

Tarzana Syndrome

Matthew Schau Allen

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of

Fine Art

University of Washington

2015

Committee

Rebecca Cummins

Ellen Garvens

Scott Lawrimore

Program authorized to offer degree:

School of Art + Art History + Design
Photomedia Department

© Copyright 2015

Matthew Schau Allen

Abstract

In a world where hubris is a necessity, concrete transmogrifies and metastasizes, delicacies revolt and captivate, and creatures lurk amidst the potted ficus and cul-de-sacs, their powerful odors carried on by the dry, constant breeze.

“George Hadley walked through the singing glade and picked up something that lay in the corner near where the lions had been. He walked slowly back to his wife. ‘What is it?’ she asked. ‘An old wallet of mine,’ he said. He showed it to her. The smell of hot grass was on it and the smell of a lion. There were drops of saliva on it, it had been chewed, and there were blood smears on both sides. He closed the nursery door and locked it, tight.”

—Ray Bradbury, “The Veldt”

“Truly a work of Art is one that tells us that Nature cannot make what Man can make.”

—Louis Kahn

“Elegance is frigid.”

—Saito Ryoku

At the MGM Grand Hotel in Las Vegas, NV, boxers circle each other over the emblem of the lion. Like Zeus, lions symbolize leadership, strength, and integrity, and are known for eating their offspring. They have been fed Christians. The lion is the king of the Jungle and of Disney's England. Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was the Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah. The crest of the East India Trading Company has two lions, and was emblazoned on their currency in company-ruled India.¹ Dutch East India Company coins have lions, too.² The eruption of Vesuvius happened under the sign of Leo.³

The essence of lionship as we understand it is golden, slightly Christmas-y, rich, woody, savage, opulent, gamey, and a little cloying—charismatic, if not altogether pleasant. *Scoundrelescent*. Crusading King Richard I of England and Jean-Claude Van Damme have been called “Lionheart.” Cologne based on lion-ness should be one of many rare and meaningful parts, allowed to steep with one another, coalescing into a rich, insistent, yet elusive odor—something Long John Silver or Patrick Bateman would like. The smells of leather, grass, pheromones, flowers, dust, and saffron could mingle with a spicy citrus note to communicate: *lion*. The wearer's prospects would instantly improve.

Borfima was an elicit charm worn by members of the intertribal Leopard Society or Human Leopard Society, who were investigated and tried in Sierra Leone, Cote

¹ “Coinage of the British East India Co.” 2 June 2015 Fitzwilliam Museum, http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/gallery/East-West/India_1.html, (accessed Apr. 5 2015).

² “Gold *duit* of the Dutch East India Co.” 2 June 2015 http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/cm/g/dutch_east_india_co_gold_duit.aspx

³ “Fish sauce used to date Pompeii destruction.” <http://www.nbcnews.com/id/26947215/#.VXB76ig5TRq>, (accessed May 1, 2015).

³ “Dan Cruickshank's Adventure in Architecture: [Death](#)”

d'Ivoire, and other countries under colonial rule in the west of Africa during the late 19th century.⁴ The Human Leopard Society and Human Crocodile Society carried out grim sacrificial rites, while subverting control the British and Dutch had in West Africa and threatening the sovereignty of individual tribal governments. It was believed that the Leopard Society used witchcraft to change into animals and attack. Tarzan once faced the Leopard Men.⁵

Human sacrifice was required to make borfima, usually a member of a pledge's family served. The victim/offer is sent down a path in the forest, while (usually s)/he is stalked by men dressed in leopard skins, wielding curved, claw-like knives used to kill and eviscerate their prey. The liver is inspected to determine adequate health, and then blood, skin, egg white, grains of rice, rooster blood, among other components are put into a leather pouch to be worn round the neck. Cannibalistic aspects of the ceremony are a matter of debate. The amulet's effectiveness depends on frequent re-anointment, making borfima a rarified and labor-demanding substance.

Wearing borfima made men leopard-like: marked, a known killer, hunted, and feared. Laws prohibited (unsanctioned) leopard costumes, curved knives, and borfima—Imperial troops of the British protectorate in Sierra Leone were ordered to arrest those in possession.⁶ Like shark fin soup, borfima was a prize to be kept from the prying eyes of the law.

