified themselves as hippies -- a development that Osmond would deplore as dangerous and irresponsible. Yet the train had left the station, transporting, among others, a young songwriter named Jim Morrison, who, in tribute to Huxley's famous book, named his band the Doors. Osmond's concept of psychedelic went, in a few short years, from his brain to an entire society.

That the moniker for the movement could one day be traced back to an English emigre with sparkling blue eyes and a fondness for Shakespeare was inconceivable in the 1950s, when Osmond was a psychiatrist at Weyburn Hospital in Saskatchewan, Canada. A native of Surrey, England, who earned his medical degree at the University of London in 1942, Osmond was interested in the biochemical roots of mental illness, a focus that had left him outside the psychiatric mainstream in Europe, where Freudian analysis was dominant. He immigrated to Canada, where he found a more hospitable environment for his theories, and later to the United States, where he worked at the University of Alabama and a psychiatric institute in New Jersey.

In 1952 he garnered attention in the medical community with his idea that schizophrenia was caused by the human body's production of a hallucinogenic compound. With his colleague, Dr. John Smythies, he theorized that the compound had properties similar to mescaline and related to adrenaline. "This was a remarkable hypothesis," said Dr. Abram Hoffer, who was director of psychiatric research in Saskatchewan and hired Osmond. Hoffer later became known for his treatment of schizophrenia with megadoses of vitamin B-3 and ascorbic acid, a regimen he said is largely owed to the early work of Osmond and Smythies.

Osmond advocated using mescaline to simulate the experience of schizophrenia in doctors involved in the treatment of those with the disease. Believing that the design of mental institutions was inferior to that of zoos, Osmond gave another hallucinogen, LSD, to architects in the hope that the drug would sensitize them to the spatial needs of psychotics and result in more humane environments.

His interest in the impact of architecture on human behavior stimulated the rise of socio-architecture as a field, said Robert Sommer, a professor emeritus of psychology at UC Davis, who described his former colleague as charismatic and "a Roman candle of ideas: He shot them off right, left and sideways."

Osmond also used LSD to treat hundreds of alcoholics. Among those he administered it to was Bill Wilson, co-founder of Alcoholics Anonymous.

Taking the idea that alcoholics have to "hit bottom" before finding the motivation to stop drinking, Hoffer said he and Osmond thought that LSD, by simulating violent deliriums, would help alcoholics "hit bottom in a safe way" and remember enough of the experience to avoid it under any circumstances. After several tries, however, Osmond found he was having trouble giving patients an awful time. "They were enjoying it," Hoffer recalled. "Humphry was seeing a new phenomenon."

Instead of using LSD as a stick, the researchers began to view it as a carrot -- one that could produce therapeutic, transcendental insights. They treated 2,000 alcoholics with the drug, 40% of whom stopped drinking and joined Alcoholics Anonymous, Hoffer said.

When LSD was banned in the 1960s, the therapy became moot. But what many experienced as the pleasurable effects of a hallucinogenic drug was an important discovery, one that led Osmond to secure his place in cultural history.

In the early 1950s he was contacted by Huxley, the esteemed British novelist known for his 1931 novel "Brave New World," in which totalitarian rulers chemically coerced the world into submission. Despite that cynical view, Huxley believed in the potential of certain drugs to produce beneficial changes in consciousness. He wished to discover whether he might change his own mode of consciousness "to be able to know, from the inside, what the visionary, the medium, even the mystic were talking about."

Having heard of Osmond's work with mescaline, he made a request: Could the doctor, who was then still in Canada, bring him some of the drug the next time he passed through Los Angeles?

The opportunity came in May 1953, when Osmond arrived in town for a psychiatry convention. Years later, he remembered standing at a table in Huxley's Hollywood home, dissolving the silvery, white mescaline crystals into a glass of water and worrying whether the dose -- four-tenths of a gram -- would be enough or too much.

Although it did not work as quickly as he expected, the dose proved to be just enough to launch Huxley on what he later described in his book as a splendid inner journey. He perceived the jackets of books lining his shelves as divinely aglow. He felt his being flow into a typing table and a wicker chair. He beheld the flowers in a vase with new eyes, seeing "what Adam had seen on the morning of his creation -- the miracle, moment by moment, of naked existence." Mundane objects were so transfigured in his heightened state that Huxley "had an inkling of what it must feel like to be mad."

After the effects of the mescaline wore off, he wrote "The Doors of Perception," a title borrowed from a line by poet William Blake. "If the doors of perception were cleansed," Blake wrote, "everything would appear to man as it is, infinite."

Huxley and Osmond became close intellectual mates. "It was really delightful to see these two men speak so fast about every possible subject," Huxley's widow, Laura, told The Times last week. "They were bouncing all over the universe."

Among the many things they discussed was the need for a new name for substances like mescaline, which then were called psychotomimetics for their ability to mimic the qualities of psychosis in users. Osmond sought a name that de-emphasized the pathological effects and highlighted the wondrous. He had tried the substances himself and pronounced his experiences with them among “the most strange, most awesome and ... most beautiful things in a varied and fortunate life.”

In an exchange of letters, Huxley proposed that the drugs be called phanerothymes, which was taken from Greek and Latin words related to spirit or soul. He incorporated the word in a couplet he sent to Osmond: “To make this trivial world sublime/Take half a Gramme of phanerothyme.”

Osmond “thought that was a stupid word,” recalled Alex Randall, a former student of Osmond’s who teaches communication at the University of the Virgin Islands. “He said, ‘That word will never catch on.’ ”

The word Osmond preferred also had Greek roots, but it meant “mind-manifesting.” He replied to Huxley with a couplet of his own: “To fathom hell or soar angelic/Just take a pinch of psychedelic.”

For Osmond, it was just a short trip from there to posterity.

Aldous Huxley's Seven Years in America: A Writer Finds Another Home
By THOMAS BARENSFELD
New York Times (1923-Current file): Jun 27, 1943;
ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The New York Times with Index
pg. BR2

Aldous Huxley's Seven Years in America

A Writer Finds Another Home

By THOMAS BARENSFELD



Aldous Huxley at Work on a New Novel. Paul Dorsey-Pix.

WHEN Aldous Huxley arrived in New York aboard the Normandie in the Spring of 1937 he came only to visit. Now he has taken up residence in America, the years between have developed into one of the most interesting periods of his life.

Accompanying him were his Belgian wife Maria, his 17-year-old son Matthew, and his close friend, the English philosopher, Gerald Heard. Huxley first came into contact with Heard in 1929, while the latter was editing The Realist, a magazine partly founded by Julian Huxley. However, it was not until 1935 that Huxley became vitally interested in Heard's work. Together with Huxley's family, the two men spent the first seven months of their visit driving across the United States, from New York to Los Angeles.

Huxley had seen enough America by now to remark that "geography, and a lack of homogeneity of population, preclude a high degree of centralization, because of the many foreigners in the United States and their adherence to old culture patterns. It will take at least five generations before there is any real homogeneity. The vitality of the nation is amazing. The advertising men, with their stream of propaganda implying that you're eternally disgraced if you haven't the latest refrigerator, have taken care of its modernity. I'm not so sure of its prosperity."

The party traveled at a leisurely pace in Huxley's Ford to Denver, Col. Maria Huxley, who is very fond of driving, was at the wheel much of the time. In Denver they stayed with friends until the late D. H. Lawrence's wife, Frieda, installed a shower in an "extra" house on her ranch seventeen miles outside of Taos. They then moved in there.

With Europe growing increasingly tense and American friends urging both writers to stay, they decided to take up residence in the United States. Huxley remarked at this time: "The thing that strikes me most about this country is it hopefulness. In spite of the depression, in spite of everything, I find an extraordinary hopefulness running through people. It is this quality that distinguishes your continent from Europe, where there is a hopeless depression and fear. It makes for a comfortable atmosphere, and, from a practical point of view, it is sound."

Heard and Huxley moved on to Los Angeles in the Spring of 1938. Soon after his arrival, Huxley began a treatment of "Madame Curie" for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and Greta Garbo. When he was almost finished, he told the story to a producer, only to have the amazed fellow reply, "Jees, who's going to go for a dame who goes for chemistry?" Shortly afterward, the story was shelved.

During the fall and winter of 1938 Huxley's eyesight began to decline. Ever since his Oxford days he had suffered from eye trouble, but during recent years the condition had grown much worse. Then, in the winter of 1938-39, he was put in touch with Mrs. Margaret Darst Corbett of Los Angeles, who introduced to him the Bates technique of eye relaxation and exercise. After several months of steady training, his eyesight began to improve; and now, after four years of practice, Huxley's eyes are returning to a natural state of good vision. Huxley paid his tribute to Mrs. Corbett in an excellent book on the Bates method, which was published last fall under the title "The Art of Seeing."

The technical difficulty of getting ideas across to the public through the novel has preoccupied Huxley ever since he began writing. In regard to his own work, he said: "I think perhaps ideas stick out less violently in my work now than they did in my earlier books. I should say that I have learned the art of embodying the ideas more into the substance of the novel. That is one of the great modern problems, embodying ideas into works of art, expressing them in dramatic or symbolic form." Asked about his earlier books, and his life while he was writing them, he added: "I have a strong aversion from reading things about myself, partly due to the fact that I don't want to think back to my own past writings. When it is impossible to do anything in the way of omission or amelioration, reflection upon them is vain as well as distracting from present occupations—the only ones a writer can profitably be concerned with."

Questioned about the value of using the novel instead of the essay as a vehicle for ideas, Huxley answered, "D. H. Lawrence has an interesting comment on that in his letters. He says it does penetrate better. You have it carried, so to speak, on an emotional wave. You can't get such accuracy, perhaps, but you can get a wider range. In the novel ideas can be expressed over the whole scale, to take a musical analogy. The essay expresses things in terms of the top three notes of an octave."

Another aspect of novel writing that concerns Huxley is the difficulty in portraying the "good man," a man like Mr. Propter in "After Many a Summer Dies the Swan." He remarked, "It does look as though, in a certain sense, it were quite impossible for the artist to render this highest type of humanity, probably for the very good reason that he is not of the highest himself. One trouble, of course, is that the lives of the saints were written mostly by people without any literary talent."

Huxley's Hollywood friends consist of a small circle of writers and motion-picture people. He frequently sees Ronald Coleman, directors Cukor and Mamoulian, Anita Loos and Charlie Chaplin. Occasionally, he gives picnics for such diverse figures as Bertrand Russell and Greta Garbo. At first meetings with some of the picture people were interesting, if not embarrassing. When Huxley first visited Twentieth Century-Fox, the studio guard recognized him immediately and said he regretted he did not have a copy of "Point Counterpoint" handy for an autograph. When Sam Goldwyn was introduced to him, he exclaimed "I'm delighted to meet you, Mr. Huxley. I understand you're practically a genius." In conversation with Walt Disney Huxley praised the philosophy of the Mickey Mouse cartoons and asked how the artist had arrived at those underlying subtleties. Disney said, "We make pictures for entertainment, and then the professors tell us what they mean."

In the fall of 1941 the Huxleys purchased a desert ranch some sixty miles from Los Angeles. They remodeled the six-room ranch house, built a studio and purchased shares in water stock for irrigation. Maria Huxley does all her own work, and her husband, with the help of a hired man, cultivates five acres of vegetables and fruits. This spring Huxley completed a fine interpretation of "Jane Eyre," as the next screen venture for Orson Welles. He is also working hard on a new novel, which will probably be ready for the Winter of 1943-44.

At the time the Huxleys moved to their ranch Gerald Heard moved from his small "hut" in the Hollywood hills to Laguna Beach, to live in the beautiful home of his close friend, the music critic, Christopher Wood. Here he spends his time writing and speaking to small groups. As a hobby he has also published mystery stories under the slightly altered name of H. F. Heard.

Friends of the philosopher who are interested in his school of thought have founded a semi-subsistence group of students, and housed the group in a set of buildings near Laguna, called Trabuco College. The mediatation hall is large enough so that twenty-five persons can live in well-appointed rooms, share a common dining room, and read, listen and meditate in an unusual chapel. Surrounding the buildings are several hundred acres which they hope to farm. The group associated with Trabuco is small; its most active members are the Huxleys, who have been frequent visitors, and Allen Hunter, the minister of the Hollywood Congregational Church.

Huxley has often denied that he and Heard are developing a "new religion." Today he is going through the earlier stages of the mystic. This explains his desire to live quietly—to put into actual practice, as Heard has done, the basic pattern of his beliefs. He has yet to prove to his readers that he can translate this pattern in a novel that will satisfy the artist as well as the thinker. "Grey Eminence" was a successful presentation of certain aspects of mysticism, but it was a biography, not a novel. Perhaps Huxley's new novel will put him on a firmer basis—not as a profound thinker, for he already proved he is that, but as a great novelist who can present the ideas of the thinker in an artistically perfect, or near perfect, form.

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Open Letter
Huxley, Laura;Huxley, Aldous
Los Angeles Times (1923-1995); May 21, 1957; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. B4

one eye and carrying scar tissue on the other, he can do his work without eyestrain or fatigue — thanks to that "Art of Seeing" which he learned from Dr. Bates' gifted and resourceful pupil, Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett.

That oculists should be the only doctors who totally ignore the findings of psychosomatic medicine is still a puzzle to my husband. Nor can he understand why they should so passionately object to the self-evident proposition that training in the proper use of an organ is likely to improve its function.

In this matter, it would seem, orthodox eye doctors are about half a century behind their colleagues in other branches of medicine.

LAURA HUXLEY,
(MRS. ALDOUS HUXLEY)
Hollywood.

Open Letter

I have sent the following letter to Dr. Alvarez:

I am the wife of that "poor fellow who can hardly see," Aldous Huxley. (I quote from your article published in The Times May 12.)

The "poor fellow who can hardly see" is at present on a lecture tour in the East, traveling alone. At home, he writes and reads for seven or eight hours a day without the aid of lenses. Moreover, though blind in

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MANAGER NEVIN DIED YESTERDAY.: Head of the Santa Fe Working Force West of Albuquer
Los Angeles Times (1886-1922); Jan 27, 1902; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: Los Angeles Times
pg. 6

MANAGER NEVIN DIED YESTERDAY.

Head of the Santa Fe Working Force West of Albuquerque—End Came Suddenly.

WILLIAM G. NEVIN is dead. Among railroad men throughout the West and especially those in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, this announcement will come as a shock, for, although it had been known for more than a year that Mr. Nevin's health was gradually but surely declining, the end was not expected so soon, except by the members of his family, who for days had known that there was little hope of his recovery. Death came painlessly. It was due to some affection of the nervous system, a kind of partial paralysis, and yet not paralysis, but something which the most skilled physicians in the land were not able to treat successfully.

The deceased had been a sick man for many months. Last year from February to September he took a six months' vacation, hoping that his overworked nerves would, after rest, assume their normal condition. The change benefited him greatly and had he extended his vacation six months longer he might today have been practically a well man. His position as general manager of the Southern California Railway and other divisions of the Santa Fé system precluded the possibility of his remaining long out of harness, and in the few months which have elapsed since he again took up the reins, all the good effects of his long rest disappeared and he, gradually fell into a worse condition than before.

Despite the fact that he knew the serious nature of his illness he did not give up, and it was only within the past four days that he was unable to attend to at least a portion of the many things which required his attention. A week ago last Tuesday he left his office never to return; but from his home he conducted the affairs of his office with the same skill which made him known and acknowledged to be one of the able and practical railroad managers of the West. In his weakened condition this strain was too great for him, and a few days ago he was compelled to give up all work. He breathed his last at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning in his beautiful home at Seventh street and Garland avenue. His wife, son and daughter were with him.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the family residence and will be private. Only a limited number of Mr. Nevin's most intimate friends will attend. The interment will probably be in Rosedale, although that has not as yet been definitely determined.

The story of Mr. Nevin's achievements is one of a man who by dint of his own exertions and inherent ability made a place for himself in his chosen calling, to which any man might well aspire. He had no influential backing until he had become a prominent figure in the railroad world, and then he needed none, for he had shown what he could do, and how well he did everything. He was first a thorough railroad man, the master of every detail of that great business the ramifications of which are exceeded by few commercial enterprises.

He was a native of Philadelphia, and on December 17 last was 46 years of age. He received his education in the public schools of Boston, and was not a college graduate. He began his railroad experience in 1876 as a clerk in one of the offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, but remained there but a short time. The next three years he passed as clerk on construction of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system through Kansas. He saw the Santa Fé built, and knew every foot of the line. In 1880 he accepted the position of material agent, with headquarters in Sonora, Mex., and held the position two years. Then he became material and purchasing agent of the Mexican Central Railroad, and did much to improve that line. From 1886 to 1891 he was not engaged in railroad business, but in 1891 he became purchasing agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway. The following year he became assistant to the general manager of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé road, one of the branches of the Santa Fé. His next promotion was to the position of assistant to First Vice-President D. B. Robinson of the Santa Fé system, and from 1895 to 1897 he held the responsible position of general purchasing agent of the same system.

In 1897 he became general manager of the Southern California Railway, the Santa Fé Pacific Railway (that portion of the Santa Fé line west of Albuquerque) and of the San Joaquin Valley and San Francisco Railway. He held that position at the time of his death.

Mr. Nevin had amassed a comfortable fortune and was largely interested in Los Angeles realty. He was one of the chief owners of the W. G. Nevin tract near the western boundary of the city, one of the most promising real estate ventures of the year, and he owned other real estate.

He leaves a widow, his son, W. G. Nevin, Jr., and his daughter, Miss Helen. His aged mother resides in Philadelphia.

In social life Mr. Nevin took a prominent part. He was a member of the California Club of this city, of the Pacific Union Club of San Francisco and of a San Diego club. He was also a member and director of the Los Angeles Country Club. He was not a member of any secret organization.

Until his successor has been named the duties of the deceased will be performed by Superintendent A. G. Wells, who during Mr. Nevin's absence last year, acted in his place.



W. G. NEVIN.

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More Than Red Cars

From the Venice Short Line to Rapid Bus #733: A History of Transit Service on Venice Boulevard.

cph on July 13, 2010 — Leave a Comment

In honor of Metro's new Venice Bl. Rapid Bus (#733), I will describe the history of public transportation on Venice Boulevard.

It Began With A Rail Line….

The story starts in 1897 when the Pasadena and Pacific Railway, one of Los Angeles' early streetcar companies, built a line along 16th Street (later renamed Venice Boulevard) from Hill St. in downtown, to Vineyard, a neighborhood just east of Crenshaw Boulevard. At Vineyard, the line branched to Beverly Hills, West Los Angeles and Santa Monica. In 1902, the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad extended this line westward along Venice Blvd. to Ocean Park; about a year later, a connection was made to Santa Monica. Although the line was generally speedy, congestion along the 16th Street portion caused the Los Angeles Pacific to consider building a subway under that street. Real estate developers in Beverly Hills promoted properties in anticipation of the new subway. Unfortunately, the subway idea was abandoned in 1907 due to financial problems.

Pacific Electric acquired the The Venice Short Line (as it came to be called) as part of its "Great Merger" in 1911. The Venice Short Line catered to longer-distance trips; PE ran local trains between downtown Los Angeles and Vineyard to accommodate short-haul travel. In practice, most people found it just as easy to walk to the Los Angeles Railway lines on nearby Pico or Washington Boulevards; LARY fares were generally less as well.

Buses to the Beach

The Venice Short Line was the most direct way to get to the beach from downtown Los Angeles, and it was very popular with beachgoers. It also attracted competition from bus companies as

soon as practical buses were developed. (Before 1917, there was little regulation as to where bus companies could operate).

One short-lived competitor was the Pacific Motor Coach Company. Starting in April 1914, this company ran double-deck buses between Los Angeles and Venice, along nearby Washington Blvd. Their buses, built on truck chassis, were not particularly comfortable. Strong competition by jitneys (motorists who offered rides to people waiting at bus/streetcar stops) also contributed to Pacific Motor Coach going out of business by December.

About ten years later, businessman Ralph Carrasco operated several bus lines in and around Venice (which was an independent city until 1925). His principal route operated along Venice Blvd. between the Venice traffic circle and Motor Ave. in Culver City. This was in direct competition with the Pacific Electric route, but no one with any authority paid any attention until Venice was annexed to the City of Los Angeles in November 1925. Carrasco's line now fell under the jurisdiction of the city's Board of Utilities and Transportation, who asked him to cease operating it. Carrasco sold his other bus routes to Bay Cities Transit, which eventually was acquired by Santa Monica's Big Blue Bus.

There was still demand for additional transportation to Venice, especially if it could offer lower fares than PE did. The City of Culver City began a municipal bus service along Washington Blvd. in March 1928, connecting Venice with the Los Angeles Railway streetcar terminal at Washington and Rimpau. Santa Monica set up a similar service along Pico Bl in April, connecting with the Pico/Rimpau terminal. This time, PE had little power to do anything about its new competition. Unlike privately-owned bus companies, municipal carriers were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission. LA's BPU&T did not object to the municipal bus lines, as long as they did not ask to operate all the way to Downtown LA. A streetcar fare, plus the bus fare to the beach, was substantially cheaper than the PE fare from Downtown to Venice. As the nation entered the Great Depression, these buses further cut into the Venice Short Line's ridership. Both the Culver City and Santa Monica bus systems exist to this day; these two lines (CC #1 on Washington and BBB #7 on Pico, respectively) are their busiest routes.

PE Goes Bus(t)

By 1950, PE, facing increased maintenance costs, decided to replace the Venice Short Line with a bus route. PE combined the Venice Bl. bus line with existing line #75 (which was the LA-Beverly Hills-Santa Monica route, "bussified" in 1940) and operated it as a big, two-way loop: LA-Vineyard-Culver City-Venice-Santa Monica-Beverly Hills-Vineyard-LA.

In 1963, LAMTA broke the route and reassigned the Beverly Hills portion to Line #4, which ran through Downtown and then Santa Monica Blvd. LAMTA extended #75 through Downtown and north into Echo Park. (A bus route #91, which ran from Vineyard via Venice Bl. through Downtown and into Echo Park, had operated since 1950, replaceing the PE's local Venice Bl. trains)

SCRTD, in 1981, implemented a new limited stop route along Venice Bl. It was numbered #313. In the "Great Renumbering" in 1983, #75 became #33, and #313 was renumbered to #333. Thus

began the practice of adding 300 to the local bus route number to designate the corresponding limited stop route.

The #33 and #333 was extended to serve Union Station (in 1993) and Gateway Plaza, behind Union Station (in 1996).

An Odd Owl, Indeed

In December 2008, Metro reconfigured the service so that #33 only ran between 6th/Main (Downtown LA) and Venice. The #333 covered the entire length of the route, from Union Station to Santa Monica. This service pattern was observed even during late night and "owl" service, making the #333 possibly the first limited-stop owl service in the history of transit in Los Angeles. Although it allowed Metro to turn buses around faster, it must have been inconvenient for some riders to walk to a limited stop in the middle of the night. By late June 2010, Metro replaced the #333 with the #733 Rapid Bus, and owl trips on the #33 now include the entire route from Union Station to Santa Monica.

