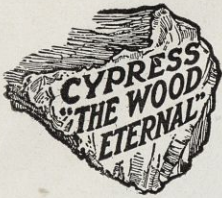


Make the **FIRST COST** Your **LAST COST**
USE



Tide Water **Red Cypress**
"The Wood Eternal"



For All of Its Proper Building and Industrial Purposes

Identify the Genuine by This Arrow



Trade-Mark on Every Board or Bundle

WHETHER you are planning to build a cabin, a bungalow or a mansion; a barn, a garage or just a garden fence—remember—"If You Build with Cypress, You Build But Once."

All down through the centuries, ever since white men first set foot in Florida and the Southland, Cypress has played an important part in the agricultural, industrial, cultural and economic development of the nation. Its utilization has increased with the progress of civilization until today there are hundreds of uses for this enduring wood.

"Tidewater" Red Cypress

"Tidewater" Red Cypress is the trade name applied to Cypress lumber cut from the trees grown in the tidal swamplands along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and extending inland to within one hundred miles of the coast-line. This slow growing variety is mostly heartwood. It is heavier and stronger and has a higher resistance to decay than the more rapid growing Inland or Upland Cypress, originating from the interior regions far from the sea-board. "Tidewater" Red Cypress ranges in color from slightly reddish to a deeper red, and from this all the way to almost black. But, of course, the safest and surest way to know that you are getting genuine "Tidewater" Red Cypress is to look for the arrow trade-mark on every board and bundle.

Its historic resistance to decay, termite attack, swelling and shrinking when properly dried, its splendid strength, nail holding and gluing properties, moderate hardness, the ease with which it can be worked and its attractive color and figure are desirable properties that account for its growing popularity for a variety of structural and industrial uses in the U. S. A. and in foreign countries.

"Pecky" Cypress

This is not a different species but is the name applied to the wood cut from Cypress which has been infected with a fungus popularly called pecky, peggy, or botty. This fungus enters the living trees through broken branches and tops, leaving pockets in the wood from a

quarter of an inch to an inch in diameter and often several inches long. These pockets are partially filled with a brown powder, a deposit from the fungus. When the affected trees are felled, the fungus quits working. This "peckyness" of the living tree is not entirely injurious as it acts as a further preservative upon the wood which remains—vaccinates it as it were. It is a popular saying that "pecky cypress never rots."

For structural uses "Pecky" Cypress is generally employed for purposes where a high degree of resistance to decay is the primary requisite—in contact with soil, as for foundation timbers and for sidewalks and platforms in southern cities, also for barn and shed lumber. Industrially it likewise is extensively utilized—railroads use it for ties and fence posts; highway engineers for bridge floors and culverts and it is the preferred wood in greenhouses for boxes, walks, benches and partitions.

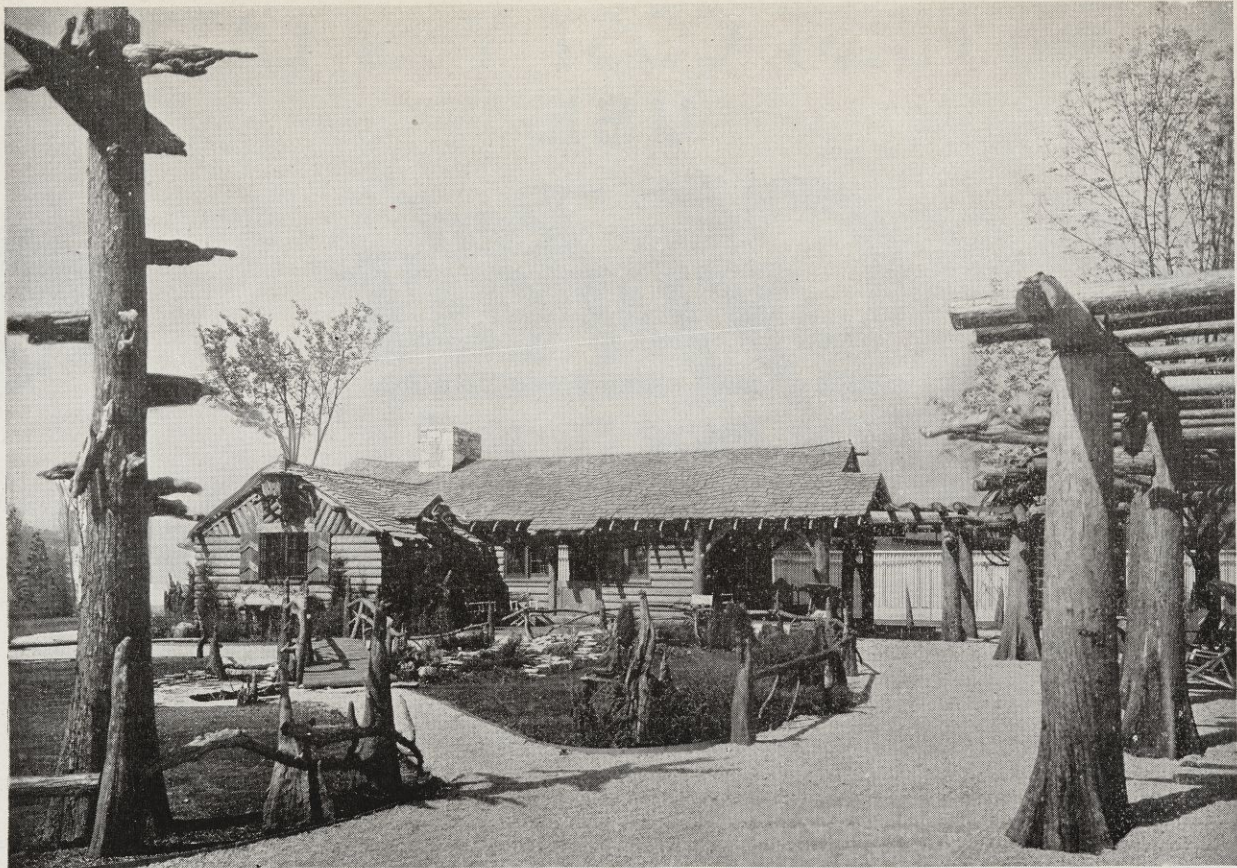
Of late years, "Pecky" Cypress has come into favor with architects and builders to achieve rustic effects, of which our A Century of Progress Exhibit (illustrated within) is an excellent example. "Pecky" is also used for interior woodwork where antique effects are desired. A new line of furniture, created in "Pecky," is meeting with popular favor. "Pecky" blocks, laid on end, are also in demand for garden walks, terraces, etc., as grass will grow as readily in the pockets in the wood as between the blocks.