Delicacies are often put away, tucked under, nearly forgotten, and allowed to ripen, appreciate, ferment, or cure. They are curated or deconstructed in order to be

⁴ K. J. Beatty, *Human Leopards*, (London: Hugh Rees, 1915),

⁵ Edgar Rice Burroughs, *Tarzan and the Leopard Men*,

⁶ Beatty, *Leopards*

appreciated, if not enjoyed—think wine, lutefisk, scotch, sauerkraut, savings bonds, “The Cask of Amontillado.” Garum, a beloved Roman fish sauce and commodity originating in ancient Greece, was made by covering fish parts with salt and leaving them under the sun for months, in order to harvest the slimy residue drawn out by a process called autolysis.⁷ Garum production was moved to suburban areas like Pompeii due to the extreme stench. Garum residue was used to pinpoint the date of Mount Vesuvius’ destruction of Pompeii to August 79 AD.⁸ Pompeii was also a perfumery center.⁹

Perfumers use odors to make associations with abstractions like exclusivity, luxury, and power not by mimicking the odors or pheromones of the rich and famous, but often by employing agents with little to no obvious material connection to wealth. Among others, ambergris, a substance created when squid beaks get lodged in the digestive tract of a sperm whale. Ambergris is used mainly as an odor adherent or musky base note in expensive perfume and occasionally as a flavoring in Egyptian cigarettes.¹⁰

Formation of ambergris relies on an unlikely series of events that only occurs in around one percent of whales, which begins with a leaking sphincter, and ends with a catastrophic, fatal intestinal rupture. After a period of disintegration and dismemberment by sea life, the ambergris is released and drifts in the sea, sometimes

⁷ “[Garum](#)”

http://penelope.uchicago.edu/~grout/encyclopaedia_romana/wine/garum.html, (accessed May 29, 2015).

⁸ Rosetta Lorenzi “Fish sauce used to date Pompeii destruction.”

<http://www.nbcnews.com/id/26947215/#.VXB76ig5TRq>, (accessed May 1, 2015).

⁹ “Cruikshank’s [Death](#)”

¹⁰ Christopher Kemp, *Floating Gold*, excerpt posted 2012,

http://press.uchicago.edu/books/excerpt/2012/kemp_floating.html, (accessed March 10, 2015).

curing for years before being discovered. Cetologists decipher the chunks similarly to the way dendrologists read tree rings.¹¹ Fresh ambergris smells of manure and is useless to perfumers: the mass must stay out to sea, appreciating, its discovery becoming ever more improbable.¹² The substance is highly valuable fetching \$200,000+ per kilo from perfumers, but it is not traditionally used decoratively, nor is its image deployed in heraldry.¹³

The image of the common violet is not a symbol of wealth either, unlike its odor, a favorite of Cleopatra's.¹⁴ Strangely, humans detect violet scents very intensely one second and hardly at all the next. The elusive and oscillating presence of the odor itself is caused by ionine, which "short-circuits" the sense of smell.¹⁵ More volatile processes like distillation and maceration denature violets and kill the scent. Even alcohol extraction negates the aroma. The scent of violets is traditionally extracted through enfleurage, wherein petals are arranged on a layer of lard spread across a framed pane of glass (the enfleurage chassis), cycled out with fresh petals every few days until the scent of the violets displaces that of the lard. The product can be reduced to a pomade, a concrete, or an absolute (the silt-like remnants of botanical matter used by perfumers).

Violets' abundance has little bearing on the value of its essence—a vast number is necessary for enfleurage: it takes two million petals to extract one pound of absolute. Unlike the scarcity and unlikely obtainment of ambergris, it is the scale of the endeavor,

¹² Beuse, <http://www.fragrantica.com/notes/Ambbergris-524.html>, (accessed March 10, 2015).

¹³ Interview with ambergris hunter Adrienne Beuse, Fragrantica.com, <http://www.fragrantica.com/notes/Ambbergris-524.html>, (accessed March 10, 2015).

¹⁴ Ackerman,

¹⁵ Ackerman, "[Of violets and neurons](#)" *A Natural History of the Senses*, (New York: Random House, 1990), 9.

the amount of time, and the labor demanded by the delicacy of the violet that endows preciousness.



Matthew Schau Allen

Odor of Lions, 2014-15

Sarcococca enfleurage pomade, extracts from leather belt, cayenne, pine needles, sage, cedar, boxwood flower, Paco Rabanne \$1 Million, self-portrait from swabs

The word for the smell of rain is petrichor, from the Greek *petra* for rock, and *ichor*: the blood of the Olympian gods. The odor is comprised of plant oils and particulate that combine to form the compound geosmin. Petrichor is distilled into perfume in the Indian village Kannauj, where it is called *mitti attar* in Hindi, or “Earth’s

Perfume.”¹⁶ The subtleties of petrichor/*mitti attar* are specific to nearby agriculture, plant life, the composition of the ground, the proximity of the sea, recent weather patterns, and a number of other variables. The porous surfaces of concrete structures are perfect for collecting and dispersing the subtle odor of rain.