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Comments and corrections welcomed

Posted in Transit History

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The Obscure, Offbeat and Half-Forgotten Transportation History of Southern California

Tuesday, 15 October 2019 - 10:51 HomeAbout More Than Red Cars Local History Research Activity Transit History Trip Reports From the Venice Short Line to Rapid Bus #733: A History of Transit Service on Venice Boulevard. cph on July 13, 2010 — Leave a Comment In honor of Metro's new Venice Bl. Rapid Bus (#733), I will describe the history of public transportation on Venice Boulevard. It Began With A Rail Line…. The story starts in 1897 when the Pasadena and Pacific Railway, one of Los Angeles' early streetcar companies, built a line along 16th Street (later renamed Venice Boulevard) from Hill St. in downtown, to Vineyard, a neighborhood just east of Crenshaw Boulevard. At Vineyard, the line branched to Beverly Hills, West Los Angeles and Santa Monica. In 1902, the Los Angeles Pacific Railroad extended this line westward along Venice Blvd. to Ocean Park; about a year later, a connection was made to Santa Monica. Although the line was generally speedy, congestion along the 16th Street portion caused the Los Angeles Pacific to consider building a subway under that street. Real estate developers in Beverly Hills promoted properties in anticipation of the new subway. Unfortunately, the subway idea was abandoned in 1907 due to financial problems. Pacific Electric acquired the The Venice Short Line (as it came to be called) as part of its "Great Merger" in 1911. The Venice Short Line catered to longer-distance trips; PE ran local trains between downtown Los Angeles and Vineyard to accommodate short-haul travel. In practice, most people found it just as easy to walk to the Los Angeles Railway lines on nearby Pico or Washington Boulevards; LARY fares were generally less as well. Buses to the Beach The Venice Short Line was the most direct way to get to the beach from downtown Los Angeles, and it was very popular with beachgoers. It also attracted competition from bus companies as soon as practical buses were developed. (Before 1917, there was little regulation as to where bus companies could operate). One short-lived competitor was the Pacific Motor Coach Company. Starting in April 1914, this company ran double-deck buses between Los Angeles and Venice, along nearby Washington Blvd. Their buses, built on truck chassis, were not particularly comfortable. Strong competition by jitneys (motorists who offered rides to people waiting at bus/streetcar stops) also contributed to Pacific Motor Coach going out of business by December. About ten years later, businessman Ralph Carrasco operated several bus lines in and around Venice (which was an independent city until 1925). His principal route operated along Venice Blvd. between the Venice traffic circle and Motor Ave. in Culver City. This was in direct competition with the Pacific Electric route, but no one with any authority paid any attention until Venice was annexed to the City of Los Angeles in November 1925. Carrasco's line now fell under the jurisdiction of the city's Board of Utilities and Transportation, who asked him to cease operating it. Carrasco sold his other bus routes to Bay Cities Transit, which eventually was acquired by Santa Monica's Big Blue Bus. There was still demand for additional transportation to Venice, especially if it could offer lower fares than PE did. The City of Culver City began a municipal bus service along Washington Blvd. in March

1928, connecting Venice with the Los Angeles Railway streetcar terminal at Washington and Rimpau. Santa Monica set up a similar service along Pico Bl in April, connecting with the Pico/Rimpau terminal. This time, PE had little power to do anything about its new competition. Unlike privately-owned bus companies, municipal carriers were not subject to the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission. LA's BPU&T did not object to the municipal bus lines, as long as they did not ask to operate all the way to Downtown LA. A streetcar fare, plus the bus fare to the beach, was substantially cheaper than the PE fare from Downtown to Venice. As the nation entered the Great Depression, these buses further cut into the Venice Short Line's ridership. Both the Culver City and Santa Monica bus systems exist to this day; these two lines (CC #1 on Washington and BBB #7 on Pico, respectively) are their busiest routes. PE Goes Bus(t) By 1950, PE, facing increased maintenance costs, decided to replace the Venice Short Line with a bus route. PE combined the Venice Bl. bus line with existing line #75 (which was the LA-Beverly Hills-Santa Monica route, "bussified" in 1940) and operated it as a big, two-way loop: LA-Vineyard-Culver City-Venice-Santa Monica-Beverly Hills-Vineyard-LA. In 1963, LAMTA broke the route and reassigned the Beverly Hills portion to Line #4, which ran through Downtown and then Santa Monica Blvd. LAMTA extended #75 through Downtown and north into Echo Park. (A bus route #91, which ran from Vineyard via Venice Bl. through Downtown and into Echo Park, had operated since 1950, replaceing the PE's local Venice Bl. trains) SCRTD, in 1981, implemented a new limited stop route along Venice Bl. It was numbered #313. In the "Great Renumbering" in 1983, #75 became #33, and #313 was renumbered to #333. Thus began the practice of adding 300 to the local bus route number to designate the corresponding limited stop route. The #33 and #333 was extended to serve Union Station (in 1993) and Gateway Plaza, behind Union Station (in 1996). An Odd Owl, Indeed In December 2008, Metro reconfigured the service so that #33 only ran between 6th/Main (Downtown LA) and Venice. The #333 covered the entire length of the route, from Union Station to Santa Monica. This service pattern was observed even during late night and "owl" service, making the #333 possibly the first limited-stop owl service in the history of transit in Los Angeles. Although it allowed Metro to turn buses around faster, it must have been inconvenient for some riders to walk to a limited stop in the middle of the night. By late June 2010, Metro replaced the #333 with the #733 Rapid Bus, and owl trips on the #33 now include the entire route from Union Station to Santa Monica. References: Lines of Pacific Electric – Western District (Interurbans Press) Duke, Donald. Pacific Electric Railway. Volume 4 – The Western Division Bail, Eli. From Railway to Freeway, p. 19, 69-71 Electric Railway Journal, Feb 13, 1915, p. 324 Los Agneles. Bureau of Public Utilities and Transportation. 50th Annual Report, 1958-59, p. 84 Wolinsky, Julian. "Buses to the 'Heart of Screenland'." Bus World, v. 10, no 3, p. 8-15 Ayer, Bob. History of Santa Monica's Big Blue Bus Southern California Association of Governments. Transit Development Program. (contains histories of bus routes up to 1971) Jones, Lionel. Los Angeles Bus Line History Book (updated route histories as of 2004) Bus schedules, maps, agency agendas, etc. as appropriate Comments and corrections welcomed Posted in Transit History Leave a Reply Write your thoughts Name (required) Email (required) Website « Southern California's "Secret" Libraries – The Southern Regional Library Facility (SRLF) at UCLA Picture essay: Expo Line construction » Recent CommentsKenneth Dixon on French Dips, Diesel Smoke, and Student LoansDavid Johnson on History of street names in Los AngelesBrent Rosenkranz on French Dips, Diesel Smoke, and Student LoansDaniel Ortega on From Los Angeles to the Inland Empire: A History of RTD Line #496Mark on Metro's Last SGV Holdouts go Blue and White – Foothill Transit Takes Lines #190 and #194The Book! Hidden History of Los Angeles

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Pacific Electric

Venice Short Line

Introduction:
VENICE SHORT LINE

ROUTE: From Hill Street Station via Hill Street, 16th Street(Venice Boulevard.) and private way to Vineyard(5.48 Miles); thence on private way to Culver Junction.(9.19 miles), Palms(9.99 miles), Venice City Hall(13.76), Windward Avenue(Venice) (14.75 miles), Pier Avenue Ocean Park(15.60miles), to Santa Monica Boulevard. & Broadway, Santa Monica(16.96 miles). From Vineyard to Santa Monica the only stretches of street running were on Pacific Avenue, Venice, from Venice Boulevard. to Windward Avenue, and on Ocean Avenue, Santa Monica, from Pico Boulevard. to the terminus at Broadway. The VSL was double tracked throughout, plus two very short passing sidings in Los Angeles on Venice Boulevard. at Berendo Street and at Second Avenue

HISTORY: That portion of this line from Hill & 4th Street to Vineyard was constructed in 1897 by Pasadena & Pacific Railway Company, a predecessor of Los Angeles Pacific. It was then known as the W. 16th Street Division and extended through from Vineyard to Beverly Hills. In 1902 LAP built the Palms Division from Vineyard to Ocean Park; this line was practically level, had few curves and traversed a much more direct route to the west beaches than did the line through Beverly Hills. In 1903, a connection was built between Venice City Hall and the Lagoon Line and the development of Venice a year later found LAP ready with fast, direct car service to the new resort. In 1908, this line was standard gauged and LAP's biggest interurban cars commenced operating over it in trains which sometimes reached five cars in length. This line immediately became the heaviest travelled beach line out of Los Angeles and retained that distinction for many years. In 1911, PE took over this line.

Under the Pacific Electric flag, the Venice Short Line continued to be a spectacular performer in hauling crowds to the shore. However, dense traffic encountered in Los Angeles and the rise of competing bus lines gradually caused patronage to drop. The oft proposed Vineyard Subway would probably save this line; without it, the eventual conversion to busses was inevitable. The VSL was the "big" line of the Western District. It was the shortest, most direct rail route to the western beaches and traffic hauled on good beach days reached the highest points recorded on the entire PE system. Had the Vineyard Subway been built, and had this line been four-tracked (as was intended), the Venice Short Line undoubtedly would have become the trunk line of a comprehensive rapid transit system for western Los Angeles. Final abandonment of rail service occurred on September 1, 1950 when busses were substituted; rails were removed with the exception of a short piece of the inbound main adjacent to the Culver City Station.

OPERATION: As of July, 1911, it took 50 minutes westbound and 52 minutes in the opposite direction with trains running on 20 minute headway in base periods, 15 minute headway in the evening rush hours. and 30 minute frequency at night. In early 1913, "Flyers" made it in 45 minutes, locals in 50 minutes. All VSL trains ran limited east of Vineyard, local service there being provided by the W. 16th Street Line. On August 10, 1916, VSL trains looped in Santa Monica via Santa Monica Boulevard., 3rd Street, Broadway to Ocean. On December 1, 1926 , this loop was discontinued, and trains were through-routed with those of the Santa Monica via Beverly Hills Line; about two months later this through-routing was terminated, with VSL trains again terminating at Ocean & Broadway. As of January 30, 1939, VSL trains required 59 minutes for the outbound trip, 60 minutes inbound.

On February 9, 1941, the VSL was through-routed with the Hollywood Boulevard. Line except for rush hour, night and Sunday service; 20 brand new PCC cars were assigned to the line and running time was lengthened to 62

minutes outbound, 67 inbound. All midday cars did the local work east of Vineyard. On April 18, 1943, the VSL-Hollywood Boulevard. through-routed ended; headway became 20 minutes during base, night and Sunday periods, plus a 75 minute service all night long. Running time became 64 minutes out, 65 in.

Postwar dropping off of passengers was reflected in service cuts. On March 21, 1947, weekday evening service after 10:00 PM was put on a thirty minute headway. Owl service was discontinued on March 12, 1948, and on the same date Sunday service also went on a half hour headway after 10:00 PM. Evening rush hour headway was very frequent, down to 7 minutes in some instances. Base service was on a 20 minute headway basis, with the same headway being scheduled for Sunday daylight hours.

Downtown traffic(between Hill Street Station and Vineyard) was a severe headache; this segment of the line represented but 4% of the route mileage, yet as of 1939, it took 24% of the average running time; in later years this became even greater.

The VSL as of 1939, required 23 cars of the 950 and 800 Classes. A maximum of 23 cars were required and a minimum of seven. These cars seated 56 and were not fast; the 800s could get up to about 48 mph, the 950s but 41.

The VSL was protected from Vineyard to Venice by automatic block signals, installed as a result of the disastrous Vineyard wreck of 1913.

VSL and other interurban trains using W. 16th Street were given some relief from interference by local cars through two sidings; outbound, a siding was located at Berendo Street, inbound one was at Third Avenue Local cars were required to enter sidings when interurban trains were observed overtaking.

Two railroad crossings were encountered; at Culver Junction.(Santa Monica Air Line); and at Washington Boulevard. (Inglewood Line); both were protected by automatic block signals.

There were six junction switches: at Hill Street Station, at Sixth Street, at Vineyard, at Culver Junction., at Culver City Station, and at Venice City Hall.

EQUIPMENT: From 1911 to 1924, this line was served by 800 and 550 Class equipment. In 1924 the 950s returned, taking over most assignments with 800s on the remainder. In 1941, PCC (5000 Class) cars were introduced, aided by modernized 600 Class cars with some 950 Class cars still needed. The PCCs left the VSL in a short time, being unable to cope with the line's rough track; the 950s returned in force, aided by 600s. In 1946, six 1000 Class cars were added; the total at that time was 20 cars of the 950 class, 9 of the 600 type and six of the 1000s.

TRACK: From Vineyard east, see Hill & West 16th Street Line. From Vineyard to the Venice City Hall, 70-lb. T-rail on redwood ties and rock ballast; from Venice City Hall to the Trolleyway(Pacific Avenue), 60-lb. T-rail on redwood ties and rock ballast; from Venice Boulevard. to Windward Avenue, 128-lb. girder rail on treated ties and rock ballast, with asphalt pavement; from Windward to Pico Boulevard.(private way) 75-lb. T-rail, redwood ties, rock ballast; from Pico Boulevard. to Broadway Station, 128-lb. girder rail on treated ties, with rock ballast and asphalt pavement.

ELECTRICAL FACILITIES: The VSL received its power from these substations: Burlington(No. 36), Vineyard(No. 37), Culver City(39), and Ocean Park(40).

CAR STORAGE: VSL cars were stored overnight at Hill Street Station(17 cars), Vineyard(34 cars), and Ocean Park (65). All these facilities were used jointly with certain other lines.

FREIGHT: The VSL hauled a negligible amount of freight. In 1935-36-37 the average freight revenue per mile of line was but three dollars between Culver City and Venice, but between Culver and Vineyard it rose to $1,817. A plant at Hauser Boulevard. accounted for 36 car loads per year, and diesel fuel to the Los Angeles Motor

Coach(became LATL) Vineyard Division and lumber to yards at Vineyard made up a total of 208 cars annually. Freight reached VSL points via the Santa Monica Air Line through Culver Junction.

Box motor and Railway Post Office service operated daily except Sunday.

PASSENGERS	(Fare & Transfer)		
Year	Passengers	Miles	Revenue
1913	4,777,000	1,745,845	$798,454
1916	4,116,458	1,609,056	$642,633
1918	4,213,664	1,662,553	$646,804
1920	5,521,386	1,951,246	$1,289,652
1922	4,556,603	1,810,160	$1,113,835
1924	4,192,212	1,621,541	$1,012,962
1926	3,771,114	1,507,047	$856,481
1928	2,545,859	1,097,183	$451,411
1930	2,326,895	1,007,642	$406,960
1932	1,548,626	824,034	$246,977
1934	1,234,038	695,618	$175,754
1936	2,005,767	980,607	$254,198
1945	6,388,894	1,530,277	$791,983
1947	5,408,636	727,625	-
1948	4,911,239	763,940	-

THE SPECTACULAR V.S.L.: Carrying people to the seashore wa the VSL's most spectacular function. Here, from a notebook kept and leaned by Mr. Harry O. Marler, former Passenger Traffic Manager of PE, are some impressive figures.

Sunday Travel: Sundays were usually good days for the VSL; only an "unusual" day prevented large crowds from going to the beach. Here are the best Sundays down the years:

1914:	June 28:	15,172 Passengers
1915:	July 4:	16,450 Passengers
1916:	May 7:	14,089 Passengers
1917:	June 17:	18,351 Passengers
1918:	June 9:	15,632 Passengers
1919:	April 20:	14,919 Passengers
1920:	July 4:	20,504 Passengers
1921:	August: 21:	16,274 Passengers

July 4th Travel: Invariably the biggest day of the year was July 4th; here are some startling totals:

1914:	29,508
1915:	16,766
1916:	26,800
1917:	27,049
1918:	26,505
1919:	25,005

1920:	27,824
1923:	30,182

These figures mean, of course, that the VSL's regularly assigned cars had to be augmented; the additional cars came form the Northern District. Usually a dozen or so three-car trains were sent over from the North with North crews, reversing the well known New Year's Day migration of West cars and crews to the Northern District. One of the North's veterans told your editor an interesting story regarding this July 4th influx of Northern District men to the VSL:

"We had a three-car train of 950's as I recall it; anyway, we got to Broadway Station in Santa Monica OK and then started to go around the loop for the return trip. We had always turned our train this way in former years so thought it would be alright to do so now. However, when we got around the corner onto Third Street, there was a Birney sitting there with no operator anywhere in sight. We ran bells and whistled and soon we saw the operator run out of a cafe. He was amazed to see our big train, and told us in no uncertain terms that we were crazy to be there---that the loop no longer was used by interurban trains and he wasn't going to get out of our way at all! Reason got the better of valor finally, for we told him that if he ever came over to our District on New Year's Day and got into a pickle, we'd do everything possible to put him right. Pretty soon he thawed out, got into his car and pulled out of our way. It was the last time we went around that loop!"

Special Events: Other crowd-getters on VSL were the Santa Monica auto races, bathing beauty parades, New Year's Eve, Halloween, and excursion days.

Auto races in Santa Monica were very big in the Teens; such famous racers as Barney Oldfield and Teddy Telzlaff tooled their big racers through Santa Monica streets to the accompaniment of rabid cheers from the thongs, lining the curbs. On August 9, 1913, the VSL and Sawtelle Lines hauled a total of 11,358 people to view the races. On February 26, 1914, the same two lines took 11,609 fares and two days later got 10,915 more. On March 15, 1919, the total rose to 12,891.

The bathing beauties were no slouches in getting the city slickers down to the shore. Witness these figures for Venice's annual Bathing Suit Parade:

May 7, 1916:	14,089
June 10, 1917:	14,282
June 9, 1918:	15,652
May 18, 1919:	11,594
May 6, 1920:	20,587
August 22, 1921:	16,274

New Year's Eve was a wild night at Venice, of course. Between 6:05 PM and 11:30 PM passengers from Los Angeles totalled:

1914:	3,102
1915:	3,459
1916:	2,978
1917:	3,318
1920:	4,372

Halloween, also 6:05 PM to 11:30 PM from Los Angeles:

1916:	2,549
1917:	2,889
1920:	4,663

Wednesdays were Excursion Days for years, with a 25 cent round trip fare attracting heavy patronage. These figures show 25 cent Day travel up to and including the 5:00 PM train.

June 4, 1914:	3,287
July 23, 1914:	9,560
September 17, 1914:	4,472
June 10, 1915:	3,365
August 19, 1915:	12,387
September 16, 1915	4,986
June 22, 1916:	6,864
August 3, 1916:	11,214
September 31, 1916:	10,899
June 28, 1917:	6,938
July 19, 1917:	11,876
September 13, 1917:	4,068

The above figures give first and last days of the excursion season plus the heaviest travelled day. These 25 cent Days were omitted in 1918, a war casualty, but were resumed in 1919 and continued through the Twenties. Excursion tickets were sold at Hill Street Station, 16th & Burlington, 16th & Vermont, 16th & Arlington, and 6th & Main Station.

No other Southland beach rivalled Venice as an attraction, and likewise no other Pacific Electric line carried such heavy crowd loads to the beaches.

ABANDONMENT: By 1948, years of deferred maintenance caught up with the VSL. It was then estimated that in order to continue any type of rail service, an immediate expenditure of $615,960 would be required to put track in acceptable condition. If PCC cars were to be placed in operation on the VSL, a further expenditure over a five year period of $694,110 would be necessary, due to this type of car's being unable to operate to best advantage over any but a rigid, well maintained roadbed. Further, to equip this line with PCC cars, a total of 39 units would have been necessary; at $40,000 per car, the total expenditure for new equipment would have been about $1,560,000. Thus, a total of about $2,870,000 wold have been required plus $10,000 more for crossing signal coordination and an undetermined amount to rehabilitate the well run down Ocean Park Carhouse.

Arrayed against this total was the total expenditure required to convert the VSL to motor coach operation: $325,000 for garage and parking facilities and approximately 50 motor coaches($22,500 each): $1,125,000.

The above figures are from a report submitted to PE President O.A. Smith by consulting Engineer Arthur C. Jenkins, dated November 30, 1948. This report subsequently served as the basis for PE's successful abandonment plea.

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PE 748: Last Days of the Venice Short Line

By Ralph Cantos

This photo of Pacific Electric no. 748 and train was taken in the last days of the world-famous Venice Short Line. The scene is at the foot of Venice Blvd. at Pacific Avenue in Venice. Behind the 748 is a new GM 2700-class Diesel bus, most likely on a training run. And like a scene out of the jungle, the GM Diesel bus is stalking the hapless 748 and train hoping to pounce on the train for the kill.

The September 17, 1950, abandonment of the VSL WAS THE BEGINNING OF THE END for the Pacific Electric Railway as a large-scale commuter rail system. The VSL had great potential for upgrade to a fast and efficient light rail route. But the thinking of the day was to eliminate all

forms of suburban and city rail transit in Southern California in favor of "more efficient" freeways.

And so, the VSL passed into history. The wide right-of-way down the center of Venice Blvd. would lay abandoned and weed-grown for more than a decade after abandonment. Finally, in 1963, the "improvement" of Venice Blvd. began. The right-of-way was removed and ONE auto traffic lane was added in each direction. The massive La Cienega / Venice Blvd. bridge was demolished and at the same time, and the long Pico / San Vicente viaduct went with it.

From the September 1950 abandonment of the VSL, to the last run on the Watts Line on November 2, 1959, the entire PE rail system was wiped out except for the Long Beach Line. Finally on April 9, 1961, the massive job of destroying a fantastic commuter rail system was complete. Modern freeways now moved the masses with far more speed then any of PE's trains.

Then in the 1980s, as auto traffic had reached intolerable conditions, transit experts came up with a brilliant idea. Why not built a light rail line between Long Beach and Downtown LA? I am sure some of these experts wondered why no one had come up with that idea before. As a result, the METRO RAIL BLUE LINE was born. And so now, decades after the PE was destroyed in the name of progress, the LACMTA is faced with rebuilding "HUMPTY-PE-DUMPTY" once again.

If I had not seen this transit fiasco with my own eyes, I would never believe that something this stupid could have ever taken place….

Ralph Cantos Collection

RECENT POSTS

- 

PACIFIC ELECTRIC 746 AT SAN VICENTE BLVD. AND GENESEE STREET

- 

LAMTA 3146 AT THE PONET SQUARE HOTEL, MARCH 1963

- 

LARY L LINE AT 11TH ST. / HOOVER ST. & OLYMPIC BLVD.: A SCENE TOTALLY UNRECOGNIZABLE TODAY

- 

VIDEO: “TRAFFIC WITH THE DEVIL” (1946)

SHOWING 2 COMMENTS

- **Al Donnelly**January 5, 2018

  Reply

  The photographer’s timing on this was about as close to perfect as you can get! No second chances and film wasn’t something to waste.

- **George Hays**January 5, 2018

  Reply

  I am constantly amazed at the pristine quality of Los Angeles – at least up to the 1950’s. Sure there is lots of small trash in the foreground but no abandoned shopping cats; no fences on the right of way; no graffiti; minimal advertising. Traffic wasn’t bad enough to warrant endless directional signs and lights and crossing gates. Everything reminded me more of a gigantic theme park with fun rides (like trolley cars). The fareboxes only accepted small pocket change and believe it or not the operator – motorman – conductor would gladly make change!

LEAVE A COMMENT

All Applications Must be Filled Out by Applicant

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS and other data must also be filed.

Bldg. Form 2

2

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
BUILDING DIVISION

Application for the Erection of Frame Buildings

CLASS "D"

To the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles:

Application is hereby made to the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, through the office of the Superintendent of Building, for a building permit in accordance with the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This application is made subject to the following conditions, which are hereby agreed to by the undersigned applicant and which shall be deemed conditions entering into the exercise of the permit:

First: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to erect any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, upon any street, alley, or other public place or portion thereof.

Second: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to use any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, for any purpose that is, or may hereafter be prohibited by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

Third: That the granting of the permit does not affect or prejudice any claim of title to, or right of possession in, the property described in such permit.

TAKE TO Room No. 248 (2ND FLOOR)

CITY CLERK PLEASE VERIFY

TAKE TO ROOM No. 5 (MAIN ST.) FLOOR)

ENGINEER PLEASE VERIFY

Lot No. 9 Block 3
(Description of Property)
W. H. Nevins Tract

District No. 50 M. B. Page ..... F. B. Page .....

No. 1554 - 54 Andrews Pl
(Location of Job)
N/E Cor Venice Blvd

O. K. City Clerk By ..... Deputy

O. K. City Engineer By ..... Deputy

(USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL)

1. Purpose of Building Garage & storage No. of Rooms ## 4 No. of Families 1
2. Owner's name Thomas Hogan Phone Rochester 3210
3. Owner's address 1548 So Andrews PL STATE LICENSE NO.
4. Architect's name Not to be filled in unless with name of Certificated Architect or Licensed Engineer under State Act Phone
5. Contractor's name STATE LICENSE NO. Phone
6. Contractor's address
7. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK {Including all Material, Labor, Finishing, Equipment and Appliances in Completed Building.} $ 500 00
8. Is there any existing building or permit for a building on lot? no How used?
9. Size of proposed building 20'0" x 27'0" Height to highest point 13'0" ft. Size of Lot 75 ft x 178 ft
10. Number of stories in height One Character of ground Adobe
11. Material of foundation Cement Size of footings Size of wall Depth below ground
12. Material of chimneys none Number of Inlets to flue none Interior size of flues none
13. Material of exterior walls plaster
14. Give sizes of following materials: REDWOOD MUDSILLS 2 x 6 Girders Steel
EXTERIOR studs 2 x 4 INTERIOR BEARING studs 2 x 4 Interior Non-Bearing Studs
x Ceiling joists x Roof Rafters 2 x 6 FIRST FLOOR JOISTS x
Second floor joists none Specify material of roof Composition
15. Will all provisions of State Housing Act be Complied with? Yes
16. Will all lathing and plastering Comply with Ordinance? Yes
17. What Zone is property in?