Durability

"Tidewater" Red Cypress has fully justified the appellation "the wood eternal" by which it is commonly called. In Technical Note No. 229 issued by the United States Forest Products Laboratory, June, 1929, it states that the heartwood of Cypress is one of the most durable of woods even under those conditions which favor decay.

There are also many striking examples of record to substantiate the claim made for the enduring qualities of "the wood eternal" . . . records of generations, yes centuries, of service under most exacting conditions. At our A Century of Progress Exhibit, you have seen (with

(Continued on Last Page)



Cypress Cottage Proves Rustic Charm

Soft Lines of Shingled Roof Agreeable Contrast to Prevalent Flat Roof Types at Century of Progress

A WINSOME CHAMPION of the sloping roof for homes — and especially for summer cottages — is the cypress log cabin at the Fair, planned and built by Murray Hetherington, architect, for the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association. This exhibit building, charmingly placed in the Housing Group back of immense dahlia beds and with a characterful pergola of cypress logs leading up to it, is typical of a mountain lodge or rustic vacation cabin in the woodlands, exemplifying the use of log siding in connection with actual log posts, corners and brackets, and with a liberal use of cypress “knees” for ornamental effects.

The main feature of the cabin is a large living room which is used in this Century of Progress house for the display of the many decorative and practical commercial uses of tide water red cypress. This is a room 18 by 27 feet and open 13 feet high to the ridge pole. An immense limestone fireplace and chimney dominate

the inner end. Beyond are spaces which, when used as a cottage, would afford flexible arrangement of dining and sleeping facilities for a small family.

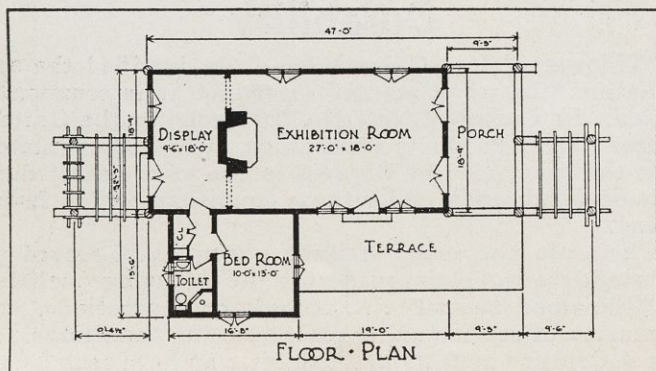
The exterior of the cabin is made of pecky cypress log siding with the “pecks” highlighted in white, giving a very rustic and rugged effect, without the expense of solid log construction. Pecky cypress is characterized by the presence of numerous holes or grooves filled with a fibrous substance caused by a fungus that grows in the heart of many trees. While it looks decayed, curiously enough it is as durable as sound wood. The defect in the sense of appearance is really utilized to great advantage for antique and picturesque effects.