The Roman Coliseum was built from concrete. Concrete is our second-most heavily used natural resource, after water. Concrete is commonly used to alter and redistribute the flow of water: the Los Angeles Aqueduct and the St. Francis Dam¹⁷, for example. Mobile homes would appear less like they attracted tornados if their only significant structural difference from McMansions were not the concrete foundations. The state of the union is readable in the concrete footings of high-traffic bridges. Concrete-lover Louis Kahn, in a moment of thrilling hubris said, “The sun never knew how great it was until it hit the side of a building.”¹⁸

Concrete will protect us from The Bomb. It makes up the Imperial overbite of Brutalist architecture. In the World Trade Center, reinforced concrete created large open spaces that supported modular interior design solutions.¹⁹ It can be molded into virtually limitless forms: animals, roads, walls, swimming pools, birdbaths, lions, gnomes, even boats. It can be used to revive or mimic classical architecture and statuary. Concrete is to architecture what the light bulb was to Marshall McLuhan.²⁰

¹⁶ Cynthia Barnett, “Bottling.” *Quartz* 25 Apr. 2015, (accessed April 30, 2015).

¹⁷ Blitz, Matt, “On occasions like this, I envy the dead: the St. Francis Dam disaster”, Mar. 12 2015, Smithsonian website, (accessed May 5 2015).

¹⁸ Louis Kahn, from Robert Hughes’ *The Architects: Louis Kahn*, (New York: New word City, 2015).

¹⁹ Interview with Leslie E. Robertson, *Clog: World Trade Center*

²⁰ Marshall McLuhan *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*, (Cambridge: MIT Press), 1994, 8.



Matthew Schau Allen

The sun never knew how good it was until it evaporated water off concrete, 2015
Bisected core sample from sidewalk, water, petrichor, plinth with embedded lightbox.
*Use finger to draw a thin layer of water across the concrete. Smell concrete.

During the dormant season, grass turns yellow. Greenskeepers spray blue dye on the dead grass, rendering them an unconvincing but visible shade of green. The dye is also used to subtly track pesticide spraying during golfing season, to ensure even application. The ultramarine of the dye is deep, like Yves Klein's International Klein Blue (IKB). On its own, in a container, or on a neutral substrate, the dye is the blue of water on maps. The dye turns yellow grass into a shade resembling green dye fading

from bleached-blond hair. When the dye is sprayed on dormant Bermuda grass, it changes nothing about the texture of the grass or the performance of the ball. The difference is a reassuring aesthetic, maintaining that grasses needn't die, and that all is quite well in hand.



Matthew Schau Allen
Housing Authority, 2015
Golf course grass dye absorbed by concrete

Homeowners paint the ceilings of their porches a shade known as “haint blue” to fool wasps and birds into thinking there is be no place to build a nest, and to fool evil

spirits who are unable to cross water.²¹ Blue is clear. Maps are mostly blue, though water is not. The smell of chlorine reminds of cool, blue swimming pools. Blue is the concrete of colors.

Tarzana is an edge city on the ledge of Topanga Canyon in the San Fernando Valley region of Los Angeles, CA. The high school scenes in “The Karate Kid” were filmed at Portola Middle School in Tarzana.²² Balthazar Getty, star of “Lost Highway” and son of the infamously kidnapped Jean Paul Getty III²³, is a resident of Tarzana.

The land that would be called Tarzana was acquired from Mexico through the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. After decades as ranchos, land for expatriate Spanish gentry, the land was purchased by Harrison Otis, publisher of the Los Angeles Times and member of the controversial “San Fernando Syndicate,” a group of businessmen buying tracts of land in anticipation of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in 1909.²⁴ The scheme, built from dubiously purchased water rights in the Owens Valley, culminated in the California Water Wars (the context for the Roman Polanski film “Chinatown”). The water was moved through dams, reservoirs, and the Los Angeles Aqueduct: hundreds miles of concrete canals, tunnels, and conduit.²⁵

²¹ David DiBenedetto, et al, “Shades of the South” in *The Southerner’s Handbook*, (New York: Harper Collins, 2013).

²² “Tarzana overview”, JDS Realty website, (accessed Apr. 3 2015).

²³ Woo, “J. Paul Getty III dies at 54; scion of oil dynasty” *LA Times* 7 Feb. 2011 <http://articles.latimes.com/2011/feb/07/local/la-me-john-paul-getty-iii-20110208>, (accessed Nov. 12, 2015).

²⁴ Ralph Herman’s history of Tarzana Ranch, <http://www.tarzana.ca/>, (accessed Oct. 13, 2015).

²⁵ Dana Bartholomew, “100 years of water: Los Angeles Aqueduct, William Mulholland helped create modern L.A.”, *Los Angeles Times*, Fri. Nov 1, 2013, <http://www.dailynews.com/environment-and-nature/20131101/100-years-of-water-los-angeles-aqueduct-william-mulholland-helped-create-modern-la>, (accessed June 1, 2015).