I have carefully examined and read the above application and know the same is true and correct, and that all provisions of the Ordinances and Laws governing Building Construction will be complied with, whether herein specified or not.

OVER

(Sign Here) Thomas Hogan
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

PERMIT No.	Plans and Specifications checked and found to conform to Ordinances, State Laws, etc.	Application checked and found O. K.	Stamp here when permit is issued.
14471	Plan Examiner.	7/20/31 Z.I. 54 A.F. Leyson 1178 Clerk	RECEIVED JUL 21 1931 TOWN

M. Emson (B) $1 50

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

APPLICATION	O.K. O.K.
CONSTRUCTION	O.K. O.K.
ZONING	O.K. O.K.
SET-BACK LINE	O.K. O.K.
ORD. 33761 (N. S.)	O.K. O.K.
FIRE DISTRICT	O.K. O.K.

REMARKS

All points of contact between garage and other parts of building to be fireproofed on garage side.

Richard Logan
Owner or Authorized Agent

Bldg. Form 60

SET-BACK AGREEMENT

I hereby agree that the building and every portion thereof referred to in this application will be set back from the street property line not less than 2 1/2 feet, except that the following projections may extend into such set-back space, as follows:

Cornices, canopies and eaves ..... 2 ft. 6 in.

Landing or terrace, without roof, extending to first floor level only ..... 6 ft.

Open railing, not over 33 in. high, around such landing or terrace ~~but not around any stair-way leading thereto~~ ..... 6 ft.

Fire escapes ..... 4 ft. 6 in.

Open work ornamental lawn fence or hedge not over 42 inches in height ..... Any distance

I hereby agree to the above conditions and accept the permit to do the work mentioned in this application in accordance therewith.

(Signed) Richard Logan
Owner or Authorized Agent.

Bldg. Form 2

2

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
BUILDING DIVISION

Application for the Erection of a Building
OF
CLASS "D"

To the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles:

Application is hereby made to the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, through the office of the Superintendent of Building, for a building permit in accordance with the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This application is made subject to the following conditions, which are hereby agreed to by the undersigned applicant and which shall be deemed conditions entering into the exercise of the permit:

First: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to erect any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, upon any street, alley or other public place or portion thereof.

Second: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to use any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, for any purpose that is, or may hereafter be prohibited by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

Third: That the granting of the permit does not affect or prejudice any claim of title to, or right of possession in, the property described in such permit.

Lot No. 9 Block 3

Tract W. G. Nevin Tract

Location of Building 1554 - 6 - 8 - 60 N. Mt Curve Ave. (House Number and Street)

Between what cross streets Rose & Vernon

Approved by City Engineer

Deputy.

USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL

1. Purpose of building Apartment Building (Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel, or any other purpose) Families 4 Rooms 17
2. Owner (Print Name) Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett Phone WO 62131
3. Owner's address 8806 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills
4. Certificated Architect Earl D. Stonerod State License No. B-1438 Phone WO 62131
5. Licensed Engineer State License No. Phone
6. Contractor Metropolitan Builders State License No. 24890 Phone WO 62131
7. Contractor's address 8806 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills
8. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK (Including all labor and material and all permanent lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumbing, fire sprinkler, electrical wiring and/or elevator equipment therein or thereon.) $ F & D 13500 14
9. State how many buildings NOW on lot and give use of each. One building. Residence (Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel, or any other purpose)
10. Size of new building 68'4" x 57'10" No. Stories 2 Height to highest point 23' Size lot 74' x 178'
11. Type of soil Loam Foundation (Material) Concrete Depth in ground 12"
12. Width of footing 16" Width of foundation wall 8" Size of redwood sill 2 x 6
13. Material exterior wall Stucco Size of studs: (Exterior) 2 x 4 (Interior bearing) 2 x 4
14. Joist: First floor 2 x 8 Second floor 2 x 12 Rafters 2 x 4 Material of roof Composition
15. Chimney (Material) None Size Flue x No. inlets each flue Depth footing in ground

I have carefully examined and read the above completed Application and know the same is true and correct, and hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued all the provisions of the Building Ordinance and State Laws will be complied with whether herein specified or not; I also certify that plans and specifications filed will conform to all the Building Ordinances and State Laws.

Sign here Metropolitan Builders
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

By

Plans, Specifications and other data must be filed if required.

PERMIT NO. 1942

PLANS 5 1/2

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY 2267

Plans and Specifications checked

Corrections verified

Plans, Specifications and Application rechecked and approved

For Plans See | Filed with

Zone R 4 | Fire District No. 1

Bldg. Line Ft. | Street Widening Ft.

Application checked and approved 5/18/36 Clerk

SPRINKLER Required Valuation Included Yes—No

Fee. 43.50

Stamp here when Permit is issued

MAY 19 1936

Inspector

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Application	Fire District.....	Bldg. Line	Forced Draft Ventil. .....
Construction.....	Zoning	Street Widening	

(1)
REINFORCED CONCRETE

Barrels of Cement.....

Tons of Reinforcing Steel.....

(2)
The building referred to in this Application will be more than 100 feet from

.....Street

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(3) This building will be not less than 10 feet from any other building used for residential purposes on this lot.

Sign here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(4)
There will be an unobstructed passageway at least ten (10) feet wide, extending from any dwelling on lot to a Public Street or Public Alley at least 10 feet in width.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

REMARKS: .....

[redacted] CHECK
[redacted] RECEIPT NO 7163
[redacted] VALUATION $ 13500.00
[redacted] FEE PAID $ 25.00

Certificate 5605

This building permissable as non-conforming but not conforms to yard Ord. requirements

Department of City Planning

J. M. Ramos

Bldg. Form 2

2

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
BUILDING DIVISION

Application for the Erection of a Building
OF
CLASS "D"

To the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles:

Application is hereby made to the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, through the office of the Superintendent of Building, for a building permit in accordance with the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This application is made subject to the following conditions, which are hereby agreed to by the undersigned applicant and which shall be deemed conditions entering into the exercise of the permit:

First: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to erect any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, upon any street, alley, or other public place or portion thereof.

Second: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to use any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, for any purpose that is, or may hereafter be prohibited by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

Third: That the granting of the permit does not affect or prejudice any claim of title to, or right of possession in, the property described in such permit.

Lot No. 9 Block 3

Tract W.G. Nevin Tract

Location of Building 1559-61 W. 41st Pl. (House Number, and Street)

Between what cross streets

Approved by City Engineer

Deputy.

USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL

1. Purpose of building PW Garage 6 car Families Rooms
   (Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel or any other purpose)
2. Owner (Print Name) Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett Phone WO 62131
3. Owner's address 8806 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills
4. Certificated Architect Earl D. Stonerod State License No. B-1438 Phone WO 62131
5. Licensed Engineer State License No. Phone
6. Contractor Metropolitan Builders State License No. 24890 Phone WO 62131
7. Contractor's address 8806 Wilshire Blvd. Beverly Hills
8. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK {Including all labor and material and all permanent lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumbing, fire sprinkler, electrical wiring and/or elevator equipment therein or thereon.} $ 500 00
9. State how many buildings NOW on lot and give use of each. One building - a residence
   (Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel, or any other purpose)
10. Size of new building 43 x 18 No. Stories 1 Height to highest point 11' Size lot 74' x 148'
11. Type of soil Loam Foundation (Material) 2x6 RW Depth in ground on slab
12. Width of footing Conc. slab Width of foundation Wall Size of Redwood Sill 2x6
13. Material Exterior Wall Stucco Size of studs: (Exterior) 2 x 4 (Interior Bearing) none x
14. Joists: First Floor slab Second floor x Rafters 2x6 Material of Roof Composition
15. Chimney (Material) Size Flue x No. Inlets each flue Depth footing in ground

I have carefully examined and read the above completed Application and know the same is true and correct, and hereby certify and agree that if a permit is issued all the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State Laws will be complied with, whether herein specified or not; I also certify that plans and specifications filed will conform to all the Building Ordinances and State Laws.

Sign here Metropolitan Builders By
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

Plans Specifications and other data must be filed if required.

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

PERMIT NO. 11943

PLANS

Plans and Specifications checked

Corrections verified

Plans, Specifications and Application rechecked and approved.

For Plans See Filed with

Zone R-4 Fire District No. W

Bldg. Line W0 Ft. Street Widening W0 Ft.

Application checked and approved 5/19/36 Clerk

SPRINKLER

Required Valuation Included Yes No Approved

Fee $3.00

Stamp here when Permit is issued

MAY 19 1936

Inspector

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Application.....	Fire District.....	Bldg. Line.....	Forced Draft Ventil.....
Construction.....	Zoning.....	Street widening.....	

(1)

REINFORCED CONCRETE

Barrels of Cement.....

Tons of Reinforcing Steel.....

(2)

The building referred to in this Application will be more than 100 feet from

.....Street

Sign here .....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(3) This building will be not less than 10 feet from any other building used for residential purposes on this lot.

Sign here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(4)

There will be an unobstructed passageway at least 10 feet wide, extending from any dwelling on lot to a Public Street or Public Alley at least 10 feet in width.

Sign here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

REMARKS:.....

Bldg. Form 8

3

USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
BUILDING DIVISION

Application to Alter, Repair, Move or Demolish

To the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles:

Application is hereby made to the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, through the office of the Superintendent of Building, for a building permit in accordance with the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This application is made subject to the following conditions, which are hereby agreed to by the undersigned applicant and which shall be deemed conditions entering into the exercise of the permit:

First: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to erect any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, upon any street, alley or other public place or portion thereof.

Second: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to use any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, for any purpose that is, or may hereafter be prohibited by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

Third: That the granting of the permit does not affect or prejudice any claim of title to, or right of possession in, the property described in such permit.

REMOVED FROM	REMOVED TO
Lot.....	Lot.....
.....	.....
Tract.....	Tract.....

Present location of building } x 1554-1560 So. St. Andrews
(House Number and Street)

New location of building } .....
(House Number and Street)

Between what cross streets } .....

Approved by City Engineer.

.....
Deputy.

1. Purpose of PRESENT building x APARTMENT Families 5 Rooms 9
(Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel, or any other purpose)
2. Use of building AFTER alteration or moving APARTMENT Families 5 Rooms 7
3. Owner (Print Name) x Mrs. Margaret D. Corbett Phone.....
4. Owner's Address 8806 Wilshire Blvd.
5. Certificated Architect ..... State License No..... Phone.....
6. Licensed Engineer ..... State License No..... Phone.....
7. Contractor Metropolitan Builders State License No..... Phone.....
8. Contractor's Address 8806 Wilshire Blvd.
9. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK (Including all labor and material and all permanent lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumbing, fire sprinkler, electrical wiring and/or elevator equipment therein or thereon.) $ 750
10. State how many buildings NOW on lot and give use of each. .....
(Residence, Hotel, Apartment House, or any other purpose)
11. Size of existing building.....x.....Number of stories high.....Height to highest point.....
12. Class of building D Material of existing walls 2 Exterior framework.....
(Wood or Steel)

Describe briefly and fully all proposed construction and work:

change roof construction from truss to beam and girder one floor system

Fill in Application on other Side and Sign Statement (OVER)

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

PERMIT NO. 15128

PLANS Rec'd.....

Plans and Specifications checked

Zone | Fire District No.

Corrections Verified

Bldg. Line Ft. | Street Widening Ft.

Plans, Specifications and Applications rechecked and approved

Application checked and approved

Clerk

For Plans See 1942-45 | Filed with

SPRINKLER Required Installed
Valuation Included Yes—No

Fee 2.50

Stamp here when Permit is issued

JUN 19 1946

Inspector

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and other data must be filed if required.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Size of Addition.....x.....Size of Lot.....x.....Number of Stories when complete.....

Material of Foundation.....Width of Footing.....Depth of footing below ground.....

Width Foundation Wall.....Size of Redwood Sill.....x.....Material Exterior Walls.....

Size of Exterior Studs.....x.....Size of Interior Bearing Studs.....x.....

Joists: First Floor.....x.....Second Floor.....x.....Rafters.....x.....Roofing Material.....

I have carefully examined and read both sides of this completed Application and know the same is true and correct and hereby certify and agree, if a Permit is issued, that all the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State Laws will be complied with whether herein specified or not; also certify that plans and specifications, if required to be filed, will conform to all of the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State laws.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

By.....

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Application	Fire District.....	Bldg. Line	Termite Inspection.....
Construction.....	Zoning	Street Widening	Forced Draft Ventil.....

(1)
REINFORCED CONCRETE

Barrels of Cement.....

Tons of Reinforcing Steel.....

(2)
The building (and, or, addition) referred to in this Application is, or will be when moved, more than 100 feet from

.....Street

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(3)
No required windows will be obstructed.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(4)
There will be an unobstructed passageway at least ten (10) feet wide, extending from any dwelling on lot to a Public Street or Public Alley at least 10 feet in width.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

REMARKS: .....

Bldg. Form 3

USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL

3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
BUILDING DIVISION

Application to Alter, Repair, Move or Demolish

To the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles:

Application is hereby made to the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, through the office of the Superintendent of Building, for a building permit in accordance with the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This application is made subject to the following conditions, which are hereby agreed to by the undersigned applicant and which shall be deemed conditions entering into the exercise of the permit:

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Second: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to use any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, for any purpose that is, or may hereafter be prohibited by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

Third: That the granting of the permit does not affect or prejudice any claim of title to, or right of possession in, the property described in such permit.

REMOVED FROM	REMOVED TO
Lot 9 Block 3	Lot
Tract W. G. Mead Tract	Tract

Present location of building: 1554 S. St. Andrews Pl. (House Number and Street)

New location of building: (House Number and Street)

Between what cross streets:

Approved by City Engineer.

Deputy.

1. Purpose of PRESENT building Residence & Garage (Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel, or any other purpose) Families 1 Rooms 3
2. Use of building AFTER alteration or moving Same Families 1 Rooms 3
3. Owner (Print Name) MARGARET D. CORBETT Phone WO 6215
4. Owner's Address 8806 Wilshire Blvd Bev Hills
5. Certificated Architect State License No. Phone
6. Licensed Engineer State License No. Phone
7. Contractor Metropolitan Builders State License No. 24890 Phone WO 6213
8. Contractor's Address 8806 Wilshire Blvd Bev Hills
9. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK (Including all labor and material and all permanent lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumbing, fire sprinkler, electrical wiring and/or elevator equipment therein or thereon.) $ 200.00 or less
10. State how many buildings NOW on lot and give use of each. one residence (Residence, Hotel, Apartment House, or any other purpose)
11. Size of existing building 20 x 30 Number of stories high 1 Height to highest point 12
12. Class of building D Material of existing walls stucco Exterior framework wood (Wood or Steel)

Describe briefly and fully all proposed construction and work:

moving on partition and installing plumbing fixtures

Fill in Application on other Side and Sign Statement (OVER)

PERMIT NO. 11944	FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY		Fee 2.00
	Plans and Specifications checked —	Zone 4 / Fire District No.	Stamp here when Permit is issued
	Corrections verified —	Bldg. Line 10 Ft. / Street Widening Ft.	MAY 19 1936
PLANS Rec'd	Plans, Specifications and Applications rechecked and approved D. Stamp	Application checked and approved 5/18/36 [illegible] Clerk	
	For Plans See / Filed with	SPRINKLER Required / Specified Valuation Included / Yes—No	Inspector [illegible]

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and other data must be filed if required.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Size of Addition .....x..... Size of Lot.....x..... Number of Stories when complete.....

Materia of Foundation.....Width of Footing.....Depth of footing below ground.....

Width Foundation Wall..... .....Size of Redwood Sill.....x.....Material Exterior Walls.....

Size of Exterior Studs.....x..... .....Size of Interior Bearing Studs.....2.....x.....4.....

Joists: First Floor.....x.....Second Floor.....x.....Rafters.....x.....Roofing Material.....

I have carefully examined and read both sides of this completed Application and know the same is true and correct and hereby certify and agree, if a Permit is issued, that all the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State Laws will be complied with whether herein specified or not; also certify that plans and specifications, if required to be filed, will conform to all of the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State laws.

Sign Here.....Owner Builder.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

By.....Ida M Bacon.....

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Application	Fire District.....	Bldg. Line	Termite Inspection.....
Construction.....	Zoning	Street Widening	Forced Draft Ventil.....

(1)
REINFORCED CONCRETE

Barrels of Cement.....

Tons of Reinforcing Steel.....

(2)
The building (and, or, addition) referred to in this Application is, or will be when moved, more than 100 feet from

.....Street

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(3)
No required windows will be obstructed.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(4)
There will be an unobstructed passageway at least ten (10) feet wide, extending from any dwelling on lot to a Public Street or Public Alley at least 10 feet in width.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

REMARKS: .....

Bldg. Form 8

USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL

3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

BUILDING DIVISION

Application to Alter, Repair, Move or Demolish

To the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles:

Application is hereby made to the Board of Building and Safety Commissioners of the City of Los Angeles, through the office of the Superintendent of Building, for a building permit in accordance with the description and for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This application is made subject to the following conditions, which are hereby agreed to by the undersigned applicant and which shall be deemed conditions entering into the exercise of the permit:

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Second: That the permit does not grant any right or privilege to use any building or other structure therein described, or any portion thereof, for any purpose that is, or may hereafter be prohibited by ordinance of the City of Los Angeles.

Third: That the granting of the permit does not affect or prejudice any claim of title to, or right of possession in, the property described in such permit.

REMOVED FROM	REMOVED TO
Lot.....	Lot.....
.....	.....
Tract.....	Tract.....

Present location of building } 1554 S. St. Andrews (House Number and Street)

New location of building } ..... (House Number and Street)

Between what cross streets } .....

Approved by City Engineer.

.....
Deputy.

1. Purpose of PRESENT building dwelling Families ..... Rooms ..... (Store, Residence, Apartment House, Hotel, or any other purpose)
2. Use of building AFTER alteration or moving ..... Families ..... Rooms .....
3. Owner (Print Name) Metropolitan Builders Phone .....
4. Owner's Address 1554 S. St Andrews
5. Certificated Architect None State License No. ..... Phone .....
6. Licensed Engineer None State License No. ..... Phone .....
7. Contractor L. A. ROSE TILE CO State License No. 1374 Phone Pa 5163
8. Contractor's Address 1274 South estern Ave. Tile Setting Ord. Fee $1.00
9. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK {including all labor and material and all permanent lighting, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumbing, fire sprinkler, electrical wiring and/or elevator equipment therein or thereon.} $ ..... Contractors Reg. No. .....
10. State how many buildings NOW on lot and give use of each. ..... (Residence, Hotel, Apartment House, or any other purpose)
11. Size of existing building ..... x ..... Number of stories high ..... Height to highest point .....
12. Class of building D Material of existing walls ..... Exterior framework ..... (Wood or Steel)

Describe briefly and fully all proposed construction and work:

interior tile work

Fill in Application on other Side and Sign Statement 1 00 (OVER)

PERMIT NO.	FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY		Fee
21186	Plans and Specifications checked	Zone / Fire District / No.	Stamp here when Permit is issued AUG 14 1936
	Corrections verified	Bldg. Line Ft. / Street Widening Ft.	
PLANS	Plans, Specifications and Application rechecked and approved	Application checked and approved 8/14/36 Clerk	Inspector

[redacted]

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and other data must be filed if required.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

Size of Addition.....x.....Size of Lot.....x.....Number of Stories when complete.....

Materia of Foundation.....Width of Footing.....Depth of footing below ground.....

Width Fou ation Wall.....Size of Redwood Sill.....x.....Material Exterior Walls.....

Size of Exterior Studs.....x.....Size of Interior Bearing Studs.....x.....

Joists: First Floor.....x.....Second Floor.....x.....Rafters.....x.....Roofing Material.....

I have carefully examined and read both sides of this completed Application and know the same is true and correct and hereby certify and agree, if a Permit is issued, that all the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State Laws will be complied with whether herein specified or not; also certify that plans and specifications, if required to be filed, will conform to all of the provisions of the Building Ordinances and State laws.

Sign Here..... La Rose Inc Co
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

By..... Marina Love

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Application	**Fire District**	**Bldg. Line**	**Termite Inspection**
Construction	**Zoning**	**Street Widening**	**Forced Draft Ventil**

(1)
REINFORCED CONCRETE

Barrels of Cement.....

Tons of Reinforcing Steel.....

(2)
The building (and, or, addition) referred to in this Application is, or will be when moved, more than 100 feet from

.....Street

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(3)
No required windows will be obstructed.

Sign H
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

(4)
There will be an unobstructed passageway at least ten (10) feet wide, extending from any dwelling on lot to a Public Street or Public Alley at least 10 feet in width.

Sign Here.....
(Owner or Authorized Agent)

REMARKS:

3

APPLICATION TO ALTER, REPAIR, OR DEMOLISH AND FOR A Certificate of Occupancy

Form B-1 [illegible]
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
BUILDING DIVISION

Lot No. SECTION 9 BLK 5

Tract W. G. NEVIN

Location of Building 1560 So ST ANDREWS (House Number and Street)

Between what cross streets VENICE BLD & PICO

Approved by City Engineer

Deputy.

USE INK OR INDELIBLE PENCIL

1. Present use of building DWELLING & STORE ROOM (Store, Dwelling, Apartment House, Hotel or other purpose) Families 1 Rooms 3
2. State how long building has been used for present occupancy 10 YEARS
3. Use of building AFTER alteration or moving DWELLING Families 1 Rooms 4
4. Owner MARGARET D CORBETT (First Name) Phone
5. Owner's Address 1560 So ST ANDREWS P.O. LOS ANGELES
6. Certificated Architect State License No. Phone
7. Licensed Engineer State License No. Phone
8. Contractor J T B Haywood State License No. 99026 Phone TE 03034
9. Contractor's Address 8927 National Blvd LOS ANGELES
10. VALUATION OF PROPOSED WORK (Including all labor and material and all permanent fixtures, heating, ventilating, water supply, plumbing, fire sprinkler, electrical wiring and service equipment therein or thereon) $ 465 00/100
11. State how many buildings NOW on lot and give use of each. DWELLING AND 4 CAR GARAGE (Store, Dwelling, Apartment House, Hotel or other purpose)
12. Size of existing building 26' x 22' Number of stories high 1 Height to highest point 16'0"
13. Material Exterior Walls: STUCCO (Wood, Steel or Masonry) Exterior framework WOOD (Wood or Steel)
14. Describe briefly all proposed construction and work:
CONVERT EXISTING STORE ROOM INTO A LIVING ROOM BY INSTALLING NEW CONCRETE FLOOR LEVEL WITH EXISTING ONE. BUILD IN THREE WINDOWS IN FRONT AND CUT IN OPENING BETWEEN ROOM AND INSTALL HEATER.

NEW CONSTRUCTION

15. Size of Addition x Size of Lot x Number of Stories when complete
16. Footing: Width Depth in Ground Width of Wall Size of Floor Joists x
17. Size of Studs x Material of Floor Size of Rafters x Type of Roofing

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above application is correct and that this building or construction work will comply with all laws, and that in the doing of the work authorized thereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

Sign here J T B Haywood (Owner or Authorized Agent)

By

DISTRICT OFFICE

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

PLAN CHECKING
Date
Receipt No.
Valuation $
Fee Paid $

CHANGE OF OCCUPANCY
Area of Bldg Sq. Ft.
Date
Receipt No.
Fee Paid $

FEES
Bldg. Per
Cert. of Occupancy
Total 3 50

TYPE I GROUP
REINFORCED CONCRETE
Steel Cement
Basement Not Occupied
Inside Lot
Corner Lot
Key Lot
Corner Lot Reversed
Lot Size 75 ft x 125 ft
2 ft. rear alley
ft. side alley
1 Clerk
Zone R4
Fire District No.
Bldg. Line ft.
Street Widening ft.
Plans and Specifications Required
Exception Required
PERMIT No. LA11062
Plans, Specifications and Application rechecked and approved.
Application number and approved
Clerk
District Map No. 72-57
Name boy when Permit is issued
PLANS
Sheets
For Plans see
Filed with
Additional Inspection
SPRINKLER
Sprinkler Required
Valuation Included
Yes No
Inspector

ST ANDREWS
7

25'

EXISTING 2½ STORY
HOUSE

35'

50'

16'

20'

22'

EXISTING
DWELLING
1 FAMILY

AO' EXISTING 2½ STORY DWELLING

18'

75'

ZONE AND YARDS O.K.
DATE

APPLICATION TO ALTER - REPAIR - DEMOLISH AND FOR CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

B&S Form B-3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES — DEPT. OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only. 2. Plot Plan Required on Back of Original.