In 1919, 550 acres were sold to Edgar Rice Burroughs, creator of the Tarzan adventure novels, who named it Tarzana Ranch.²⁶ Burroughs eventually subdivided the acreage for homes and it was sold, adhering to racially exclusive codes and covenants, as was the style of the time. The name “Tarzana” was specifically intended to evoke themes of white flight and manifest destiny associated with the story of Tarzan.²⁷ The *Wikipedia* page for Tarzana used to have this information, but now it says little more than, “Tarzana is an affluent, highly-educated neighborhood in the San Fernando Valley region of Los Angeles, California.”²⁸ It might be different now.

Burroughs was born in Oak Park, IL, a “sundown town” then, where it was unwise for nonwhites to allow the sun to set on them inside city limits. Sociologist James W. Loewen says, “Tarzan may have lived in ‘darkest Africa,’ but he was born in one sundown town (Oak Park, home of Edgar Rice Burroughs), and the proceeds from his wildly successful novels and movies underwrote Burroughs’s creation of another (Tarzana, California).”²⁹

²⁶ “Edgar Rice Burroughs—first citizen of Tarzana”, May 1969, (Tarzana: Tarzana Chamber of Commerce and Tarzana Bank of America).

<http://www.tarzana.org/docs/citizen1.jpg>, (accessed Oct. 13, 2014).

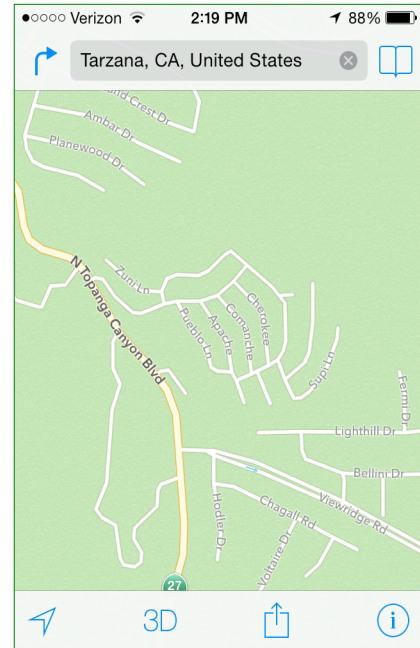
²⁷ Laura Baraclough on the establishment of Tarzana, *A People’s History of Los Angeles* (Los Angeles: University of California Press), 2012

²⁸ Contested Wikipedia page “Tarzana, Los Angeles”,

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarzana,_Los_Angeles (accessed May 1, 2015).

²⁹ James W. Loewen, *Sundown Towns*, (New York: The New Press, 2005), 14.

Mulholland Drive, named after San Fernando Syndicate kingpin and engineer William Mulholland, is the main route across Tarzana. Locate Tarzana on an iPhone, with the view magnified enough to see the names of the residential streets, and follow Mulholland west to the intersection with Topanga Canyon Boulevard. Find a paramecium-shaped cluster of streets to the south named for Native American tribes: Cherokee, Apache, Zuni, Mohawk, Aztec. Zuni Street is the only of these to have a designation like “street,” “drive,” “boulevard,” etc. ³⁰ If the view is tight enough to see Navajo, it takes fewer than two pinches to zoom out to the point where the tribes’ names and the streets disappear, just like the house at the [end](#) of “Poltergeist”.³¹



³⁰ Top of Topanga Home Owners Association (HOA) website, FAQ <http://www.topotopanga.com/faqs.html>, (accessed Nov. 12, 2014).

³¹ Tobe Hooper dir., “Poltergeist”, (, 1982)



Matthew Schau Allen
Tarzana, CA, 2015
Photograph

*

*Tarzana Syndrome: A small tin containing *Odor of Lions* pomade; concrete blocks with artificial grass dye, offered as *Housing Authority*; a piece of backlit sidewalk emitting petrichor proving *The sun never knew how good it was until it evaporated water off concrete*; an amortization schedule of a family loan for the non-tax-deductable portion of the \$3 million Getty ransom, arranged into *The Seven Columns of Wisdom*; and *Tarzana, CA*, a photograph of a fleeing concrete giraffe in Lake City, Seattle.*

Date Payment Principal Interest Total Interest Balance

Jan. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,432.94	\$2,666.67	\$2,666.67	\$794,567.06
Feb. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,451.05	\$2,648.56	\$5,315.22	\$789,116.00
Mar. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,469.22	\$2,630.39	\$7,945.61	\$783,646.78
April 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,487.46	\$2,612.16	\$10,557.77	\$778,159.32
May 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,505.75	\$2,593.86	\$13,151.63	\$772,663.58
June 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,524.10	\$2,575.51	\$15,727.14	\$767,129.48
July 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,542.51	\$2,557.10	\$18,284.24	\$761,586.96
Aug. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,560.99	\$2,538.52	\$20,822.86	\$756,025.98
Sept. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,579.52	\$2,520.09	\$23,345.39	\$750,446.45
Oct. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,598.12	\$2,501.49	\$25,844.44	\$744,848.33
Nov. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,616.78	\$2,482.83	\$28,327.27	\$739,231.54
Dec. 1974	\$8,099.61	\$5,635.51	\$2,464.11	\$30,791.37	\$733,596.04
Jan. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,654.29	\$2,445.32	\$33,236.69	\$727,941.75
Feb. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,673.14	\$2,426.47	\$35,663.16	\$722,268.61
Mar. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,692.05	\$2,407.56	\$38,070.73	\$716,576.56
April 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,711.02	\$2,388.59	\$40,459.31	\$710,865.54
May 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,730.06	\$2,369.52	\$42,828.83	\$705,135.48
June 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,749.16	\$2,350.45	\$45,179.32	\$699,386.32
July 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,768.32	\$2,331.29	\$47,510.61	\$693,618.00
Aug. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,787.55	\$2,312.06	\$49,822.67	\$687,830.44
Sept. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,806.84	\$2,292.77	\$52,115.43	\$682,023.60
Oct. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,826.20	\$2,273.41	\$54,388.85	\$676,197.40
Nov. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,845.62	\$2,253.99	\$56,642.84	\$670,351.78
Dec. 1975	\$8,099.61	\$5,865.11	\$2,234.51	\$58,877.34	\$664,486.68
Jan. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$5,884.65	\$2,214.96	\$61,092.30	\$658,602.02
Feb. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$5,904.27	\$2,195.34	\$63,287.64	\$652,697.75
Mar. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$5,923.95	\$2,175.66	\$65,463.30	\$646,773.80
April 1976	\$8,099.61	\$5,943.70	\$2,155.91	\$67,619.21	\$640,830.10
May 1976	\$8,099.61	\$5,963.51	\$2,136.10	\$69,755.31	\$634,866.59
June 1976	\$8,099.61	\$5,983.39	\$2,116.22	\$71,871.53	\$628,883.20
July 1976	\$8,099.61	\$6,003.33	\$2,096.28	\$73,967.81	\$622,879.87
Aug. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$6,023.34	\$2,076.27	\$76,044.08	\$616,856.52
Sept. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$6,043.42	\$2,056.19	\$78,100.27	\$610,813.10
Oct. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$6,063.57	\$2,036.04	\$80,136.31	\$604,749.53
Nov. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$6,083.78	\$2,015.83	\$82,152.14	\$598,665.75
Dec. 1976	\$8,099.61	\$6,104.06	\$1,995.55	\$84,147.69	\$592,561.70
Jan. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,124.41	\$1,975.21	\$86,122.90	\$586,437.29
Feb. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,144.82	\$1,954.79	\$88,077.69	\$580,292.47
Mar. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,165.30	\$1,934.31	\$90,012.00	\$574,127.17
April 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,185.85	\$1,913.76	\$91,925.76	\$567,941.31
May 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,206.46	\$1,893.17	\$93,818.93	\$561,734.84
June 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,227.16	\$1,872.45	\$95,691.34	\$555,507.68
July 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,247.92	\$1,851.69	\$97,543.03	\$549,259.76
Aug. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,268.75	\$1,830.89	\$99,373.92	\$542,991.01
Sept. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,289.64	\$1,809.97	\$101,183.87	\$536,701.37
Oct. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,310.61	\$1,789.00	\$102,972.88	\$530,390.77
Nov. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,331.64	\$1,767.97	\$104,740.84	\$524,059.12
Dec. 1977	\$8,099.61	\$6,352.75	\$1,746.86	\$106,489.71	\$517,706.38
Jan. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,373.92	\$1,725.60	\$108,213.40	\$511,332.45
Feb. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,395.17	\$1,704.44	\$109,917.84	\$504,937.28
Mar. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,416.49	\$1,683.12	\$111,600.96	\$498,520.80
April 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,437.88	\$1,661.74	\$113,262.70	\$492,082.92
May 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,459.33	\$1,640.28	\$114,902.97	\$485,623.59
June 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,480.87	\$1,618.75	\$116,521.72	\$479,142.72
July 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,502.47	\$1,597.14	\$118,118.86	\$472,640.25
Aug. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,524.14	\$1,575.47	\$119,694.33	\$466,116.11
Sept. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,545.89	\$1,553.72	\$121,248.03	\$459,570.22
Oct. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,567.71	\$1,531.90	\$122,779.95	\$452,992.51
Nov. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,589.60	\$1,510.01	\$124,289.96	\$446,412.91
Dec. 1978	\$8,099.61	\$6,611.57	\$1,488.04	\$125,778.00	\$439,801.34