1. LEGAL DESCR.	LOT: 9	BLK.: 3	TRACT: W.G. Nevin Tr.	ADDRESS APPROVED: M.S.
2. BUILDING ADDRESS: 1554-1556-1558 1560 S. St. Andrews Place				DIST. MAP: 7287
3. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS: Venice Blvd. AND 15th St.				ZONE: R-4-2-0
4. PRESENT USE OF BUILDING: garage	NEW USE OF BUILDING: (50) demo			FIRE DIST.: /
5. OWNER'S NAME: Earl Anthony Morgan, M.D.	PHONE: 733-6836			INSIDE KEY: /
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS: 1560 S. St. Andrews Place	P.O.: LA	ZONE: 18		COR. LOT: 80/80 REV. COR.
7. CERT. ARCH.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE		LOT SIZE: 74x178 / 173
8. LIC. ENGR.	STATE LICENSE	PHONE		
9. CONTRACTOR: OWNER	STATE LICENSE	PHONE		REAR ALLEY / SIDE ALLEY: /
10. CONTRACTOR'S ADDRESS	P.O.	ZONE		BLDG. LINE: /
11. SIZE OF EXISTING BLDG.: 40X20	STORIES: 1	HEIGHT	NO. OF EXISTING BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE: 2	BLDG. AREA
3 1554-1556-1558-1560 S. St. Andrews				DISTRICT OFFICE: L.A.

12. MATERIAL EXT. WALLS: ☒ WOOD ☐ METAL ☐ CONC. BLOCK ☒ STUCCO ☐ BRICK ☐ CONCRETE	ROOF CONST. ☐ WOOD ☐ STEEL ☐ CONC. ☐ OTHER	ROOFING	SPRINKLERS REQ'D. SPECIFIED	
13. VALUATION: TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING. $ 200			VALUATION APPROVED: A Johnson	AFFIDAVITS
14. SIZE OF ADDITION	STORIES	HEIGHT	APPLICATION CHECKED: H.Miller jk	
15. NEW WORK: (Describe)	EXT. WALLS	ROOFING	PLANS CHECKED	DWELL. UNITS
			CORRECTIONS VERIFIED	SPACES PARKING
			PLANS APPROVED	GUEST ROOMS
			APPLICATION APPROVED: A Johnson	FILE WITH
			INSPECTOR	CONT. INSP.

Demo garage

I certify that in doing the work authorized hereby I will not employ any person in violation of the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance, and I have read reverse side of Application.

Signed Earl Anthony Morgan, M.D.

This Form When Properly Validated is a Permit to Do the Work Described.

TYPE	GROUP	MAX. OCC.	P.C.	S.P.C.	G.P.I.	B.P.	I.F.	O.S.	C/O
V	J-1	/	/	/	/	200	/		

CRITICAL SOIL

SEWER (Available) (Not Available)

CASHIER'S USE ONLY

JAN-25-65 039245 •86677 W — 1 CS 2.00

P.C. No. _____ GRADING _____ CRIT. SOIL / CONS. /

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

ON PLOT PLAN SHOW ALL BUILDINGS ON LOT AND USE OF EACH

DEMOLITION BY OWNER

I EARL ARTHUR MORGAN, M.D.
[Name—Print]

am the owner of the building and/or located at

1554 — 1560 1/2 So ST. ANDREWS PLACE
[Address—Print]

All demolition work will be performed by me or by day labor in my employ. I will not employ any person in violation of the Cal. State Contractors License law or the Labor Code of the State of California relating to workmen's compensation insurance.

1/25/65 Earl Arthur Morgan, M.D.
Date Signature

SCOPE OF PERMIT

"This permit is an application for inspection, the issuance of which is not an approval or an authorization of the work specified herein. This permit does not authorize or permit, nor shall it be construed as authorizing or permitting the violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Neither the City of Los Angeles, nor any board, department, officer or employee thereof make any warranty or shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, or the condition of the property or soil upon which such work is performed." (See Sec. 91.0202 L.A.M.C.)

1554 S St Andrews Pl

Permit #: **11016 - 10000 - 04196**
Plan Check #: B11LA02285 Printed: 03/11/11 09:28 AM
Event Code:

Bldg-Alter/Repair
1 or 2 Family Dwelling
Plan Check at Counter
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT AND CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Last Status: Ready to Issue
Status Date: 03/11/2011

1. TRACT	BLOCK	LOT(s)	ARB	COUNTY MAP REF #	PARCEL ID # (PIN #)	2. ASSESSOR PARCEL #
THE W. G. NEVIN TRACT	3	9		M B 1-53/54	126B193 277	5073 - 009 - 010

3. PARCEL INFORMATION

Area Planning Commission - South Los Angeles
LADBS Branch Office - LA
Council District - 10
Certified Neighborhood Council - Untd Nghbrhds of Hst
Community Plan Area - South Los Angeles
Census Tract - 2213.01
Census Tract - 2213.02
District Map - 126B193
Energy Zone - 9
Methane Hazard Site - Methane Buffer Zone
Near Source Zone Distance - 1.5
Thomas Brothers Map Grid - 633-H5

ZONE(S): [Q]R3-1 /

4. DOCUMENTS

ZA - ZA-13310
ZA - ZA-15339
ZA - ZA-17295
ZA - ZA-9966
ORD - ORD-167121-SA188
ORD - ORD-177323
CPC - CPC-17317
CPC - CPC-1986-447-GPC
CPC - CPC-1986-603-GPC
CPC - CPC-2004-2395-ICO
CDBG - LARC-Los Angeles
CDBG - LARZ-Central City

5. CHECKLIST ITEMS

Std. Work Descr - Interior Non-struct. Remo
Std. Work Descr - Patch Plaster/Drywall
Combine HVAC - Wrk. per 91.107.2.1.1.1
Combine Elec - Wrk. per 91.107.2.1.1.1
Combine Plumbg - Wrk. per 91.107.2.1.1.1

6. PROPERTY OWNER, TENANT, APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner(s):
East-West Outreach Inc — 4529 Halkett Ave — ROSEMEAD CA 91770

Tenant:

Applicant: (Relationship: Agent for Owner)
Dennis Hokama - — 4561 Halkett Ave — ROSEMEAD, CA 91770 — (626) 512-6830

7.EXISTING USE / **PROPOSED USE**

(01) Dwelling - Single Family

8. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

REPLACE DRYWALL INSIDE AND REMODEL KITCHEN TO EXISTING SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING [PERMIT No.: 1931LA14471].

9. # Bldgs on Site & Use:

10. APPLICATION PROCESSING INFORMATION

BLDG. PC By: John Francia
OK for Cashier: Shine Lin
Signature:
DAS PC By:
Coord. OK:
Date: 3/11/11

For inspection requests, call toll-free **(888) LA4BUILD** (524-2845). Outside LA County, call (213) 482-0000 or request Inspections via **www.ladbs.org**. To speak to a Call Center agent, call **311** or (866) 4LACITY (452-2489). Outside LA County, call (213) 473-3231.

For Cashier's Use Only W/O #: **11604196**

11. PROJECT VALUATION & FEE INFORMATION Final Fee Period

Permit Valuation: $8,000 PC Valuation:

FINAL TOTAL Bldg-Alter/Repair	273.95	State Green Building Surcharge	1.00
Permit Fee Subtotal Bldg-Alter/Repa	140.00	Permit Issuing Fee	0.00
Electrical	36.40		
HVAC	18.20		
Plumbing	36.40		
Plan Check Subtotal Bldg-Alter/Rep	0.00		
Fire Hydrant Refuse-To-Pay			
E.Q. Instrumentation	0.80		
O.S. Surcharge	4.64		
Sys. Surcharge	13.91		
Planning Surcharge	8.40		
Planning Surcharge Misc Fee	10.00		
Planning Gen Plan Maint Surcharge	4.20		

Sewer Cap ID: Total Bond(s) Due:

2011 LA - 6783

12. ATTACHMENTS

Owner-Builder Declaration
Plot Plan

P110161000000041196FN

13. STRUCTURE INVENTORY (Note: Numeric measurement data in the format "number / number" implies "change in numeric value / total resulting numeric value")

11016 - 10000 - 04196

14. APPLICATION COMMENTS

Permit No.: 19311A14471 for "Single Family Dwelling"

In the event that any box (i.e. 1-16) is filled to capacity, it is possible that additional information has been captured electronically and could not be printed due to space restrictions. Nevertheless, the information printed exceeds that required by Section 19825 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

15. Building Relocated From:

16. CONTRACTOR, ARCHITECT, & ENGINEER NAME	ADDRESS		CLASS	LICENSE#	PHONE #
(E) , (O) , Owner-Builder	4164 Madison Ave A, ,	Culver City, CA 90232 ,		C75050 0	626-285-4748

PERMIT EXPIRATION/REFUNDS: This permit expires two years after the date of the permit issuance. This permit will also expire if no construction work is performed for a continuous period of 180 days (Sec. 98.0602 LAMC). Claims for refund of fees paid must be filed within one year from the date of expiration for permits granted by LADBS (Sec. 22.12 & 22.13 LAMC) The permittee may be entitled to reimbursement of permit fees if the Department fails to conduct an inspeetion within 60 days of receiving a request for final inspection (HS 17951).

17. OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am exempt from the Contractors' State License Law for the following reason (Section 7031.5, Business and Professions Code: Any city or county which requires a permit to construct, alter, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed statement that he or she is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Contractors License Law (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or that he or she is exempt therefrom and the basis for the alleged exemption. Any violation of Section 7031.5 by any applicant for a permit subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars ($500).):

(✓) I, as the owner of the property, or my employees with wages as their sole compensation, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044, Business & Professions Code: The Contractors License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or herself or through his or her own employees, provided that such improvements are not intended or offered for sale. If, however, the building or improvement is sold within one year from completion, the owner-builder will have the burden of proving that he or she did not build or improve for the purpose of sale).

OR

(_) I, as the owner of the property, am exclusively contracting with licensed contractors to construct the project (Sec. 7044, Business & Professions Code: The Contractors License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractors License Law.)

18. WORKERS' COMPENSATION DECLARATION

I hereby affirm, under penalty of perjury, one of the following declarations:

(_) I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self insure for workers' compensation, as provided for by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued.

(_) I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy number are:

Carrier:_____ Policy Number:_____

(✓) I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California, and agree that if I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, I shall forthwith comply with those provisions.

WARNING: FAILURE TO SECURE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE IS UNLAWFUL, AND SHALL SUBJECT AN EMPLOYER TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND CIVIL FINES UP TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), IN ADDITION TO THE COST OF COMPENSATION, DAMAGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 3706 OF THE LABOR CODE, INTEREST, AND ATTORNEY'S FEES.

19. ASBESTOS REMOVAL DECLARATION / LEAD HAZARD WARNING

I certify that notification of asbestos removal is either not applicable or has been submitted to the AQMD or EPA as per section 19827.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Information is available at (909) 396-2336 and the notification form at www.aqmd.gov. Lead safe construction practices are required when doing repairs that disturb paint in pre-1978 buildings due to the presence of lead per section 6716 and 6717 of the Labor Code. Information is avaiable at Health Services for LA County at (800) 524-5323 or the State of California at (800) 597-5323 or www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead.

20. FINAL DECLARATION

I certify that I have read this application **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** and state that the above information **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** is correct. I agree to comply with all city and county ordinances and state laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this city to enter upon the above-mentioned property for inspection purposes. I realize that this permit is an application for inspection and that it does not approve or authorize the work specified herein, and it does not authorize or permit any violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Furthermore, neither the City of Los Angeles nor any board, department officer, or employee thereof, make any warranty, nor shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, nor the condition of the property nor the soil upon which such work is performed. I further affirm under penalty of perjury, that the proposed work will not destroy or unreasonably interfere with any access or utility easement belonging to others and located on my property, but in the event such work does destroy or unreasonably interfere with such easement, a substitute easement(s) satisfactory to the holder(s) of the easement will be provided (Sec. 91.0106.4.3.4 LAMC).

By signing below, I certify that:

(1) I accept all the declarations above namely the Owner-Builder Declaration, Workers' Compensation Declaration, Asbestos Removal Declaration / Lead Hazard Warning and Final Declaration; and

(2) This permit is being obtained with the consent of the legal owner of the property.

Print Name: Dennis Hokama Sign: Dennis Hokama Date: 3/11/2011 ☑ Owner ☐ Authorized Agent

CITY LADBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

(OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION)

Application Number: 11016-10000-04190

Project Address: 15545 St Andrews Pl

DIRECTIONS: Read and initial each statement below to signify you understand or verify this information.

1. I understand a frequent practice of unlicensed persons is to have the property owner obtain an "Owner-Builder" building permit that erroneously implies that the property owner is providing his or her own labor and material personally. I, as an Owner-Builder, may be held liable and subject to serious financial risk for any injuries sustained by an unlicensed person and his or her employees while working on my property. My homeowner's insurance may not provide coverage for those injuries. I am willfully acting as an Owner-Builder and am aware of the limits of my insurance coverage for injuries to workers on my property.

2. I understand building permits are not required to be signed by property owners unless they are *responsible* for the construction and are not hiring a licensed Contractor to assume this responsibility.

3. I understand as an "Owner-Builder" I am the responsible party of record on the permit. I understand that I may protect myself from potential financial risk by hiring a licensed Contractor and having the permit filed in his or her name instead of my own.

4. I understand Contractors are required by law to be licensed and bonded in California and to list their license numbers on permits and contracts.

5. I understand if I employ or otherwise engage any persons, other than California licensed Contractors, and the total value of my construction is at least five hundred dollars ($500), including labor and materials, I may be considered an "employer" under state and federal law.

6. I understand if I am considered an "employer" under state and federal law, I must register with the state and federal government, withhold payroll taxes, provide workers' compensation disability insurance, and contribute to unemployment compensation for each "employee." I also understand my failure to abide by these laws may subject me to serious financial risk.

7. I understand under California Contractors' State License Law, an Owner-Builder who builds single-family residential structures cannot legally build them with the intent to offer them for sale, unless *all* work is performed by licensed subcontractors and the number of structures does not exceed four within any calendar year, or all of the work is performed under contract with a licensed general building Contractor.

8. I understand as an Owner-Builder if I sell the property for which this permit is issued, I may be held liable for any financial or personal injuries sustained by any subsequent owner(s) that result from any latent construction defects in the workmanship or materials.

9. I understand I may obtain more information regarding my obligations as an "employer" from the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Small. Business Administration, the California Department of Benefit Payments, and the California Division of Industrial Accidents. I also understand I may contact the California Contractors' State License Board (CSLB) at 1-800-321-CSLB (2752) or www.cslb.ca.gov for more information about licensed contractors.

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. For efficient handling of information

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

(OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION, cont.)

Application Number: 11096-10000-04196 ~~10041200~~

Project Address: 1554 S. SAINT ANDREWS PLACE #2361 VENICE BLVD.

10. I am aware of and consent to an Owner-Builder building permit applied for in my name, and understand that I am the party legally and financially responsible for proposed construction activity at the following address: 1554 S. SAINT ANDREWS PLACE #2361 VENICE BLVD

11. I agree that, as the party legally and financially responsible for this proposed construction activity, I will abide by all applicable laws and requirements that govern Owner-Builders as well as employers.

12. I agree to notify the issuer of this form immediately of any additions, deletions, or changes to any of the information I have provided on this form. Licensed contractors are regulated by laws designed to protect the public. If you contract with someone who does not have a license, the Contractors' State License Board may be unable to assist you with any financial loss you may sustain as a result of a complaint. Your only remedy against unlicensed Contractors may be in civil court. It is also important for you to understand that if an unlicensed Contractor or employee of that individual or firm is injured while working on your property, you may be held liable for damages. If you obtain a permit as Owner-Builder and wish to hire Contractors, you will be responsible for verifying whether or not those Contractors are properly licensed and the status of their workers' compensation insurance coverage. Before a building permit can be issued, this form must be completed and signed by the property owner and returned to the agency responsible for issuing the permit.

Note: A copy of the property owner's driver's license, form notarization, or other verification acceptable to the agency is required to be presented when the permit is issued to verify the property owner's signature.

Owner's Name: Dennis Tokama, member of Board of Directors

Signature of property owner Dennis Tokama Date: 3/9/2011

SEC. 3. Section 19830 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
SEC. 4. Section 19831 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
SEC. 5. Section 19832 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. For efficient handling of information internally and in the internet, conversion to this new format of code related and administrative information bulletins including MGD and RGA that were previously issued will allow flexibility and timely distribution of information to the

1554 S St Andrews Pl

Permit Application # : **11016 - 10000 - 04196**

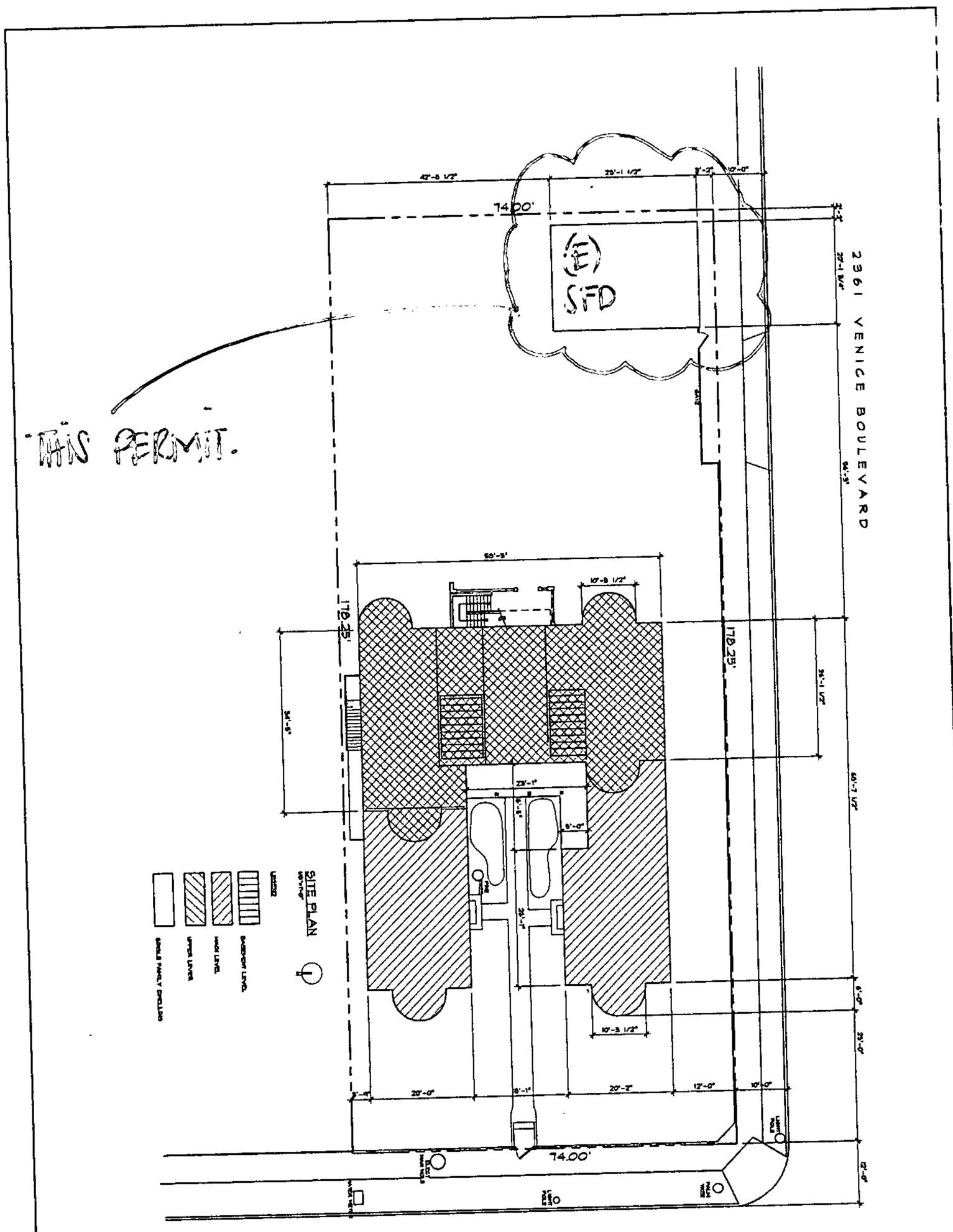
Bldg-Alter/Repair
1 or 2 Family Dwelling
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

PLOT PLAN ATTACHMENT

Plan Check #: B1 1LA02285
Initiating Office: METRO
Printed on: 03/09/11 10:44:58

(DO NOT DRAW, WRITE, OR PASTE ATTACHMENTS OUTSIDE BORDER)



COUNCIL DISTRICT: 10

INSPECTION DISTRICT: R5105

PLOT PLAN

1554 S St Andrews Pl

Permit #: **11016 - 10000 - 04200**
Plan Check #: B11LA02289 Printed: 03/11/11 09:33 AM
Event Code:

Bldg-Alter/Repair
Apartment
Plan Check at Counter
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT AND CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Last Status: Ready to Issue
Status Date: 03/11/2011

1. TRACT	BLOCK	LOT(s)	ARB	COUNTY MAP REF #	PARCEL ID # (PIN #)	2. ASSESSOR PARCEL #
THE W. G. NEVIN TRACT	3	9		M B 1-53/54	126B193 277	5073 - 009 - 010

3. PARCEL INFORMATION

Area Planning Commission - South Los Angeles
LADBS Branch Office - LA
Council District - 10
Certified Neighborhood Council - Untd Nghbrhds of Hst
Community Plan Area - South Los Angeles
Census Tract - 2213.01
Census Tract - 2213.02
District Map - 126B193
Energy Zone - 9
Methane Hazard Site - Methane Buffer Zone
Near Source Zone Distance - 1.5
Thomas Brothers Map Grid - 633-H5

ZONE(S): [Q]R3-1 /

4. DOCUMENTS

ZA - ZA-13310
ZA - ZA-15339
ZA - ZA-17295
ZA - ZA-9966
ORD - ORD-167121-SA188
ORD - ORD-177323
CPC - CPC-17317
CPC - CPC-1986-447-GPC
CPC - CPC-1986-603-GPC
CPC - CPC-2004-2395-ICO
CDBG - LARC-Los Angeles
CDBG - LARZ-Central City

5. CHECKLIST ITEMS

Std. Work Descr - Doors/Windows Changeout
Std. Work Descr - Interior Non-struct. Remo
Std. Work Descr - Patch Plaster/Drywall
Std. Work Descr - Seismic Gas Shut Off Valve

6. PROPERTY OWNER, TENANT, APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner(s):
East-West Outreach Inc — 4529 Halkett Ave — ROSEMEAD CA 91770

Tenant:

Applicant: (Relationship: Agent for Owner)
Dennis Hokama - — 21561 Halkett Ave — ROSEMEAD, CA 91770 — (626) 512-6830

7.EXISTING USE / **PROPOSED USE**

(05) Apartment

8. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

NON-STRUCTURAL REMODEL , REPLACE WINDOWS, RENOVATE TWO KITCHENS, RE-DRYWALL EXISTING NON-LOAD BEARING WALLS.(NO CHANGE IN USE OF EXISTING BUILIDNG)

9. # Bldgs on Site & Use:

10. APPLICATION PROCESSING INFORMATION

BLDG. PC By: Sai Khum
OK for Cashier: Shine Lin
Signature:
DAS PC By:
Coord. OK:
Date: 3/11/11

For inspection requests, call toll-free **(888) LA4BUILD (524-2845)**. Outside LA County, call (213) 482-0000 or request Inspections via **www.ladbs.org**. To speak to a Call Center agent, call **311** or (866) 4LACITY (452-2489). Outside LA County, call (213) 473-3231.