Jan. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,633.61	\$1,466.00	\$127,244.01	\$433,167.73
Feb. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,655.72	\$1,443.89	\$128,687.90	\$426,512.01
Mar. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,677.90	\$1,421.71	\$130,109.61	\$419,834.11
April 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,700.16	\$1,399.45	\$131,509.05	\$413,133.95
May 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,722.50	\$1,377.11	\$132,886.17	\$406,411.45
June 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,744.91	\$1,354.70	\$134,240.87	\$399,666.54
July 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,767.39	\$1,332.22	\$135,573.09	\$392,899.15
Aug. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,789.95	\$1,309.66	\$136,882.76	\$386,109.20
Sept. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,812.58	\$1,287.02	\$138,169.79	\$379,296.62
Oct. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,835.29	\$1,264.32	\$139,434.11	\$372,461.34
Nov. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,858.07	\$1,241.54	\$140,675.65	\$365,603.26
Dec. 1979	\$8,099.61	\$6,880.93	\$1,218.68	\$141,894.32	\$358,722.33
Jan. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$6,903.87	\$1,195.74	\$143,090.07	\$351,818.46
Feb. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$6,926.88	\$1,172.73	\$144,262.79	\$344,891.58
Mar. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$6,949.97	\$1,149.64	\$145,412.43	\$337,941.60
April 1980	\$8,099.61	\$6,973.14	\$1,126.47	\$146,538.90	\$330,968.46
May 1980	\$8,099.61	\$6,996.38	\$1,103.23	\$147,642.13	\$323,972.08
June 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,019.70	\$1,079.91	\$148,722.04	\$316,952.38
July 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,043.10	\$1,056.51	\$149,778.55	\$309,909.27
Aug. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,066.58	\$1,033.03	\$150,811.58	\$302,842.69
Sept. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,090.14	\$1,009.48	\$151,821.05	\$295,752.56
Oct. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,113.77	\$985.84	\$152,806.90	\$288,638.79
Nov. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,137.48	\$962.13	\$153,769.02	\$281,501.31
Dec. 1980	\$8,099.61	\$7,161.27	\$938.34	\$154,707.36	\$274,340.03
Jan. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,185.14	\$914.47	\$155,621.83	\$267,154.89
Feb. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,209.09	\$890.52	\$156,512.35	\$259,945.80
Mar. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,233.13	\$866.49	\$157,378.83	\$252,712.67
April 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,257.24	\$842.38	\$158,221.21	\$245,455.43
May 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,281.43	\$818.18	\$159,039.39	\$238,174.01
June 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,305.70	\$793.91	\$159,833.31	\$230,868.31
July 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,330.05	\$769.56	\$160,602.87	\$223,538.26
Aug. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,354.48	\$745.13	\$161,347.99	\$216,183.78
Sept. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,379.00	\$720.61	\$162,068.61	\$208,804.78
Oct. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,403.60	\$696.02	\$162,764.62	\$201,401.18
Nov. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,428.27	\$671.34	\$163,435.96	\$193,972.91
Dec. 1981	\$8,099.61	\$7,453.03	\$646.58	\$164,082.54	\$186,519.87
Jan. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,477.88	\$621.73	\$164,704.27	\$179,042.00
Feb. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,502.80	\$596.81	\$165,301.08	\$171,539.19
Mar. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,527.81	\$571.80	\$165,872.87	\$164,011.38
April 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,552.91	\$546.70	\$166,419.58	\$156,458.47
May 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,578.08	\$521.53	\$166,941.11	\$148,880.39
June 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,603.34	\$496.27	\$167,437.37	\$141,277.05
July 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,628.69	\$470.92	\$167,908.30	\$133,648.36
Aug. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,654.12	\$445.49	\$168,353.79	\$125,994.24
Sept. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,679.63	\$419.98	\$168,773.77	\$118,314.61
Oct. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,705.23	\$394.38	\$169,168.15	\$110,609.38
Nov. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,730.91	\$368.70	\$169,536.85	\$102,878.47
Dec. 1982	\$8,099.61	\$7,756.68	\$342.93	\$169,879.78	\$95,121.79
Jan. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,782.54	\$317.07	\$170,196.85	\$87,339.25
Feb. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,808.48	\$291.13	\$170,491.98	\$79,530.77
Mar. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,834.51	\$265.10	\$170,753.09	\$71,696.26
April 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,860.62	\$238.99	\$170,992.07	\$63,835.64
May 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,886.83	\$212.79	\$171,204.86	\$55,948.81
June 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,913.12	\$186.50	\$171,391.36	\$48,035.70
July 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,939.49	\$160.12	\$171,551.47	\$40,096.20
Aug. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,965.96	\$133.65	\$171,685.13	\$32,130.25
Sept. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$7,992.51	\$107.10	\$171,792.23	\$24,137.74
Oct. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$8,019.15	\$80.46	\$171,872.69	\$16,118.58
Nov. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$8,045.88	\$53.73	\$171,926.42	\$8,072.70
Dec. 1983	\$8,099.61	\$8,072.70	\$26.91	\$171,953.33	\$0.00