For Cashier's Use Only W/O #: **11604200**

11. PROJECT VALUATION & FEE INFORMATION Final Fee Period

Permit Valuation: $15,000 PC Valuation:

FINAL TOTAL Bldg-Alter/Repair	278.80
Permit Fee Subtotal Bldg-Alter/Repa	227.50
Plan Check Subtotal Bldg-Alter/Rep	0.00
Fire Hydrant Refuse-To-Pay	
E.Q. Instrumentation	1.50
O.S. Surcharge	4.58
Sys. Surcharge	13.74
Planning Surcharge	13.65
Planning Surcharge Misc Fee	10.00
Planning Gen Plan Maint Surcharge	6.83
State Green Building Surcharge	1.00
Permit Issuing Fee	0.00

Sewer Cap ID: Total Bond(s) Due:

12. ATTACHMENTS

Owner-Builder Declaration
Plot Plan

P11016100000042000FN

13. STRUCTURE INVENTORY (Note: Numeric measurement data in the format "number / number" implies "change in numeric value / total resulting numeric value")

11016 - 10000 - 04200

14. APPLICATION COMMENTS

** Approved Seismic Gas Shut-Off Valve may be required. ** per permit no. 1936LA11942 EXISTING BUILDING IS 2 STORY 5 UNITS APT.

In the event that any box (i.e. 1-16) is filled to capacity, it is possible that additional information has been captured electronically and could not be printed due to space restrictions. Nevertheless, the information printed exceeds that required by Section 19825 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

15. Building Relocated From:

16. CONTRACTOR, ARCHITECT, & ENGINEER NAME	ADDRESS		CLASS	LICENSE#	PHONE #
(E) 4164, Madison Ave A	,	Culver City, CA 90232		C75050	
(O) , Owner-Builder	,	,		0	626-285-4748

PERMIT EXPIRATION/REFUNDS: This permit expires two years after the date of the permit issuance. This permit will also expire if no construction work is performed for a continuous period of 180 days (Sec. 98.0602 LAMC). Claims for refund of fees paid must be filed within one year from the date of expiration for permits granted by LADBS (Sec. 22.12 & 22.13 LAMC). The permittee may be entitled to reimbursement of permit fees if the Department fails to conduct an inspection within 60 days of receiving a request for final inspection (HS 17951).

17. OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am exempt from the Contractors' State License Law for the following reason (Section 7031.5, Business and Professions Code:
Any city or county which requires a permit to construct, alter, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed statement that he or she is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Contractors License Law (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or that he or she is exempt therefrom and the basis for the alleged exemption. Any violation of Section 7031.5 by any applicant for a permit subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars ($500).):

(✓) I, as the owner of the property, or my employees with wages as their sole compensation, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044, Business & Professions Code: The Contractors License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or herself or through his or her own employees, provided that such improvements are not intended or offered for sale. If, however, the building or improvement is sold within one year from completion, the owner-builder will have the burden of proving that he or she did not build or improve for the purpose of sale).

OR

(__) I, as the owner of the property, am exclusively contracting with licensed contractors to construct the project (Sec. 7044, Business & Professions Code: The Contractors License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractors License Law.)

18. WORKERS' COMPENSATION DECLARATION

I hereby affirm, under penalty of perjury, one of the following declarations:

(__) I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self insure for workers' compensation, as provided for by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued.

(__) I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy number are:

Carrier:_____ Policy Number:_____

(✓) I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California, and agree that if I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, I shall forthwith comply with those provisions.

WARNING: FAILURE TO SECURE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE IS UNLAWFUL, AND SHALL SUBJECT AN EMPLOYER TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND CIVIL FINES UP TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), IN ADDITION TO THE COST OF COMPENSATION, DAMAGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 3706 OF THE LABOR CODE, INTEREST, AND ATTORNEY'S FEES.

19. ASBESTOS REMOVAL DECLARATION / LEAD HAZARD WARNING

I certify that notification of asbestos removal is either not applicable or has been submitted to the AQMD or EPA as per section 19827.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Information is available at (909) 396-2336 and the notification form at www.aqmd.gov. Lead safe construction practices are required when doing repairs that disturb paint in pre-1978 buildings due to the presence of lead per section 6716 and 6717 of the Labor Code. Information is avaiable at Health Services for LA County at (800) 524-5323 or the State of California at (800) 597-5323 or www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead.

20. FINAL DECLARATION

I certify that I have read this application **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** and state that the above information **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** is correct. I agree to comply with all city and county ordinances and state laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this city to enter upon the above-mentioned property for inspection purposes. I realize that this permit is an application for inspection and that it does not approve or authorize the work specified herein, and it does not authorize or permit any violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Furthermore, neither the City of Los Angeles nor any board, department officer, or employee thereof, make any warranty, nor shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, nor the condition of the property nor the soil upon which such work is performed. I further affirm under penalty of perjury, that the proposed work will not destroy or unreasonably interfere with any access or utility easement belonging to others and located on my property, but in the event such work does destroy or unreasonably interfere with such easement, a substitute easement(s) satisfactory to the holder(s) of the easement will be provided (Sec. 91.0106.4.3.4 LAMC).

By signing below, I certify that:

(1) I accept all the declarations above namely the Owner-Builder Declaration, Workers' Compensation Declaration, Asbestos Removal Declaration / Lead Hazard Warning and Final Declaration; and
(2) This permit is being obtained with the consent of the legal owner of the property.

Print Name: Dennis Hirama Sign: Dennis Hirama Date: 3/11/2011 ☑ Owner ☐ Authorized Agent

CITY LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

(OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION)

Application Number: 11016-10000-04200

Project Address: 1554 S St Andrews Pl.

DIRECTIONS: Read and initial each statement below to signify you understand or verify this information.

MK 1. I understand a frequent practice of unlicensed persons is to have the property owner obtain an "Owner-Builder" building permit that erroneously implies that the property owner is providing his or her own labor and material personally. I, as an Owner-Builder, may be held liable and subject to serious financial risk for any injuries sustained by an unlicensed person and his or her employees while working on my property. My homeowner's insurance may not provide coverage for those injuries. I am willfully acting as an Owner-Builder and am aware of the limits of my insurance coverage for injuries to workers on my property.

MK 2. I understand building permits are not required to be signed by property owners unless they are *responsible* for the construction and are not hiring a licensed Contractor to assume this responsibility.

MK 3. I understand as an "Owner-Builder" I am the responsible party of record on the permit. I understand that I may protect myself from potential financial risk by hiring a licensed Contractor and having the permit filed in his or her name instead of my own.

MK 4. I understand Contractors are required by law to be licensed and bonded in California and to list their license numbers on permits and contracts.

MK 5. I understand if I employ or otherwise engage any persons, other than California licensed Contractors, and the total value of my construction is at least five hundred dollars ($500), including labor and materials, I may be considered an "employer" under state and federal law.

MK 6. I understand if I am considered an "employer" under state and federal law, I must register with the state and federal government, withhold payroll taxes, provide workers' compensation disability insurance, and contribute to unemployment compensation for each "employee." I also understand my failure to abide by these laws may subject me to serious financial risk.

MK 7. I understand under California Contractors' State License Law, an Owner-Builder who builds single-family residential structures cannot legally build them with the intent to offer them for sale, unless *all* work is performed by licensed subcontractors and the number of structures does not exceed four within any calendar year, or all of the work is performed under contract with a licensed general building Contractor.

MK 8. I understand as an Owner-Builder if I sell the property for which this permit is issued, I may be held liable for any financial or personal injuries sustained by any subsequent owner(s) that result from any latent construction defects in the workmanship or materials.

MK 9. I understand I may obtain more information regarding my obligations as an "employer" from the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Small. Business Administration, the California Department of Benefit Payments, and the California Division of Industrial Accidents. I also understand I may contact the California Contractors' State License Board (CSLB) at 1-800-321-CSLB (2752) or www.cslb.ca.gov for more information about licensed contractors.

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. For efficient handling of information

CITY LA DBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

(OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION, cont.)

Application Number: 11016-10000-~~04196~~ 804200

Project Address: 1554 S. SAINT ANDREWS PLACE & 2361 VENICE BLVD.

10. I am aware of and consent to an Owner-Builder building permit applied for in my name, and understand that I am the party legally and financially responsible for proposed construction activity at the following address: 1554 S. ST. ANDREWS PLACE & 2361 VENICE BLVD.

11. I agree that, as the party legally and financially responsible for this proposed construction activity, I will abide by all applicable laws and requirements that govern Owner-Builders as well as employers.

12. I agree to notify the issuer of this form immediately of any additions, deletions, or changes to any of the information I have provided on this form. Licensed contractors are regulated by laws designed to protect the public. If you contract with someone who does not have a license, the Contractors' State License Board may be unable to assist you with any financial loss you may sustain as a result of a complaint. Your only remedy against unlicensed Contractors may be in civil court. It is also important for you to understand that if an unlicensed Contractor or employee of that individual or firm is injured while working on your property, you may be held liable for damages. If you obtain a permit as Owner-Builder and wish to hire Contractors, you will be responsible for verifying whether or not those Contractors are properly licensed and the status of their workers' compensation insurance coverage. Before a building permit can be issued, this form must be completed and signed by the property owner and returned to the agency responsible for issuing the permit.

Note: A copy of the property owner's driver's license, form notarization, or other verification acceptable to the agency is required to be presented when the permit is issued to verify the property owner's signature.

Owner's Name: [signature], Member of Board of Directo

Signature of property owner [signature] Date: 3/9/2011

SEC. 3. Section 19830 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
SEC. 4. Section 19831 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
SEC. 5. Section 19832 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. For efficient handling of information internally and in the internet, conversion to this new format of code related and administrative information bulletins including MGD and RGA that were previously issued will allow flexibility and timely distribution of information to the

1554 S St Andrews Pl Permit Application # : **11016 - 10000 - 04200**

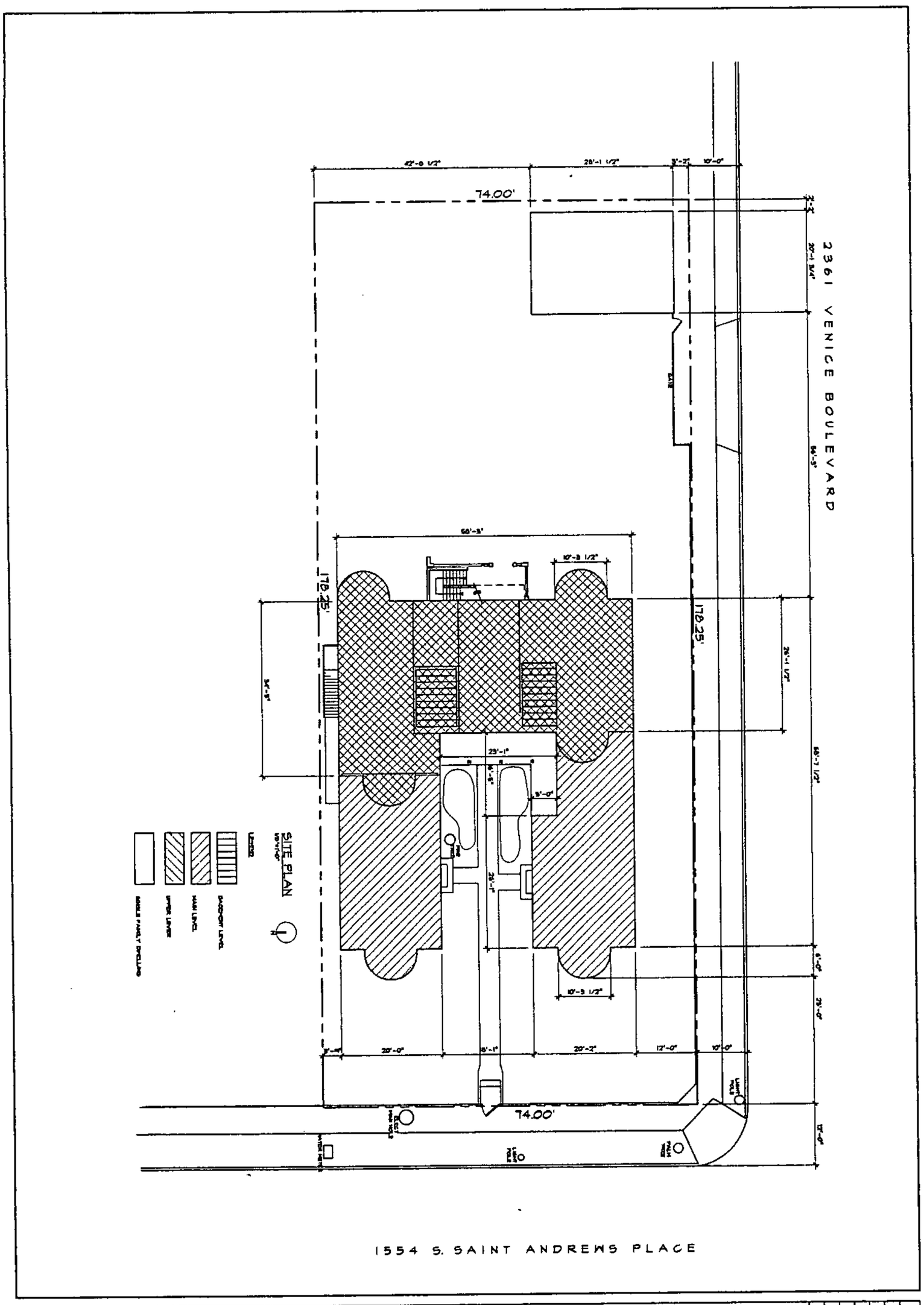
Bldg-Alter/Repair
Apartment
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

PLOT PLAN ATTACHMENT

Plan Check #: B11LA02289
Initiating Office: METRO
Printed on: 03/09/11 10:42:36

(DO NOT DRAW, WRITE, OR PASTE ATTACHMENTS OUTSIDE BORDER)



EAST / WEST OUTREACH, INC.
1554 S. SAINT ANDREWS PLACE
LOS ANGELES CA, 90019

COUNCIL DISTRICT: 10 INSPECTION DISTRICT: BIGIM3 PLOT PLAN

1554 S St Andrews Pl

Permit #: **11016 - 10000 - 04196**
Plan Check #: B11LA02285 Printed: 03/11/11 09:28 AM
Event Code:

Bldg-Alter/Repair
1 or 2 Family Dwelling
Plan Check at Counter
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT AND CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Last Status: Ready to Issue
Status Date: 03/11/2011

1. TRACT	BLOCK	LOT(s)	ARB	COUNTY MAP REF #	PARCEL ID # (PIN #)	2. ASSESSOR PARCEL #
THE W. G. NEVIN TRACT	3	9		M B 1-53/54	126B193 277	5073 - 009 - 010

3. PARCEL INFORMATION

Area Planning Commission - South Los Angeles
LADBS Branch Office - LA
Council District - 10
Certified Neighborhood Council - Untd Nghbrhds of Hst
Community Plan Area - South Los Angeles
Census Tract - 2213.01
Census Tract - 2213.02
District Map - 126B193
Energy Zone - 9
Methane Hazard Site - Methane Buffer Zone
Near Source Zone Distance - 1.5
Thomas Brothers Map Grid - 633-H5

ZONE(S): [Q]R3-1 /

4. DOCUMENTS

ZA - ZA-13310
ZA - ZA-15339
ZA - ZA-17295
ZA - ZA-9966
ORD - ORD-167121-SA188
ORD - ORD-177323
CPC - CPC-17317
CPC - CPC-1986-447-GPC
CPC - CPC-1986-603-GPC
CPC - CPC-2004-2395-ICO
CDBG - LARC-Los Angeles
CDBG - LARZ-Central City

5. CHECKLIST ITEMS

Std. Work Descr - Interior Non-struct. Remo
Std. Work Descr - Patch Plaster/Drywall
Combine HVAC - Wrk. per 91.107.2.1.1.1
Combine Elec - Wrk. per 91.107.2.1.1.1
Combine Plumbg - Wrk. per 91.107.2.1.1.1

6. PROPERTY OWNER, TENANT, APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner(s):
East-West Outreach Inc — 4529 Halkett Ave — ROSEMEAD CA 91770

Tenant:

Applicant: (Relationship: Agent for Owner)
Dennis Hokama - — 4561 Halkett Ave — ROSEMEAD, CA 91770 — (626) 512-6830

7.EXISTING USE / **PROPOSED USE**

(01) Dwelling - Single Family

8. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

REPLACE DRYWALL INSIDE AND REMODEL KITCHEN TO EXISTING SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING [PERMIT No.: 1931LA14471].

9. # Bldgs on Site & Use:

10. APPLICATION PROCESSING INFORMATION

BLDG. PC By: John Francia
OK for Cashier: Shine Lin
Signature:
DAS PC By:
Coord. OK:
Date: 3/11/11

For inspection requests, call toll-free **(888) LA4BUILD** (524-2845). Outside LA County, call (213) 482-0000 or request Inspections via **www.ladbs.org**. To speak to a Call Center agent, call **311** or (866) 4LACITY (452-2489). Outside LA County, call (213) 473-3231.

For Cashier's Use Only W/O #: **11604196**

11. PROJECT VALUATION & FEE INFORMATION Final Fee Period

Permit Valuation: $8,000 PC Valuation:

FINAL TOTAL Bldg-Alter/Repair	273.95	State Green Building Surcharge	1.00
Permit Fee Subtotal Bldg-Alter/Repa	140.00	Permit Issuing Fee	0.00
Electrical	36.40		
HVAC	18.20		
Plumbing	36.40		
Plan Check Subtotal Bldg-Alter/Rep	0.00		
Fire Hydrant Refuse-To-Pay			
E.Q. Instrumentation	0.80		
O.S. Surcharge	4.64		
Sys. Surcharge	13.91		
Planning Surcharge	8.40		
Planning Surcharge Misc Fee	10.00		
Planning Gen Plan Maint Surcharge	4.20		

Sewer Cap ID: Total Bond(s) Due:

2011 LA - 6783

12. ATTACHMENTS

Owner-Builder Declaration
Plot Plan

P110161000000041196FN

13. STRUCTURE INVENTORY (Note: Numeric measurement data in the format "number / number" implies "change in numeric value / total resulting numeric value")

11016 - 10000 - 04196

14. APPLICATION COMMENTS

Permit No.: 19311A14471 for "Single Family Dwelling"

In the event that any box (i.e. 1-16) is filled to capacity, it is possible that additional information has been captured electronically and could not be printed due to space restrictions. Nevertheless, the information printed exceeds that required by Section 19825 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

15. Building Relocated From:

16. CONTRACTOR, ARCHITECT, & ENGINEER NAME	ADDRESS		CLASS	LICENSE#	PHONE #
(E) , (O) , Owner-Builder	4164 Madison Ave A, ,	Culver City, CA 90232 ,		C75050 0	626-285-4748

PERMIT EXPIRATION/REFUNDS: This permit expires two years after the date of the permit issuance. This permit will also expire if no construction work is performed for a continuous period of 180 days (Sec. 98.0602 LAMC). Claims for refund of fees paid must be filed within one year from the date of expiration for permits granted by LADBS (Sec. 22.12 & 22.13 LAMC) The permittee may be entitled to reimbursement of permit fees if the Department fails to conduct an inspeetion within 60 days of receiving a request for final inspection (HS 17951).

17. OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am exempt from the Contractors' State License Law for the following reason (Section 7031.5, Business and Professions Code: Any city or county which requires a permit to construct, alter, improve, demolish, or repair any structure, prior to its issuance, also requires the applicant for such permit to file a signed statement that he or she is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Contractors License Law (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code) or that he or she is exempt therefrom and the basis for the alleged exemption. Any violation of Section 7031.5 by any applicant for a permit subjects the applicant to a civil penalty of not more than five hundred dollars ($500).):

(✓) I, as the owner of the property, or my employees with wages as their sole compensation, will do the work, and the structure is not intended or offered for sale (Sec. 7044, Business & Professions Code: The Contractors License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who does such work himself or herself or through his or her own employees, provided that such improvements are not intended or offered for sale. If, however, the building or improvement is sold within one year from completion, the owner-builder will have the burden of proving that he or she did not build or improve for the purpose of sale).

OR

(_) I, as the owner of the property, am exclusively contracting with licensed contractors to construct the project (Sec. 7044, Business & Professions Code: The Contractors License Law does not apply to an owner of property who builds or improves thereon, and who contracts for such projects with a contractor(s) licensed pursuant to the Contractors License Law.)

18. WORKERS' COMPENSATION DECLARATION

I hereby affirm, under penalty of perjury, one of the following declarations:

(_) I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self insure for workers' compensation, as provided for by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued.

(_) I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy number are:

Carrier:_____ Policy Number:_____

(✓) I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California, and agree that if I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, I shall forthwith comply with those provisions.

WARNING: FAILURE TO SECURE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE IS UNLAWFUL, AND SHALL SUBJECT AN EMPLOYER TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND CIVIL FINES UP TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), IN ADDITION TO THE COST OF COMPENSATION, DAMAGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 3706 OF THE LABOR CODE, INTEREST, AND ATTORNEY'S FEES.

19. ASBESTOS REMOVAL DECLARATION / LEAD HAZARD WARNING

I certify that notification of asbestos removal is either not applicable or has been submitted to the AQMD or EPA as per section 19827.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Information is available at (909) 396-2336 and the notification form at www.aqmd.gov. Lead safe construction practices are required when doing repairs that disturb paint in pre-1978 buildings due to the presence of lead per section 6716 and 6717 of the Labor Code. Information is avaiable at Health Services for LA County at (800) 524-5323 or the State of California at (800) 597-5323 or www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead.

20. FINAL DECLARATION

I certify that I have read this application **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** and state that the above information **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** is correct. I agree to comply with all city and county ordinances and state laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this city to enter upon the above-mentioned property for inspection purposes. I realize that this permit is an application for inspection and that it does not approve or authorize the work specified herein, and it does not authorize or permit any violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Furthermore, neither the City of Los Angeles nor any board, department officer, or employee thereof, make any warranty, nor shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, nor the condition of the property nor the soil upon which such work is performed. I further affirm under penalty of perjury, that the proposed work will not destroy or unreasonably interfere with any access or utility easement belonging to others and located on my property, but in the event such work does destroy or unreasonably interfere with such easement, a substitute easement(s) satisfactory to the holder(s) of the easement will be provided (Sec. 91.0106.4.3.4 LAMC).

By signing below, I certify that:

(1) I accept all the declarations above namely the Owner-Builder Declaration, Workers' Compensation Declaration, Asbestos Removal Declaration / Lead Hazard Warning and Final Declaration; and

(2) This permit is being obtained with the consent of the legal owner of the property.

Print Name: Dennis Hokama Sign: Dennis Hokama Date: 3/11/2011 ☑ Owner ☐ Authorized Agent

CITY LADBS
DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

(OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION)

Application Number: 11016-10000-04190

Project Address: 15545 St Andrews Pl

DIRECTIONS: Read and initial each statement below to signify you understand or verify this information.

1. I understand a frequent practice of unlicensed persons is to have the property owner obtain an "Owner-Builder" building permit that erroneously implies that the property owner is providing his or her own labor and material personally. I, as an Owner-Builder, may be held liable and subject to serious financial risk for any injuries sustained by an unlicensed person and his or her employees while working on my property. My homeowner's insurance may not provide coverage for those injuries. I am willfully acting as an Owner-Builder and am aware of the limits of my insurance coverage for injuries to workers on my property.

2. I understand building permits are not required to be signed by property owners unless they are *responsible* for the construction and are not hiring a licensed Contractor to assume this responsibility.

3. I understand as an "Owner-Builder" I am the responsible party of record on the permit. I understand that I may protect myself from potential financial risk by hiring a licensed Contractor and having the permit filed in his or her name instead of my own.

4. I understand Contractors are required by law to be licensed and bonded in California and to list their license numbers on permits and contracts.

5. I understand if I employ or otherwise engage any persons, other than California licensed Contractors, and the total value of my construction is at least five hundred dollars ($500), including labor and materials, I may be considered an "employer" under state and federal law.

6. I understand if I am considered an "employer" under state and federal law, I must register with the state and federal government, withhold payroll taxes, provide workers' compensation disability insurance, and contribute to unemployment compensation for each "employee." I also understand my failure to abide by these laws may subject me to serious financial risk.

7. I understand under California Contractors' State License Law, an Owner-Builder who builds single-family residential structures cannot legally build them with the intent to offer them for sale, unless *all* work is performed by licensed subcontractors and the number of structures does not exceed four within any calendar year, or all of the work is performed under contract with a licensed general building Contractor.

8. I understand as an Owner-Builder if I sell the property for which this permit is issued, I may be held liable for any financial or personal injuries sustained by any subsequent owner(s) that result from any latent construction defects in the workmanship or materials.

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As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. For efficient handling of information

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

OWNER'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION

(OWNER-BUILDER DECLARATION, cont.)