Pay-Off Date: 15 December 1983

Matthew Schau Allen
The Seven Columns of Wisdom, 2015
 Amortization schedule for a standard family loan, 10% interest over four years

Bibliography

Ackerman Diane. *A Natural History of the Senses*. New York: Vintage, 1991.

Adams, Robert. *Beauty in Photography*.

Adams discusses his relationship to the western American landscape and theories of photography. In the essay “Photographing Evil”, he describes a guilt-ridden attempt to make photograph a memorial of a mining disaster after having completed a commission for a mining company.

Adams, Robert. *Summer Nights*. New York: Aperture, 2005.

Alexander, Christopher, et al. *A Pattern Language: Towns, Buildings, Construction*. Oxford: Oxford U. Press, 1977.

Ballard, JG. *The Atrocity Exhibition*. London: Fouth Estate, 2014.

Baraclough, Laura and Laura Pulido, and Wendy Chang. *A People’s History of Los Angeles*. Los Angeles: U. of California Press, 2012.

Barnett, Cynthia. Bottling.” *Quartz*. 25 Apr. 2015.

Bartholomew, Dana. “100 years of water: Los Angeles Aqueduct, William Mulholland helped create modern L.A.”. *Los Angeles Times*, Fri. Nov 1, 2013, <http://www.dailynews.com/environment-and-nature/20131101/100-years-of-water-los-angeles-aqueduct-william-mulholland-helped-create-modern-la>, (accessed June 1, 2015).

Beatty, K. J. *Human Leopards: An Account of the Trials of Human Leopards Before the Special Commission Court; with a Note on Sierra Leone, Past and Present*. London: Hugh Rees, 1915.

Explains the practices of the Human Leopard and Human Crocodile Societies in colonial Sierra Leone. The intertribal secret societies

demanded sacrifice for a coveted position in their ranks, forcing men to offer a daughter for the ritual. The members dress in skins and stalk the woman as she walks down a trail

Blackwood, Algernon. "The Wendigo" in *The Lost Valley and Other Stories*.

North Hollywood :Aegypan, 1910

The Wendigo is a forest dwelling demon originating in the folklore of Algonquin tribes. Wendigo psychosis is a culture-bound disorder that causes people to believe themselves possessed by a monstrous entity, the Wendigo, which drives them to crave human flesh. Wendigo psychosis is associated with times of famine and starvation. The Wendigo is a forest dwelling demon originating in the folklore of Algonquin tribes. The existence of Wendigo psychosis is a matter of debate among anthropologists and psychiatric professionals.

Blitz, Matt, "On occasions like this, I envy the dead: the St. Francis Dam disaster". Mar. 12 2015. Smithsonian website. Accessed May 5 2015.

Bradbury, Ray. "The Veldt" in *The Illustrated Man*. Short story. New York: Doubleday, 1951.

Upper-middle class parents buy their son and daughter a state-of-the-art nursery that can create any virtual environment the children desire. The parents leave the children to the nursery, where they entertain themselves with what evidence in the room suggests are simulations of their parents being eaten by lions.

Burroughs, Edgar Rice. *Tarzan and the Leopard Men*. Tarzana: Edgar Rice Burroughs, Inc., 1935.

Tarzan gets amnesia and, with his monkey-friend Nkima, battles the evil Leopard Men.

“Coinage of the British East India Co.” 2 June 2015 Fitzwilliam Museum,
http://www.fitzmuseum.cam.ac.uk/gallery/East-West/India_1.html,
(accessed Apr. 5 2015).

Cox, Alex, Harry Dean Stanton, Emilio Estevez, The Cicle Jerks, et al. *Repo Man*.
Film. Directed by Alex Cox. Universal City: Universal, 1983
Veteran Bud, who, along with Lite and Oly, self-consciously attempts to indoctrinate Otto with their variations on the “Repo Code”, tricks white suburban punk Otto into becoming a repo man. The plot centers on the search for a Chevy Malibu with sausage-shaped aliens in the trunk driven by the lobotomized inventor of the neutron bomb.

Cruickshank, Dan. “Dan Cruickshank’s Adventure in Architecture: [Death](#)”.
Documentary. London: BBC, 2008.

DiBenedetto, David, et al. “Shades of the South” in *The Southerner’s Handbook*.
New York: Harper Collins, 2013.