Application Number: 11096-10000-04196 ~~10041200~~

Project Address: 1554 S. SAINT ANDREWS PLACE #2361 VENICE BLVD.

10. I am aware of and consent to an Owner-Builder building permit applied for in my name, and understand that I am the party legally and financially responsible for proposed construction activity at the following address: 1554 S. SAINT ANDREWS PLACE #2361 VENICE BLVD

11. I agree that, as the party legally and financially responsible for this proposed construction activity, I will abide by all applicable laws and requirements that govern Owner-Builders as well as employers.

12. I agree to notify the issuer of this form immediately of any additions, deletions, or changes to any of the information I have provided on this form. Licensed contractors are regulated by laws designed to protect the public. If you contract with someone who does not have a license, the Contractors' State License Board may be unable to assist you with any financial loss you may sustain as a result of a complaint. Your only remedy against unlicensed Contractors may be in civil court. It is also important for you to understand that if an unlicensed Contractor or employee of that individual or firm is injured while working on your property, you may be held liable for damages. If you obtain a permit as Owner-Builder and wish to hire Contractors, you will be responsible for verifying whether or not those Contractors are properly licensed and the status of their workers' compensation insurance coverage. Before a building permit can be issued, this form must be completed and signed by the property owner and returned to the agency responsible for issuing the permit.

Note: A copy of the property owner's driver's license, form notarization, or other verification acceptable to the agency is required to be presented when the permit is issued to verify the property owner's signature.

Owner's Name: Dennis Tokama, member of Board of Directors

Signature of property owner Dennis Tokama Date: 3/9/2011

SEC. 3. Section 19830 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
SEC. 4. Section 19831 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.
SEC. 5. Section 19832 of the Health and Safety Code is repealed.

As a covered entity under Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the City of Los Angeles does not discriminate on the basis of disability and, upon request, will provide reasonable accommodation to ensure equal access to its programs, services and activities. For efficient handling of information internally and in the internet, conversion to this new format of code related and administrative information bulletins including MGD and RGA that were previously issued will allow flexibility and timely distribution of information to the

1554 S St Andrews Pl

Permit Application # : **11016 - 10000 - 04196**

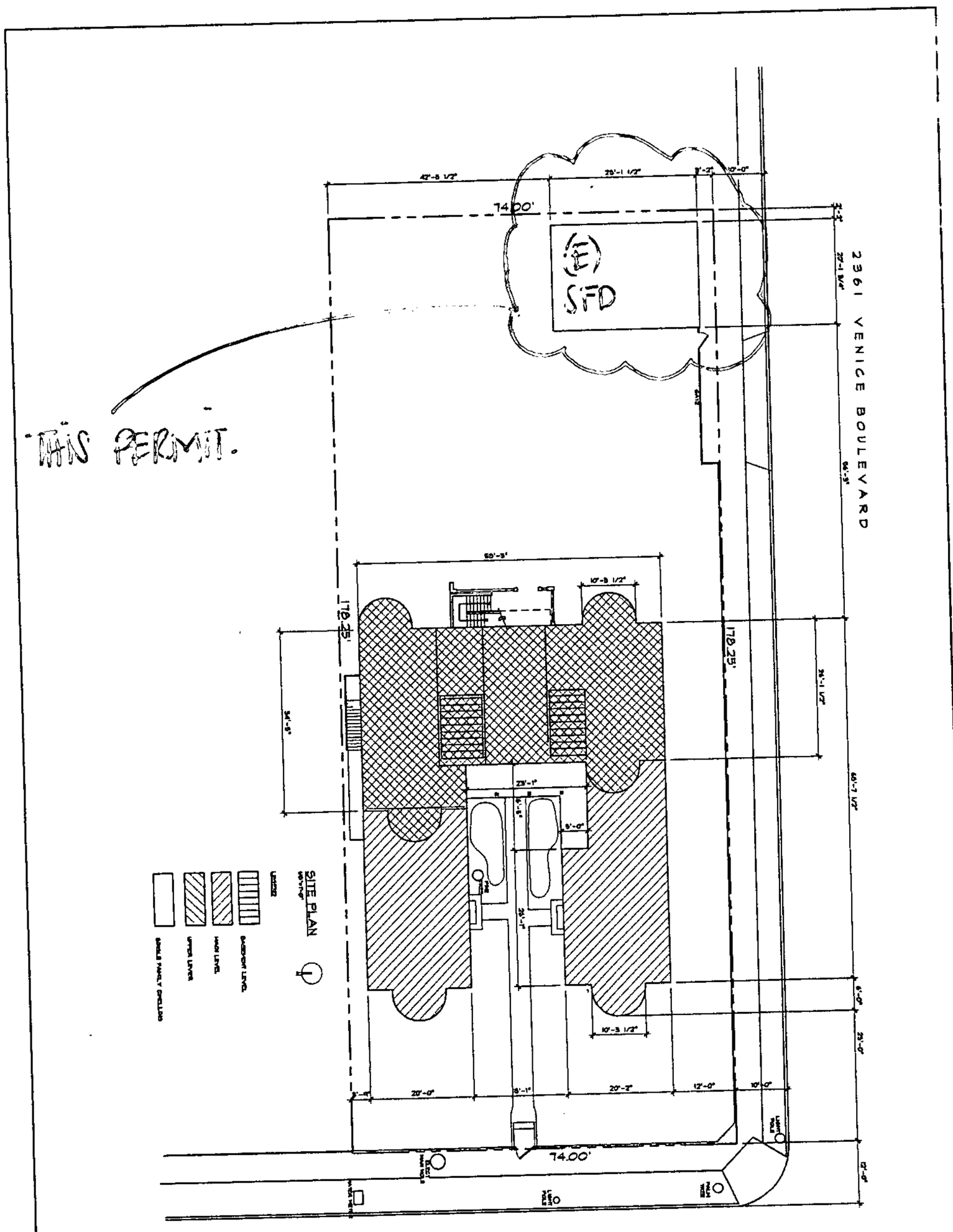
Bldg-Alter/Repair
1 or 2 Family Dwelling
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

PLOT PLAN ATTACHMENT

Plan Check #: B1 1LA02285
Initiating Office: METRO
Printed on: 03/09/11 10:44:58

(DO NOT DRAW, WRITE, OR PASTE ATTACHMENTS OUTSIDE BORDER)



COUNCIL DISTRICT: 10

INSPECTION DISTRICT: R5105

PLOT PLAN

1554 - 1560 S St Andrews Pl

Permit #:

Plan Check #: B13LA11195

Event Code:

13016 - 10000 - 18709

Printed: 04/08/14 03:05 PM

Bldg-Alter/Repair
Apartment
Plan Check at Counter
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

APPLICATION FOR BUILDING PERMIT AND CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

Issued on: 04/08/2014
Last Status: Issued
Status Date: 04/08/2014

1. TRACT	BLOCK	LOT(s)	ARB	COUNTY MAP REF #	PARCEL ID # (PIN #)	2. ASSESSOR PARCEL #
THE W. G. NEVIN TRACT	3	9		M B 1-53/54	126B193 277	5073 - 009 - 010

3. PARCEL INFORMATION

LADBS Branch Office - LA
Council District - 10
Certified Neighborhood Council - Untd Nghbrhds of Hstrc Arli
Census Tract - 2213.03
District Map - 126B193
Energy Zone - 9
Thomas Brothers Map Grid - 633-H5
Area Planning Commission - South Los Angeles
Community Plan Area - South Los Angeles
Near Source Zone Distance - 1.5
Methane Hazard Site - Methane Buffer Zone

ZONES(S): [Q]R3-1

4. DOCUMENTS

ZA - ZA-13310	ORD - ORD-111998	CPC - CPC-17138	CPC - CPC-2004-2395-ICO
ZA - ZA-15339	ORD - ORD-128220	CPC - CPC-17317	CPC - CPC-8997
ZA - ZA-17295	ORD - ORD-167121-SA188	CPC - CPC-1986-447-GPC	CDBG - LARC-Los Angeles
ZA - ZA-9966	ORD - ORD-177323	CPC - CPC-1986-603-GPC	CDBG - LARZ-Central City

5. CHECKLIST ITEMS

Std. Work Descr - Interior Non-struct. Remo
Std. Work Descr - Patch Plaster/Drywall
Std. Work Descr - Seismic Gas Shut Off Valve

6. PROPERTY OWNER, TENANT, APPLICANT INFORMATION

Owner(s):
D AND K CON LLC
745 CRENSHAW BLVD, LOS ANGELES CA 90005 --
Tenant:

Applicant: (Relationship: Agent for Owner)
JAI YANG -
, -- (714) 928-3224

For Cashier's Use Only

W/O #: 31618709

7. EXISTING USE

(05) Apartment

PROPOSED USE

8. DESCRIPTION OF WORK

INTERIOR REMODEL TO (E) 5-UNIT APARTMENT. REMOVE AND CONSTRUCT NON-BEARING PARTITION WALLS. NO EXTERIOR WORK. NO CHANGE TO PLOT PLAN.

9. # Bldgs on Site & Use: APARTMENT

10. APPLICATION PROCESSING INFORMATION

BLDG. PC By: Teodoro Diaz Rodriguez
DAS PC By:
OK for Cashier: Pranita Shah
Coord. OK:
Signature:
Date: 04/08/2014

11. PROJECT VALUATION Final Fee Period

Permit Valuation: $5,000
PC Valuation:

Sewer Cap ID:
Total Bond(s) Due:

12. ATTACHMENTS

Plot Plan

For inspection requests, call toll-free **(888) LA4BUILD (524-2845)**. Outside LA County, call (213) 482-0000 or request inspections via **www.ladbs.org**. To speak to a Call Center agent, call **311**. Outside LA County, call (213) 473-3231.

* P 1 3 0 1 6 1 0 0 0 0 1 8 7 0 9 F N *

LA 0032 101035395 4/8/2014 3:04:41 PM

BUILDING PERMIT COMM	$130.00
BUILDING PLAN CHECK	$0.00
EI RESIDENTIAL	$0.50
ONE STOP SURCH	$2.61
SYSTEMS DEVT FEE	$7.83
CITY PLANNING SURCH	$7.80
MISCELLANEOUS	$10.00
PLANNING GEN PLAN MAINT SURCH	$6.50
CA BLDG STD COMMISSION SURCHARGE	$1.00
BUILDING PLAN CHECK	$0.00
Sub Total:	$166.24

Permit #: 130161000018709
Building Card #: 2014LA30183
Receipt #: 0101279997

13. STRUCTURE INVENTORY (Note: Numeric measurement data in the format "number / number" implies "change in numeric value / total resulting numeric value")

13016 - 10000 - 18709

14. APPLICATION COMMENTS:
[1]LECTRICAL, PLUMBING, AND HVAC UNDER SEPERATE PERMITS. [2] CRA HISTORICAL CLEARANCE PER PCIS POP UP. NO CRA OR HISTORICAL DESIGNATIONS ON ZIMAS. - TEO DIAZ

In the event that any box (i.e. 1-16) is filled to capacity, it is possible that additional information has been captured electronically and could not be printed due to space restrictions. Nevertheless the information printed exceeds that required by section 19825 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California.

15. BUILDING RELOCATED FROM:

16. CONTRACTOR, ARCHITECT & ENGINEER NAME	ADDRESS		CLASS	LICENSE #	PHONE #
(C) ACON DEVELOPMENT INC	1554 S ST ANDRENS PLACE,	LOS ANGELES, CA 90019	B	909943	

PERMIT EXPIRATION/REFUNDS: This permit expires two years after the date of the permit issuance. This permit will also expire if no construction work is performed for a continuous period of 180 days (Sec. 98.0602 LAMC). Claims for refund of fees paid must be filed within one year from the date of expiration for permits granted by LADBS (Sec. 22.12 & 22.13 LAMC). The permittee may be entitled to reimbursement of permit fees if the Department fails to conduct an inspection within 60 days of receiving a request for final inspection (HS 17951).

17. LICENSED CONTRACTOR'S DECLARATION

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that I am licensed under the provisions of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 7000) of Division 3 of the Business and Professions Code, and my license is in full force and effect. The following applies to B contractors only: I understand the limitations of Section 7057 of the Business and Professional Code related to my ability to take prime contracts or subcontracts involving specialty trades.

License Class: B License No.: 909943 Contractor: ACON DEVELOPMENT INC

18. WORKERS' COMPENSATION DECLARATION

I hereby affirm, under penalty of perjury, one of the following declarations :

(X) I have and will maintain a certificate of consent to self insure for workers' compensation, as provided for by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued.

(_) I have and will maintain workers' compensation insurance, as required by Section 3700 of the Labor Code, for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued. My workers' compensation insurance carrier and policy number are:

Carrier: STATE COMP. INS. FUND Policy Number: 1951391

(_) I certify that in the performance of the work for which this permit is issued, I shall not employ any person in any manner so as to become subject to the workers' compensation laws of California, and agree that if I should become subject to the workers' compensation provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code, I shall forthwith comply with those provisions.

WARNING: FAILURE TO SECURE WORKERS' COMPENSATION COVERAGE IS UNLAWFUL, AND SHALL SUBJECT AN EMPLOYER TO CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND CIVIL FINES UP TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), IN ADDITION TO THE COST OF COMPENSATION, DAMAGES AS PROVIDED FOR IN SECTION 3706 OF THE LABOR CODE, INTEREST, AND ATTORNEY'S FEES.

19. ASBESTOS REMOVAL DECLARATION / LEAD HAZARD WARNING

I certify that notification of asbestos removal is either not applicable or has been submitted to the AQMD or EPA as per section 19827.5 of the Health and Safety Code. Information is available at (909) 396-2336 and the notification form at www.aqmd.gov. Lead safe construction practices are required when doing repairs that disturb paint in pre-1978 buildings due to the presence of lead per section 6716 and 6717 of the Labor Code. Information is available at Health Services for LA County at (800) 524-5323 or the State of California at (800) 597-5323 or www.dhs.ca.gov/childlead.

20. CONSTRUCTION LENDING AGENCY DECLARATION

I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that there is a construction lending agency for the performance of the work for which this permit is issued (Sec. 3097, Civil Code).

Lender's Name (If Any): _____ Lender's Address : _____

21. FINAL DECLARATION

I certify that I have read this application **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** and state that the above information **INCLUDING THE ABOVE DECLARATIONS** is correct. I agree to comply with all city and county ordinances and state laws relating to building construction, and hereby authorize representatives of this city to enter upon the above-mentioned property for inspection purposes. I realize that this permit is an application for inspection and that it does not approve or authorize the work specified herein, and it does not authorize or permit any violation or failure to comply with any applicable law. Furthermore, neither the City of Los Angeles nor any board, department officer, or employee thereof, make any warranty, nor shall be responsible for the performance or results of any work described herein, nor the condition of the property nor the soil upon which such work is performed. I further affirm under penalty of perjury, that the proposed work will not destroy or unreasonably interfere with any access or utility easement belonging to others and located on my property, but in the event such work does destroy or unreasonably interfere with such easement, a substitute easement(s) satisfactory to the holder(s) of the easement will be provided (Sec. 91.0106.4.3.4 LAMC).

By signing below, I certify that:

(1) I accept all the declarations above namely the Licensed Contractor's Declaration, Workers' Compensation Declaration, Asbestos Removal Declaration / Lead Hazard Warning, Construction Lending Agency Declaration, and Final Declaration; and

(2) This permit is being obtained with the consent of the legal owner of the property.

Print Name: MICHAEL YANG Sign: _____ Date: 04/08/2014 [X] Contractor [ ] Authorized Agent

1554 - 1560 S St Andrews Pl Permit Application # : **13016 - 10000 - 18709**

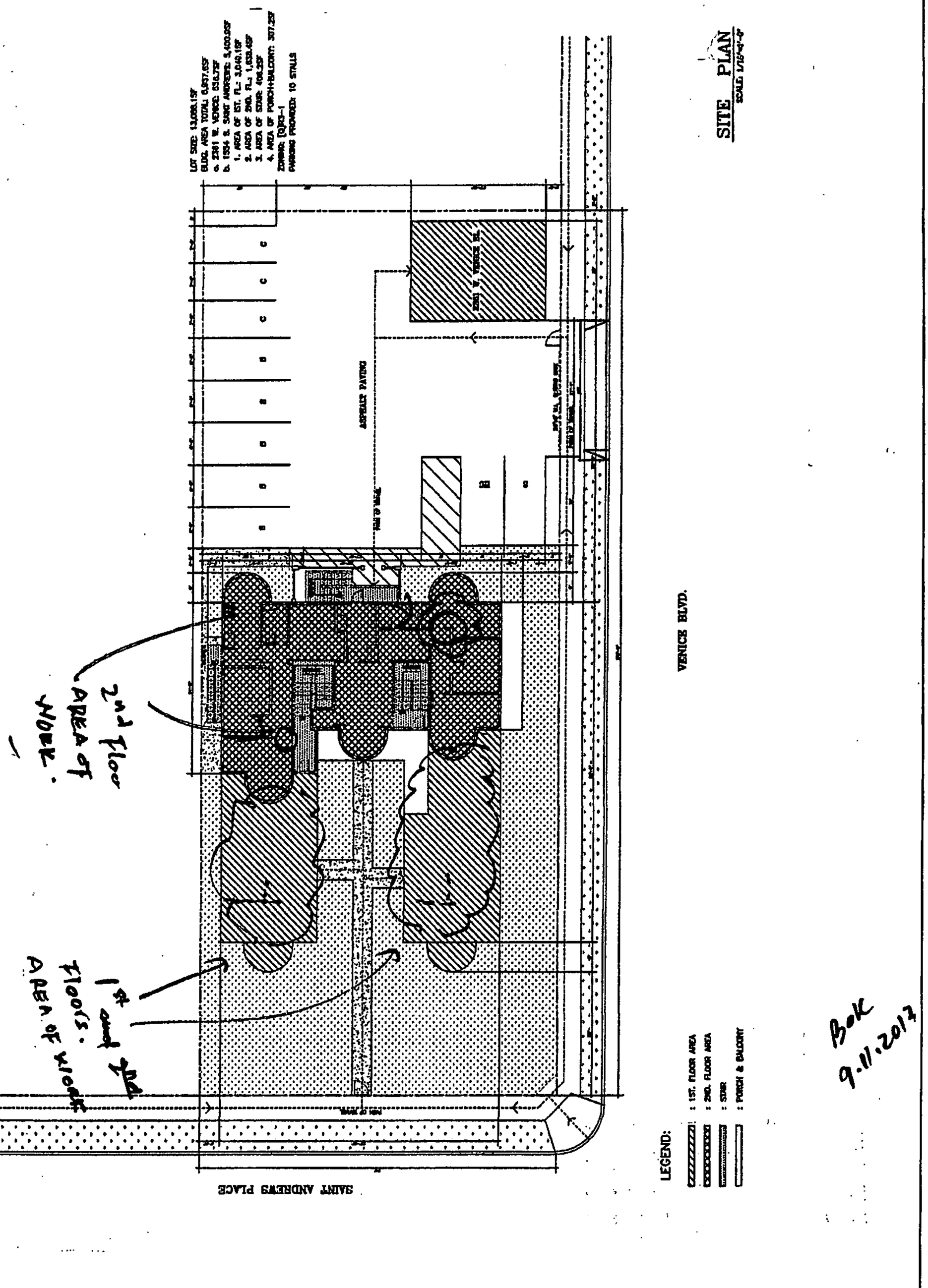
Bldg-Alter/Repair
Apartment
Plan Check

City of Los Angeles - Department of Building and Safety

PLOT PLAN ATTACHMENT

Plan Check #: B13LA11195
Initiating Office: METRO
Printed on: 09/10/13 16:49:53

(DO NOT DRAW, WRITE, OR PASTE ATTACHMENTS OUTSIDE BORDER)



COUNCIL DISTRICT: 10 INSPECTION DISTRICT: BIGIM3 PLOT PLAN ATTACHMENT

1554 S ST ANDREWS PL 90019

Application / Permit
18019-10000-02968
Plan Check / Job No.
B18LA12163
Group
Building
Type
Bldg-Demolition
Sub-Type
1 or 2 Family Dwelling
Primary Use
()
Work Description
DPI & POSTING ONLY TO DEMO (E) HOUSE.
Permit Issued
No
Current Status
Application Submittal on 6/15/2018

Permit Application Status History

No Data Available.

Permit Application Clearance Information

Demo Preinspection	Not Cleared	6/15/2018	MAI NGUYEN

Contact Information

No Data Available.

Inspector Information

AJA COLLAY, (213) 202-3433 Office Hours: 7:00-8:00 AM MON-FRI

Pending Inspections

No Data Available.

Inspection Request History

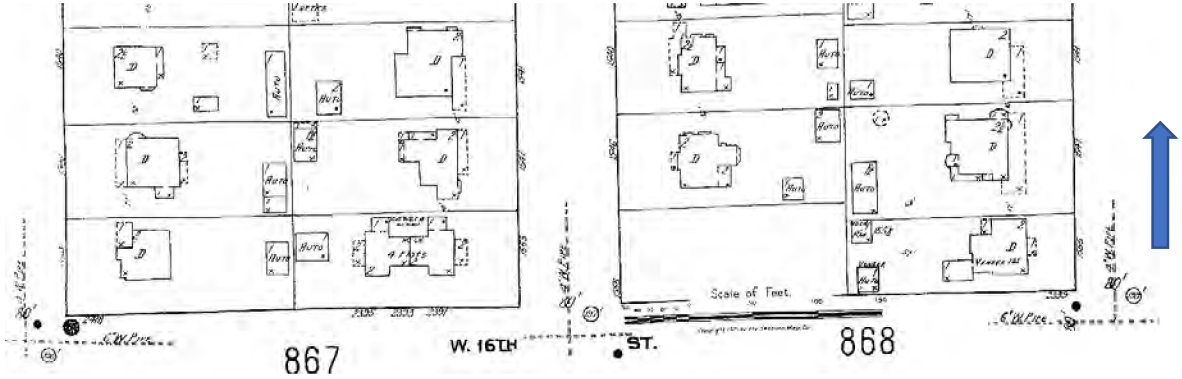
No Data Available.

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School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~
Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



Subject property with backhoe utilized to remove debris from demolition of 1540, a 1906 Craftsman single-family residence and 1544 – 1546 St. Andrews Place, a 1908 Craftsman duplex directly at the north.



First Sanborn Map, Vol 8, Sheet 860, showing 16th Street, now Venice Blvd. with perpendicular intersecting street which is St. Andrews Place. The Subject parcel remained vacant until 1931 when the small SFR was built by an earlier owner at the southeast corner of the property.

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
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Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



North elevation, northwest corners, second level half-round with banding along top, now further obscured by construction fencing of vacant parcels at north, view east.



West façade, north wing of original quadplex, half-round with banding along top; six 4-light recessed casement windows, landscape, center courtyard, north elevation south section, view southeast.

Corbett School for Eye Education ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~
Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



South elevation of north wing, entry below half-round porch roof inset in band, is itself banded. Wall is stenciled in grey bamboo, view northeast.



Raised west entry with double 4-lite doors and side lites, foyer runs length of building, west to east exit. Half-round at center with six 4-lite casement windows at second level above banded roof with plain round supports, view east.

School of Eye Education/the “Studio” ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
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Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



South wing: Mural on north elevation of wing, entry with banded half-round above.Banded half-round, six 4-lite casements, second-level south, view southeast.



South wing banded west elevation, banded half-round, six 4-lite steel casement windows, one-over-one window at south appears to be replacement of original, view east.

School of Eye Education/the “Studio” ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~ Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



West façade of Corbett School of Eye Education/the “Studio” from St. Andrews Place, view east. Stucco-over-wood-frame, five half-rounds with six 4-lite casements each, courtyard with north and south wings, framed by parapet walls forming second-level balconies accessed from a door at the courtyard side of each half-round, centered ground floor entry double 4-lite doors with side-lites, lobby, mirrored exit at east, much original landscape/hardscape.



Corbett School of Eye Education/the “Studio” from Venice Blvd. Banding runs around building at top of half-rounds/bottom of south balcony. Cascading verticals at west of second story. Built-in gutter system, 4-lite steel casement windows in half-rounds and throughout. Original single-story building at east with altered fenestration, addressed as 2361 Venice Blvd, view northeast.

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~ Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



South elevation with second-level balcony across south elevation second level. East elevation two-story half-rounds, one obscured by trees with six 4-lite steel casements, one open. Original Italian Cypress trees, among others. View northwest.



South Elevation with balcony. East elevation with two-level banded half-round with duplicate half-round obscured by trees at northwest corner. A 1950s open-work geometric wall was added around the east ground floor exit, view west. Photographed Jan. 3, 2020.

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1554 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~ Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



Original single-story detached dwelling which looks as though it was once commercial, although no permit indicates such. The fenestration has been altered. West elevation; south elevation, view east.



South former façade, east elevation. Subject quadplex at west/left, view northwest.

Corbett School for Eye Education ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~ Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Photographs: Anna Marie Brooks, Aug. 2019.



Related building in neighborhood: Historic-Cultural Monument 627, John F. Powers Residence, 1547 S, Manhattan Pl., one block to the seat of the subject property and one lot north, view west.



Driveway, porte-cochere and carriage house at south of John F. Powers Residence, view west.

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1554 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Historic Photographs.



William H. Bates, M. D.



Margaret Darst [Corbett], BS
Class of 1911, UC Berkeley

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1554 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Historic Photographs.



Fig. 42. Palming

"This is one of the most effective methods of obtaining relaxation of all the sensory nerves."
Source" Dr. Bates. The Cure of Imperfect Sight...p. 125.



Fig. 46.—Woman With Normal Vision Looking Directly at the Sun. Note That the Eyes are Wide Open and That There Is No Sign of Discomfort.

Source: Dr. Bates. The Cure of Imperfect Sight... p. 187.



Fig. 51. Operating Without Anaesthetics

The patient suffered from ulceration of the eyeball resulting in the formation of holes through which the fluids of the interior escaped. These holes had to be closed by surgical operations, and fourteen of these operations were performed without anaesthetics, because the patient was able to prevent pain by the memory of a black period.

Source: Dr. Bates. The Cure of Imperfect Sight... p. 204

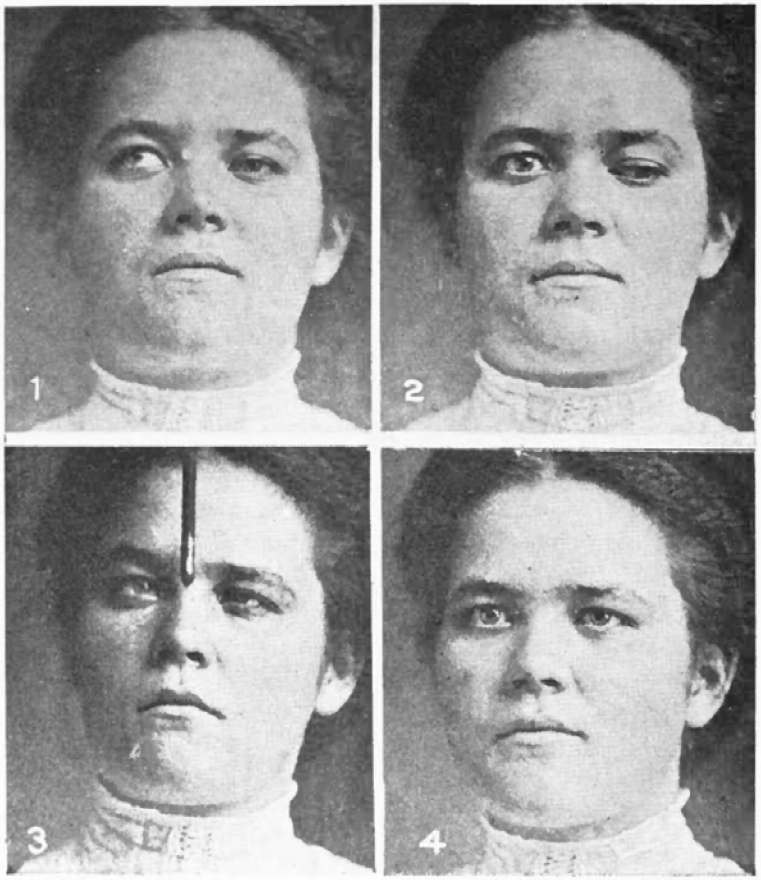
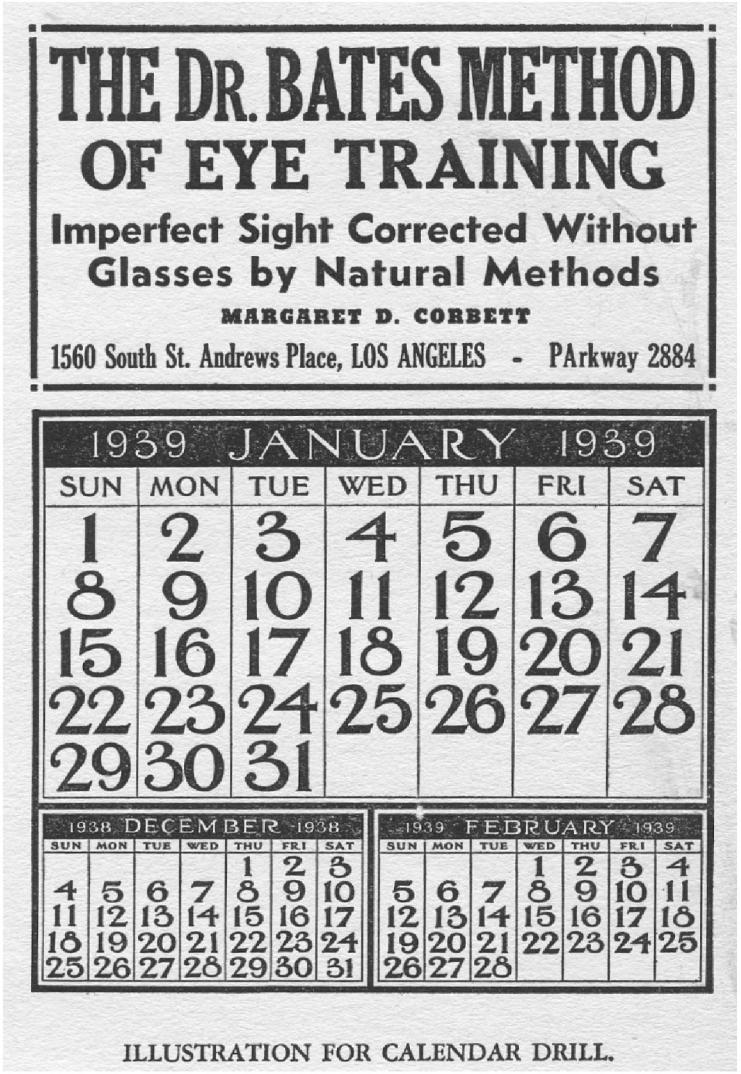


Fig. 54. Case of Divergent Vertical Squint Cured by Eye Education

No. 1.—The right eye turns out and up, the left being straight.
No. 2. The patient learns to look down and out with the left eye while the right looks straight.
No. 3.—The patient learns to turn both eyes in by looking at a pencil held over the bridge of the nose.
No. 4.—The patient is permanently cured.
All four pictures were taken within fifteen minutes of each other, the patient having learned to reproduce the conditions represented at will.

Dr. Bates. The Cure of Imperfect Sight... p. 230.

School of Eye Education /the "Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Historic Photographs.



THE DR. BATES METHOD
OF EYE TRAINING

Imperfect Sight Corrected Without Glasses by Natural Methods

MARGARET D. CORBETT

1560 South St. Andrews Place, LOS ANGELES - PArkway 2884

1939 JANUARY 1939

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

1938 DECEMBER 1938

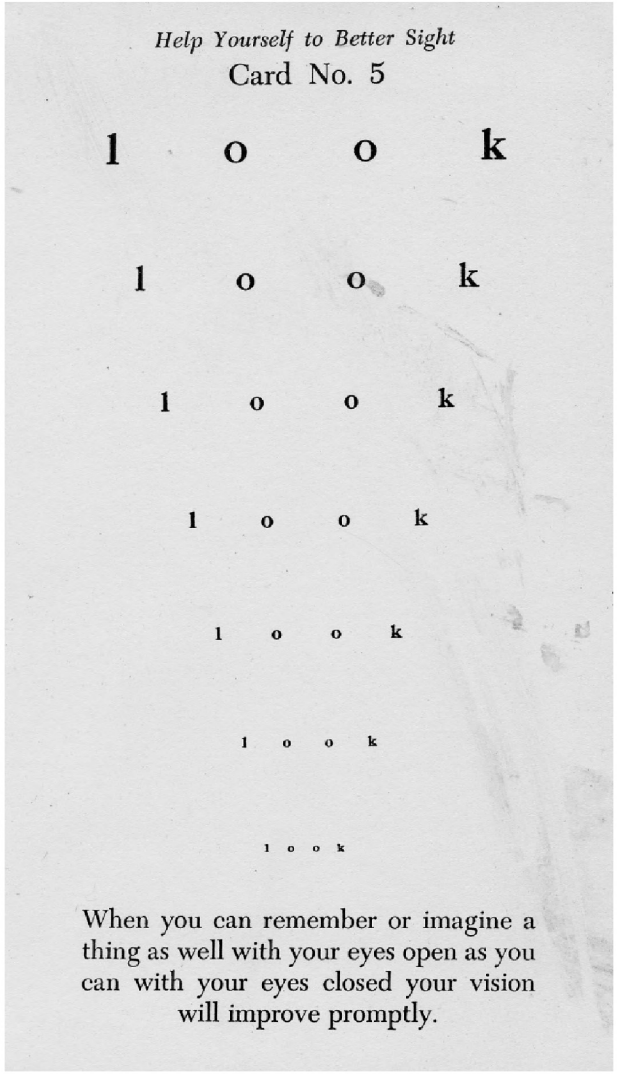
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

1939 FEBRUARY 1939

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28				

ILLUSTRATION FOR CALENDAR DRILL.

Source: Margaret Darst Corbett.
How to Improve Your Eyes.
1938. p. 54.



Help Yourself to Better Sight

Card No. 5

look

look

look

look

look

look

look

look

When you can remember or imagine a thing as well with your eyes open as you can with your eyes closed your vision will improve promptly.

Source: Margaret Darst Corbett.
Help Yourself to Better Sight. 1949. Contained with other materials in a diagonal pocket at the inside rear cover of the book.

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~ Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Historic Photographs.

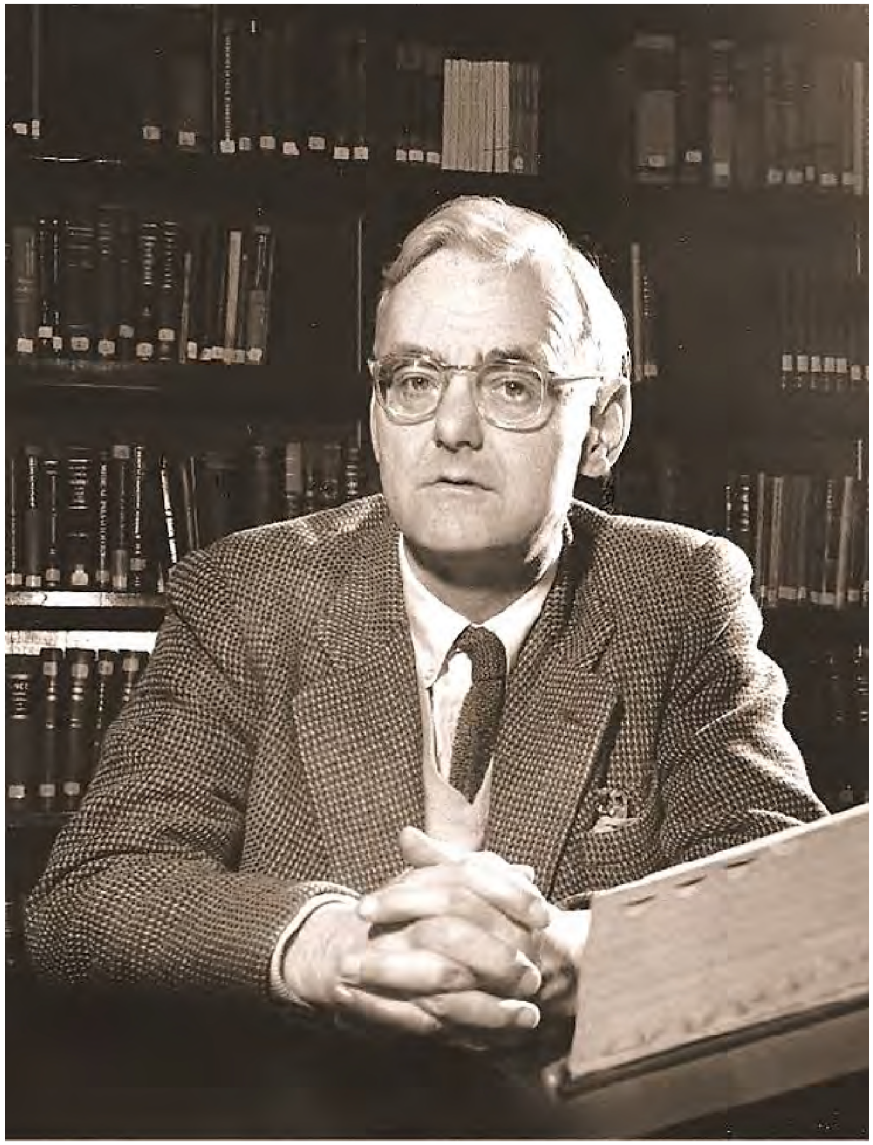


"DEFENDS EYE TREATMENT – Irene Rich, at the left, and Billie Burke, screen luminaries, as the waited in court yesterday to testify for Mrs. Margaret Corbett who is accused of illegally practicing medicine through her 'eye relaxation system.'"
Source: Los Angeles Times, Jan 28, 1941, p. 1 B.

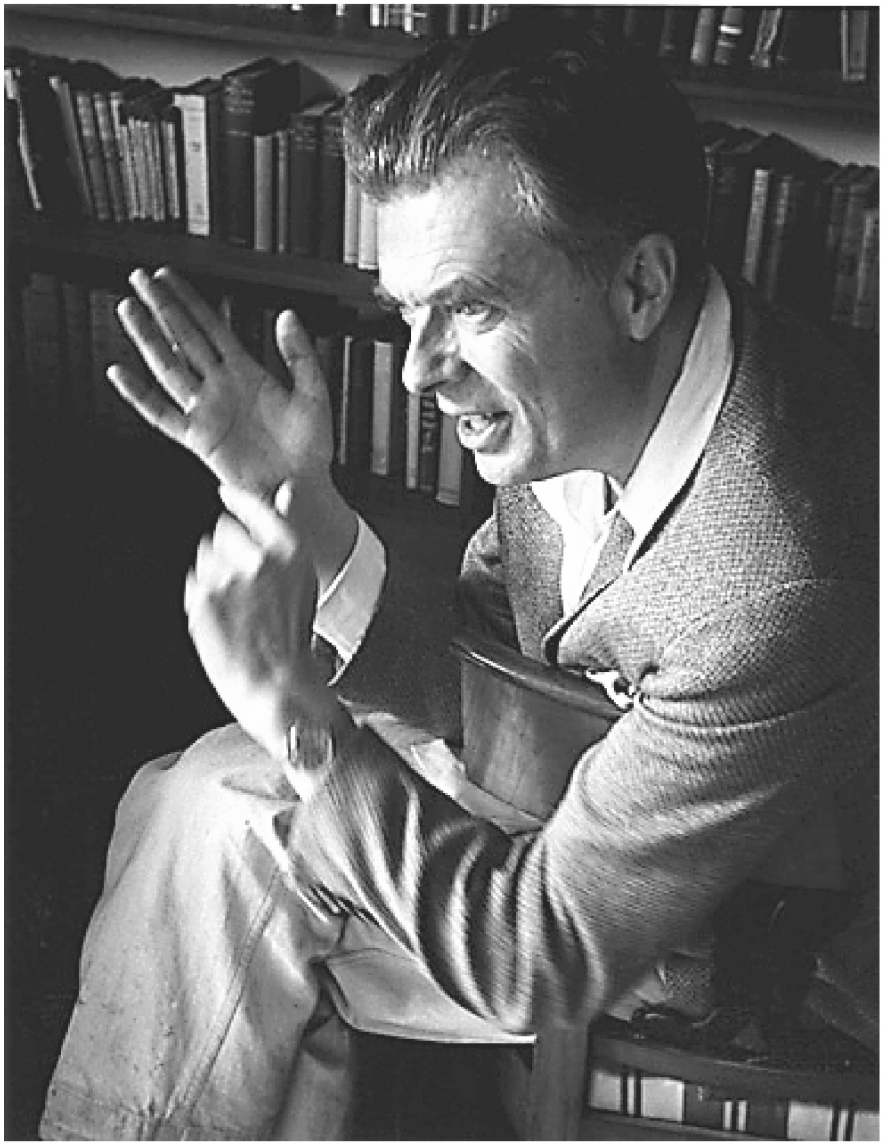


"KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BEAN – Mrs. Margaret Corbett, accused of practicing optometry without a license, shown with jumping bens and eye model at her trial."
Source: Los Angeles Times, Jan 23, 1941, p. 3.

School of Eye Education/"the Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~
Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Historic Photographs.

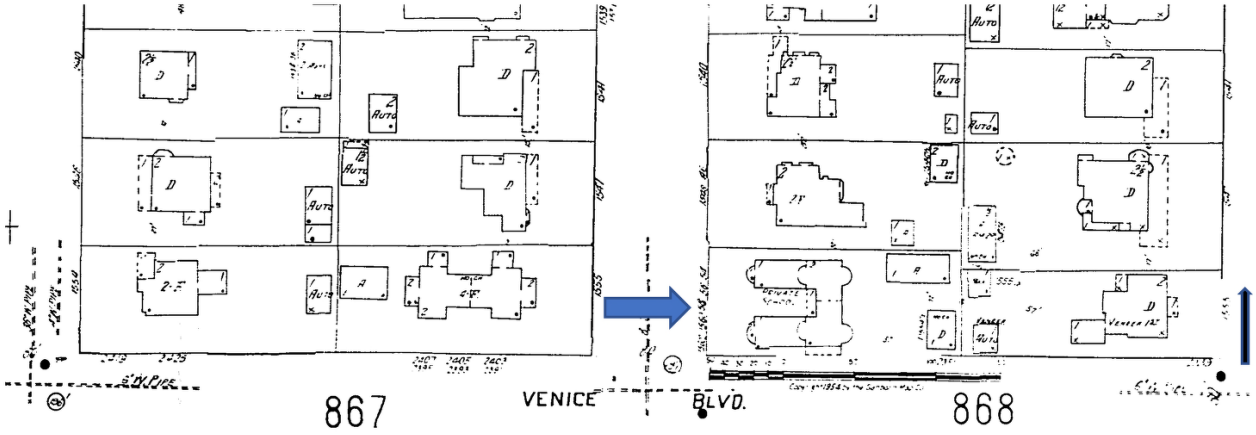


Dr. Humphrey Osmond, M. D.



Aldous Huxley
Paris, c. 1950

School of Eye Education/the "Studio" ~ 1534 – 1560 S. St. Andrews Pl. & 2351 - 2371 W. Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90019 ~ Style: Streamline Moderne ~ Year Built: 1936 ~ Architect: Earl D. Stonerod ~ Contractor: Metropolitan Builders ~ Historical Photographs



Bottom of Sanborn Map Sheet 860 from 1951, showing the subject property at the northeast corner of St. Andrews Pl. and Venice Blvd., indicated by blue arrow. St. Andrews Pl. is perpendicular to Venice Blvd. at center of sheet, view north.



Current Bing Map aerial view, still illustrating the demolished buildings on the two parcels at the north of the Subject property which is at the corner. St. Andrews is the street at the left of page. Half-round at northeast of quadplex is visible in this view, otherwise obscured by trees. Half-round on second story north wing has been moved forward of other two at the second-level west. Garage at northeast removed with permit, 1965. Original single-story building at right/east has had fenestration altered, view north.


03/06/2017
1 of 55
Select Date
1554 S St Andrews Pl, Los Angeles, CA 90019-4823
© 2019 Eagleview

5073

SCALE 1" = 400'

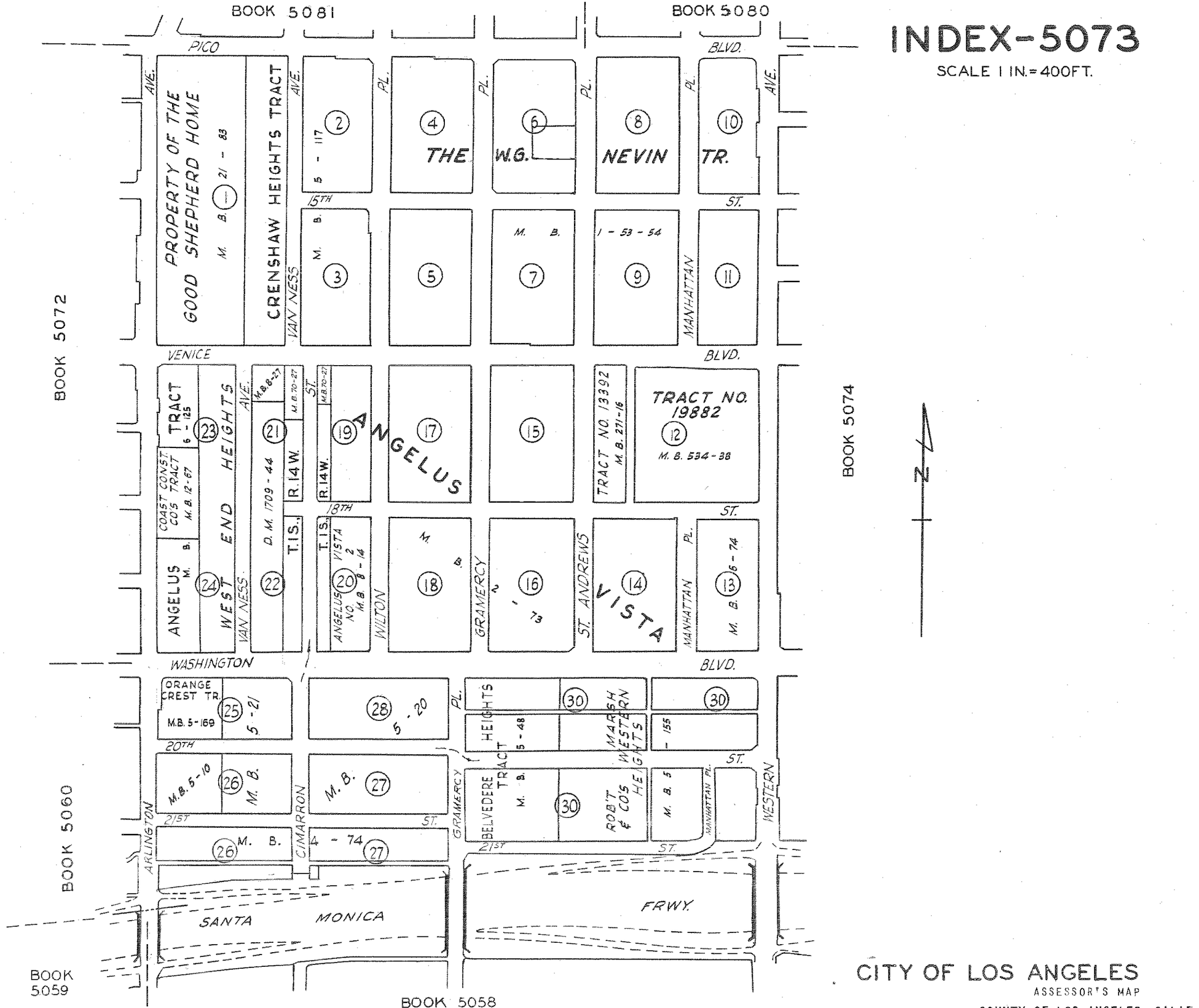
2008

REVISED
12-15-60
7-19-61
11-13-61
8-20-62
10-22-62
3-22-63
1-16-64
3-19-64
9-8-64
710315
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830623
840127
20000403
20070530008

6-4-65
9-30-65
11-15-65
660707
660823
670721
680726
880418

INDEX-5073

SCALE 1 IN.=400FT.