“Edgar Rice Burroughs—first citizen of Tarzana”, May 1969, Tarzana: Tarzana Chamber of Commerce and Tarzana Bank of America.
<http://www.tarzana.org/docs/citizen1.jpg>. Accessed Oct. 13, 2014.

“FAQ”. Top of Topanga Home Owners Association website,
<http://www.topotopanga.com/faqs.html>, (accessed Nov. 12, 2014).

“Garum” Encyclopedia Romana. Website.
http://penelope.uchicago.edu/~grout/encyclopaedia_romana/wine/garum.html. Accessed May 29, 2015.

“Gold *duit* of the Dutch East India Co.”.

http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/cm/g/dutch_east_india_co_gold_duit.aspx. Accessed June 2 2015.

Herman, Ralph. “History of Tarzana Ranch”. <http://www.tarzana.ca/>. Accessed Oct. 13, 2015.

Hooper, Tobe, Craig T. Nelson, JoBeth Williams, et al. *Poltergeist*. Film. Directed by Tobe Hooper. Beverly Hills: Metro-Goldyn-Mayer, 1982.

Stephen, a pot-smoking Reaganite real estate developer and family move to Cuesta Verde, a subdivision he helped create. After his daughter is abducted by the spectral “TV people”, the family hires paranormal investigators and a psychic medium to help find the little girl. Stephen discovers that when his company relocated a cemetery to make way for construction, they only moved the headstones and left the bodies, as a cost-saving measure.

Hughes, Robert. *The Architects: Louis Kahn*, (New York: New word City, 2015). “Interview with Leslie E. Robertson”, *Clog: World Trade Center*. Quarterly publication. 2014

Kemp, Christopher. *Floating Gold*, excerpt posted 2012, http://press.uchicago.edu/books/excerpt/2012/kemp_floating.html, (accessed March 10, 2015).

Loewen, James W., *Sundown Towns*. New York: The New Press, 2005, 14, 112.

Loos, Adolph, *Ornament and Crime*, Riverside, CA: Ariande, 1998.

Lorenzi, Rosetta. "Fish sauce used to date Pompeii destruction." Sep. 29, 2008.

<http://www.nbcnews.com/id/26947215/#.VXB76ig5TRq>. Accessed May 1, 2015.

"Louis Khan" in "The Invisible City" issue for the International Design Conference in Aspen. *Design Quarterly*. Minneapolis: Walker Arts Center 1986.

McLuhan, Marshall. *Understanding Media: The Extensions of Man*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1994.

Magid, Jill. *Failed States*. 2011 Artwork. .44 magnum casings, armor-plated 1993 Mercedes station wagon, stage direction, prints, audio, photographs. Honor Fraser Gallery, June 2012.

Moody, Rick. *The Ice Storm*. Novel. New York: Little, Brown and Co., 1994.

Moody, Rick. "Made in the Shade" in *Twilight* by Gregory Crewdson. New York: Abrams, 2002.

Moody discusses the photographs in *Twilight*, Crewdson's childhood bedroom that shared a wall with his father's psychiatric office, and the epidemiology of suburban heroin overdoses around the campus of SUNY Purchase in the early 1980s, when Moody and Crewdson were on the faculty.

Peiser, Richard B. and Marcus Felson. *Reducing Crime Through Real Estate Development and Management*. Los Angeles: Urban Land Inst., 1997.

Polanski, Roman, Jack Nicholson, John Huston, Faye Dunaway, et al. *Chinatown*. Film. Directed by Roman Polanski. Hollywood: Paramount, 1974.

A private detective becomes embroiled in the California Water Wars as he investigates marital infidelity, then murder, then conspiracy, then incest. Ryokuu, Saito, *On Elegance*. c. 1900.

Shikibu, Murasaki. *The Tale of Genji*. City of Westminster, London: Penguin, 2002.

Originally published in an obscure dialect c. 1021 AD, *Genji* centers on the lives of aristocrats and courtiers in feudal Japan during the Heian period. The mostly nameless characters confront boredom, intrigue and a game called *kodo*. *Kodo* is played with a group where the contestants mix the few components from the original incense ceremony into recipes that the others are challenged to decipher. Sometimes the recipes are odorless.

Tanizaki, Junichiro. *In Praise of Shadows*. Stoney Creek: Leete's Island, 1977.

"Tarzana, Los Angeles". Wikipedia page. Last edit: Apr. 18, 2015.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tarzana,_Los_Angeles. Accessed May 1, 2015.

This article is frequently edited, especially in the "Notable People" and "History" sections. The culpability of Burroughs in the racial segregation of Tarzana is contested via these edits, alternating between no mention of segregation, to blaming overarching housing restrictions in Los Angeles, to characterizing Burroughs as the perpetrator.

"Tarzana overview", JSD Realty website, <http://jsdrealty.com/tarzana-residential-real-estate.htm>. Accessed Apr. 3 2015.