CITY OF LOS ANGELES

ASSESSOR'S MAP

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

5073	9 SHEET	P. A. 255-26	TRA 67	REVISED 2-22-65 2019111321004001-09					SEARCH NO		OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES COPYRIGHT © 2002

2020

MAPPING AND GIS SERVICES
SCALE 1" = 80'

PG 8

60 15TH ST 60

N 89°52'E

178.25 178.25

THE W G TRACT NEVIN

16 (17) 1 (1)

15 (16) 2 (2)

14 (15) 3 (3)

13 (14) 4 (4)

3

12 (13) 5 (5)

11 (18) 6 (6)

10 7 (7)

9 (10) 8 (8) (9)

M B 1 - 53 - 54

178.25 178.25

80 PL

73.75

N 0°11'W

64 9.75 9.75 64

74 73.96 57.54 16.42 16.42 57.50

N 89°52'E

80 ST ANDREWS

MANHATTAN 80

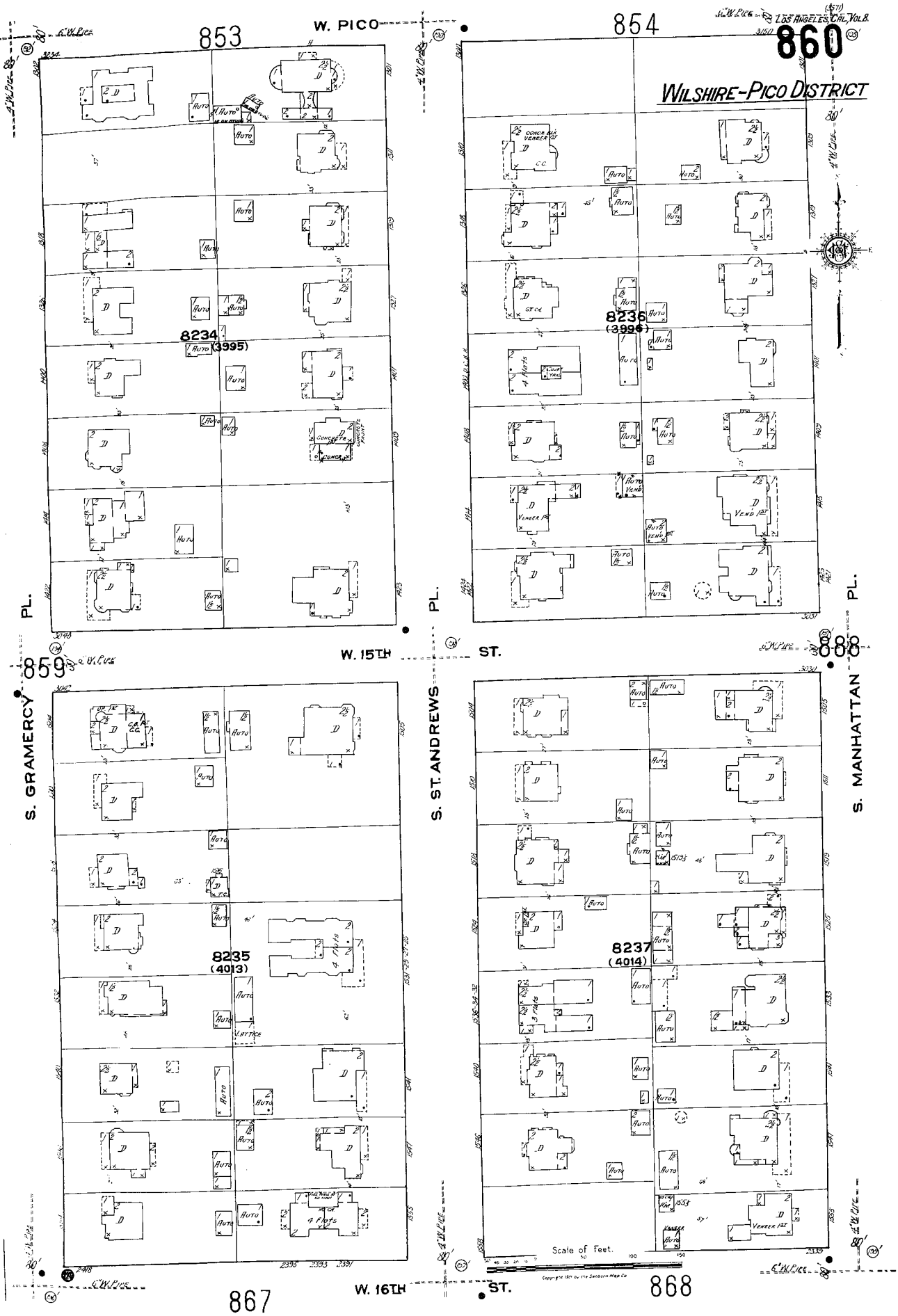
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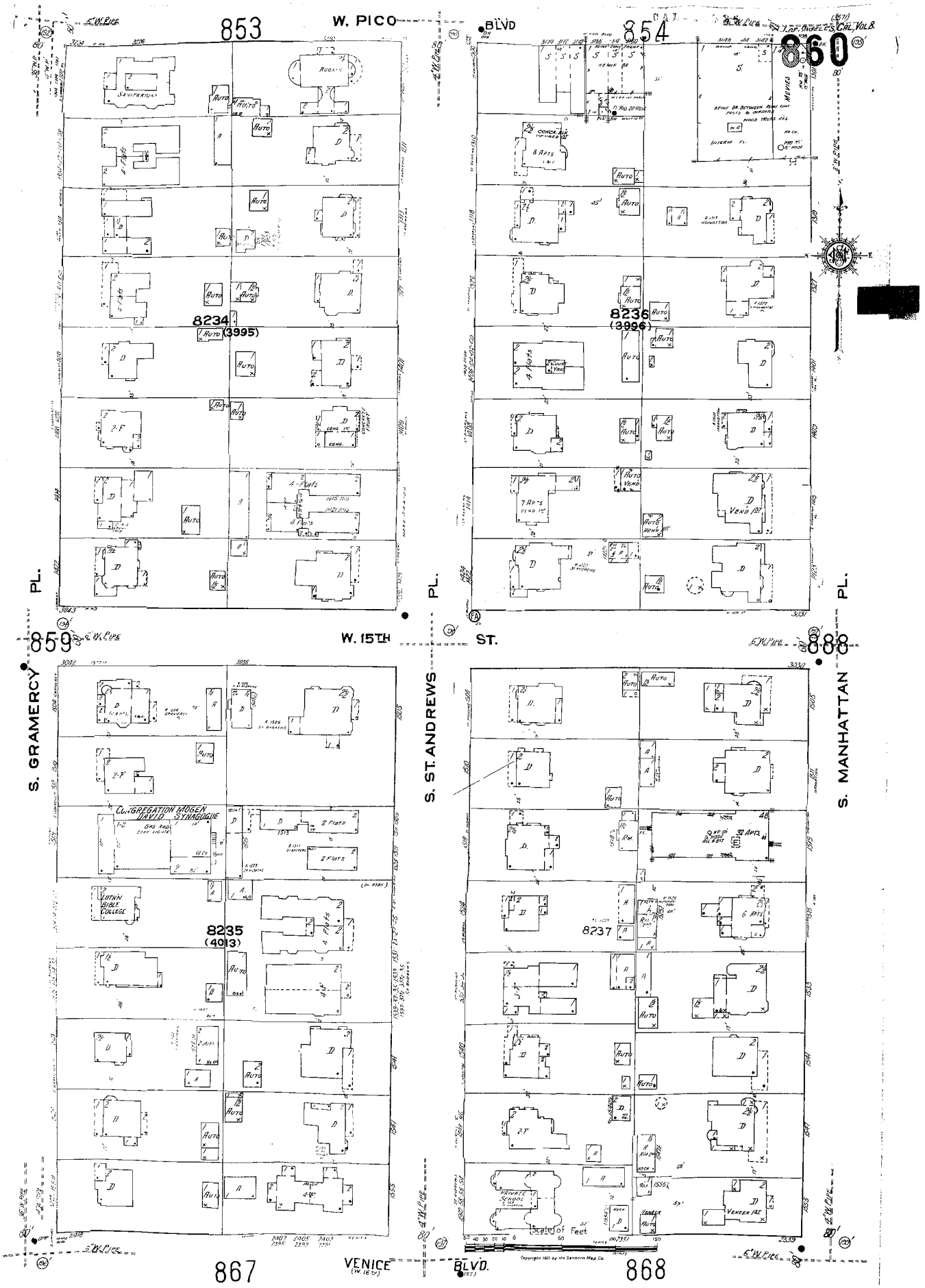
PG 11

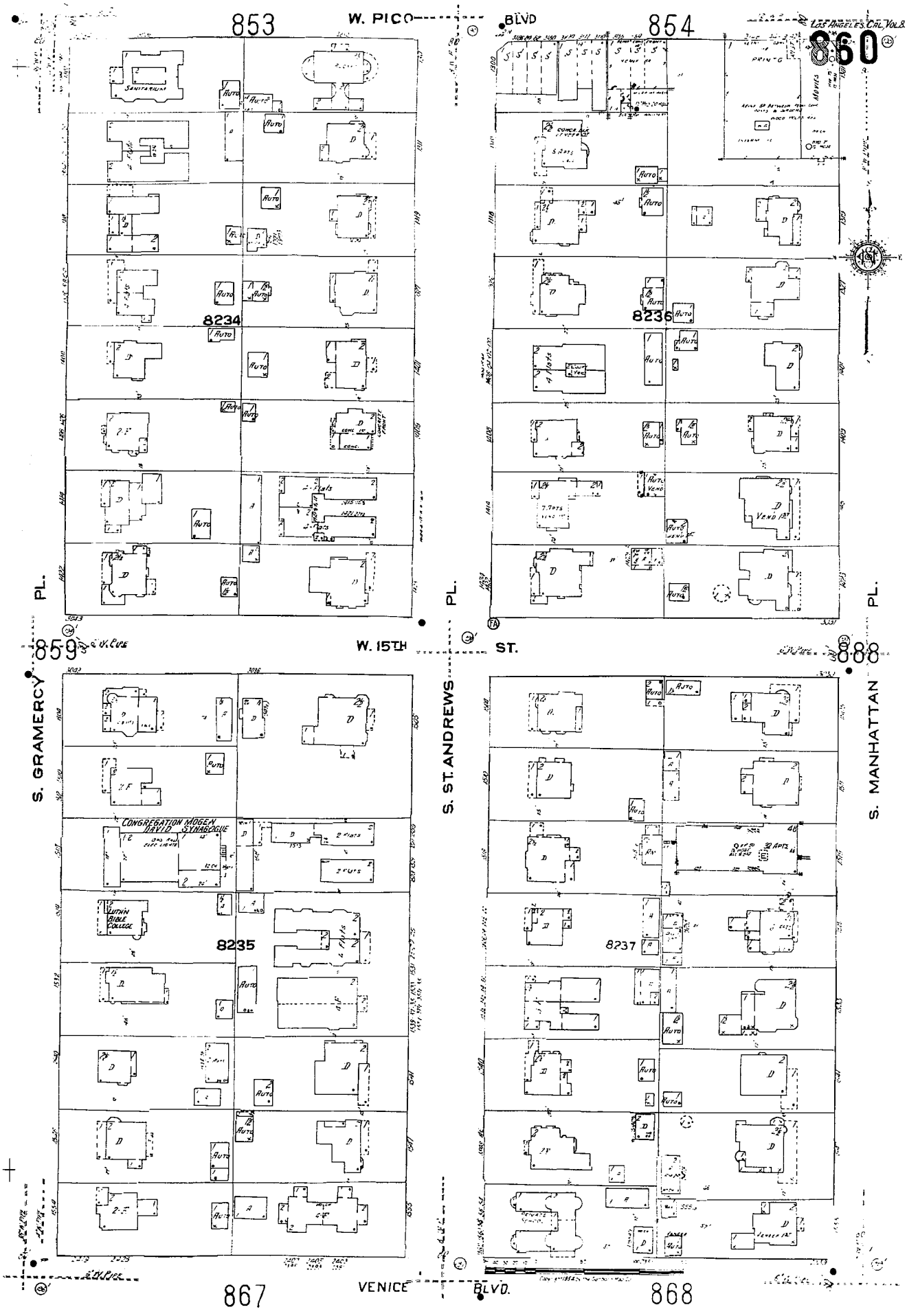
80 VENICE 80 83 83 BLVD VARIES

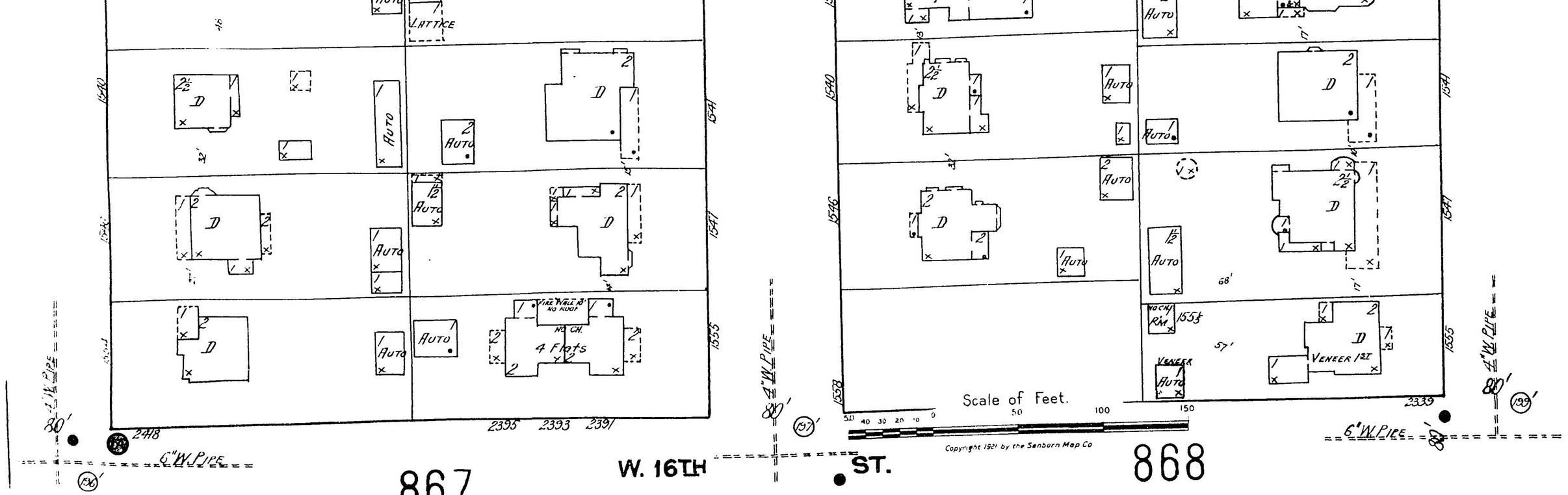
PG 12

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Date Saved: 11/5/2019 1:44:36 PM


853
854
860
WILSHIRE-PICO DISTRICT
W. PICO
8234
(3995)
8236
(3996)
W. 15TH ST.
859
888
S. GRAMERCY PL.
S. ST. ANDREWS PL.
S. MANHATTAN PL.
8235
(4013)
8237
(4014)
Scale of Feet.
867
W. 16TH ST.
868


853
W. PICO
BLVD
854
860
8234
(3995)
8236
(3996)
PL.
PL.
PL.
859
W. 15TH
ST.
888
S. GRAMERCY
S. ST. ANDREWS
S. MANHATTAN
CONGREGATION MOGEN DAVID SYNAGOGUE
8235
(4013)
8237
867
VENICE
BLVD.
868
Scale of Feet


853
W. PICO BLVD
854
LOS ANGELES CAL. VOL. 8
860
8234
8236
W. 15TH ST.
859
880
S. GRAMERCY PL.
S. ST. ANDREWS PL.
S. MANHATTAN PL.
CONGREGATION MOGEN DAVID SYNAGOGUE
LUTHIN BIBLE COLLEGE
8235
8237
867
VENICE BLVD.
868


LATTICE
FIRE WALL 18' NO ROOF
NO CH.
4 Flats
Auto
1540
1541
1546
1547
1555
1538
2418
2395
2393
2391
2339
6" W. PIPE
4" W. PIPE
80'
136'
137'
139'
W. 16TH ST.
867
868
Scale of Feet.
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150
Copyright 1921 by the Sanborn Map Co
NO CH. RM.
1553
VENEER
VENEER 1ST
68'
57'

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning

5/21/2020
PARCEL PROFILE REPORT

PROPERTY ADDRESSES
1554 S ST ANDREWS PL
1556 S ST ANDREWS PL
1558 S ST ANDREWS PL
1560 S ST ANDREWS PL
2361 W VENICE BLVD
2351 W VENICE BLVD
2371 W VENICE BLVD

ZIP CODES
90019

RECENT ACTIVITY
ADM-2018-4221-TOC
CHC-2020-3290-HCM
ENV-2020-3291-CE

CASE NUMBERS
CPC-2008-1552-CPU
CPC-2004-2395-ICO
CPC-19XX-17317
CPC-19XX-17138
CPC-1986-603-GPC
CPC-1986-447-GPC
CPC-1958-8997
ORD-185927
ORD-185926-SA292
ORD-177323
ORD-167121-SA188
ORD-128220
ORD-111998
ZA-9966
ZA-19XX-17295
ZA-15339
ZA-13310
ENV-2008-1781-EIR

Address/Legal Information	
PIN Number	126B193 277
Lot/Parcel Area (Calculated)	13,088.1 (sq ft)
Thomas Brothers Grid	PAGE 633 - GRID H5
Assessor Parcel No. (APN)	5073009010
Tract	THE W. G. NEVIN TRACT
Map Reference	M B 1-53/54
Block	3
Lot	9
Arb (Lot Cut Reference)	None
Map Sheet	126B193
Jurisdictional Information	
Community Plan Area	South Los Angeles
Area Planning Commission	South Los Angeles
Neighborhood Council	United Neighborhoods of the Historic Arlington Heights, West Adams, and Jef
Council District	CD 10 - Herb J. Wesson, Jr.
Census Tract #	2213.03
LADBS District Office	Los Angeles Metro
Planning and Zoning Information	
Special Notes	ZI-2477 South Los Angeles Community Plan Adoption
Zoning	R2-1-CPIO
Zoning Information (ZI)	ZI-2484 South Los Angeles Community Plan Implementation Overlay (CPIO)
	ZI-2477 South Los Angeles Community Plan Adoption
	ZI-2452 Transit Priority Area in the City of Los Angeles
General Plan Land Use	Low Medium I Residential
General Plan Note(s)	Yes
Hillside Area (Zoning Code)	No
Specific Plan Area	None
Subarea	None
Special Land Use / Zoning	None
Historic Preservation Review	No
Historic Preservation Overlay Zone	None
Other Historic Designations	None
Other Historic Survey Information	None
Mills Act Contract	None
CDO: Community Design Overlay	None
CPIO: Community Plan Imp. Overlay	South Los Angeles
Subarea	Character Residential
CUGU: Clean Up-Green Up	None
HCR: Hillside Construction Regulation	No
NSO: Neighborhood Stabilization Overlay	No
POD: Pedestrian Oriented Districts	None
RFA: Residential Floor Area District	None
RIO: River Implementation Overlay	No
SN: Sign District	No
Streetscape	No

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(*) - APN Area is provided "as is" from the Los Angeles County's Public Works, Flood Control, Benefit Assessment.

Adaptive Reuse Incentive Area	None
Affordable Housing Linkage Fee	
Residential Market Area	Low
Non-Residential Market Area	Low
Transit Oriented Communities (TOC)	Tier 3
RPA: Redevelopment Project Area	None
Central City Parking	No
Downtown Parking	No
Building Line	None
500 Ft School Zone	No
500 Ft Park Zone	No
Assessor Information	
Assessor Parcel No. (APN)	5073009010
Ownership (Assessor)	
Owner1	D AND K CON LLC C/O C/O YEONG SIK KIM
Address	6423 IVARENE AVE LOS ANGELES CA 90068
Ownership (Bureau of Engineering, Land Records)	
Owner	EAST-WEST OUTREACH, INC.
Address	1554 S ST. ANDREWS PL LOS ANGELES CA 90019
APN Area (Co. Public Works)*	0.302 (ac)
Use Code	1210 - Commercial - Store Combination - Store and Residential Combination - One Story
Assessed Land Val.	$865,945
Assessed Improvement Val.	$368,026
Last Owner Change	10/28/2015
Last Sale Amount	$9
Tax Rate Area	67
Deed Ref No. (City Clerk)	9-991 5-512 1-924
Building 1	
Year Built	1936
Building Class	DXC
Number of Units	0
Number of Bedrooms	0
Number of Bathrooms	0
Building Square Footage	5,983.0 (sq ft)
Building 2	No data for building 2
Building 3	No data for building 3
Building 4	No data for building 4
Building 5	No data for building 5
Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO)	Yes [APN: 5073009010]
Additional Information	
Airport Hazard	None
Coastal Zone	None
Farmland	Area Not Mapped
Urban Agriculture Incentive Zone	YES
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone	No
Fire District No. 1	No
Flood Zone	Outside Flood Zone
Watercourse	No
Hazardous Waste / Border Zone Properties	No
Methane Hazard Site	Methane Buffer Zone

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High Wind Velocity Areas	No
Special Grading Area (BOE Basic Grid Map A-13372)	No
Wells	None
Seismic Hazards	
Active Fault Near-Source Zone	
Nearest Fault (Distance in km)	1.53570432
Nearest Fault (Name)	Puente Hills Blind Thrust
Region	Los Angeles Blind Thrusts
Fault Type	B
Slip Rate (mm/year)	0.70000000
Slip Geometry	Reverse
Slip Type	Moderately / Poorly Constrained
Down Dip Width (km)	19.00000000
Rupture Top	5.00000000
Rupture Bottom	13.00000000
Dip Angle (degrees)	25.00000000
Maximum Magnitude	7.10000000
Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone	No
Landslide	No
Liquefaction	No
Preliminary Fault Rupture Study Area	No
Tsunami Inundation Zone	No
Economic Development Areas	
Business Improvement District	None
Hubzone	Qualified
Opportunity Zone	No
Promise Zone	None
State Enterprise Zone	None
Housing	
Direct all Inquiries to	Housing+Community Investment Department
Telephone	(866) 557-7368
Website	http://hcidla.lacity.org
Rent Stabilization Ordinance (RSO)	Yes [APN: 5073009010]
Ellis Act Property	No
Public Safety	
Police Information	
Bureau	West
Division / Station	Olympic
Reporting District	2071
Fire Information	
Bureau	Central
Batallion	11
District / Fire Station	26
Red Flag Restricted Parking	No

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CASE SUMMARIES

Note: Information for case summaries is retrieved from the Planning Department's Plan Case Tracking System (PCTS) database.

Case Number:	CPC-2008-1552-CPU
Required Action(s):	CPU-COMMUNITY PLAN UPDATE
Project Descriptions(s):	SOUTH LOS ANGELES NEW COMMUNITY PLAN PROGRAM
Case Number:	CPC-2004-2395-ICO
Required Action(s):	ICO-INTERIM CONTROL ORDINANCE
Project Descriptions(s):	ICO TO REGULATE THE ISSUANCE OF PERMITS RELATED TO AUTOMOTIVE-RELATED USES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO AUTOMOBILE, TRAILER SALES, ETC
Case Number:	CPC-19XX-17317
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	CPC-19XX-17138
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	CPC-1986-603-GPC
Required Action(s):	GPC-GENERAL PLAN/ZONING CONSISTENCY (AB283)
Project Descriptions(s):	GENERAL PLAN/ZONING CONSISTENCY PROGRAM
Case Number:	CPC-1986-447-GPC
Required Action(s):	GPC-GENERAL PLAN/ZONING CONSISTENCY (AB283)
Project Descriptions(s):	PLAN AND ZONE CONSISTENCY - SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES (HERB GLASCOW)
Case Number:	CPC-1958-8997
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ZA-19XX-17295
Required Action(s):	Data Not Available
Project Descriptions(s):	
Case Number:	ENV-2008-1781-EIR
Required Action(s):	EIR-ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT
Project Descriptions(s):	SOUTH LOS ANGELES NEW COMMUNITY PLAN PROGRAM

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

ORD-185927
ORD-185926-SA292
ORD-177323
ORD-167121-SA188
ORD-128220
ORD-111998
ZA-9966
ZA-15339
ZA-13310

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ZIMAS INTRANET

LARIAC5 2017 Color-Ortho

05/21/2020

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning



Address: 1554 S ST ANDREWS PL
APN: 5073009010
PIN #: 126B193 277

Tract: THE W. G. NEVIN TRACT
Block: 3
Lot: 9
Arb: None

Zoning: R2-1-CPIO
General Plan: Low Medium I Residential

N
W
E
S