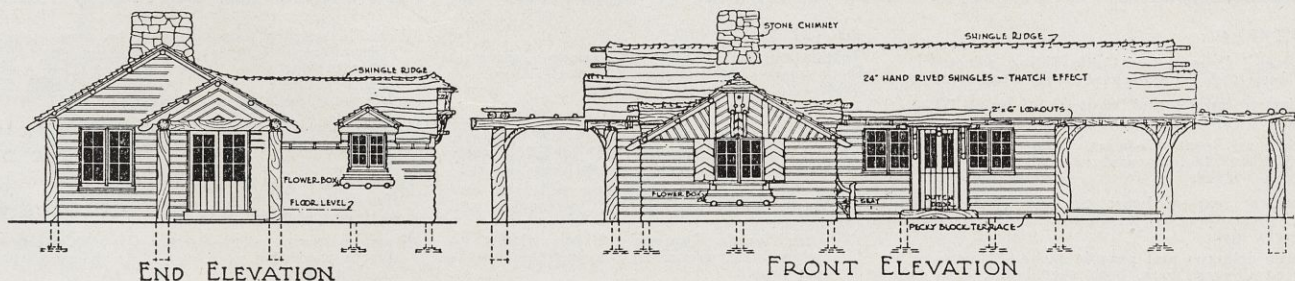
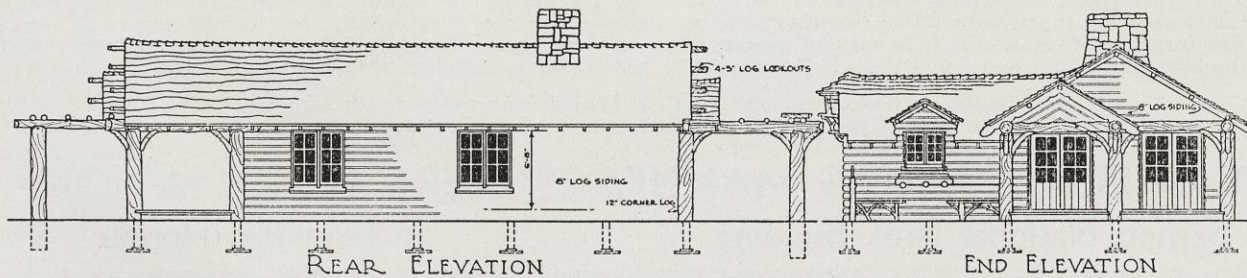
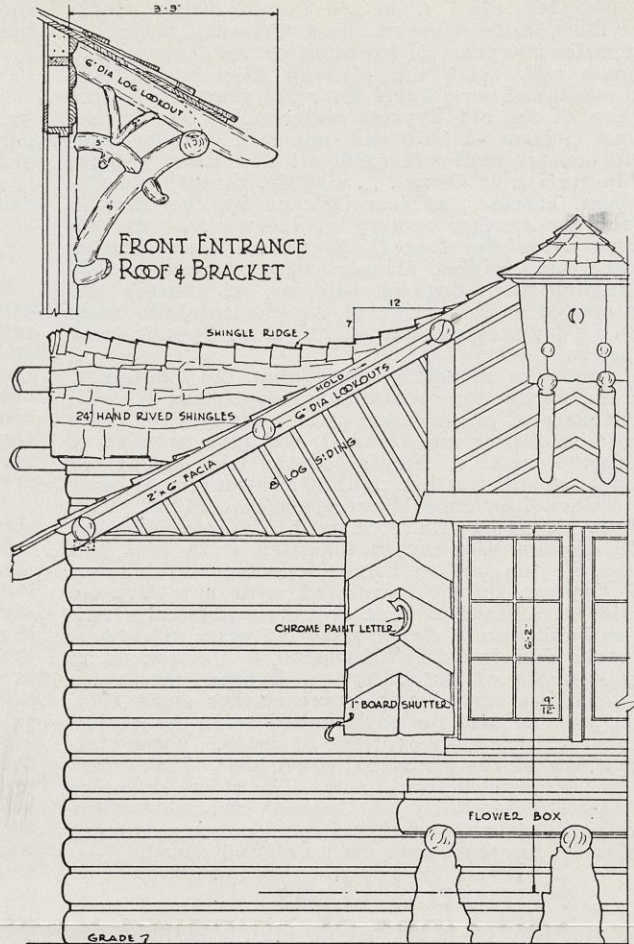
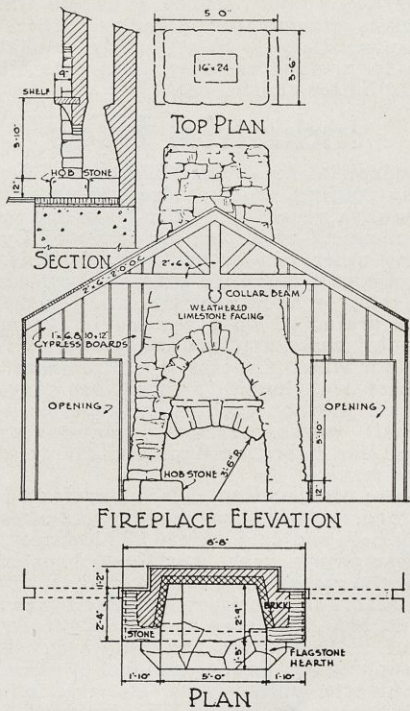
The east half of the cabin roof is covered with 24-inch hand rived shingles, the west half of the roof with machine rived, with weather exposure varying from 4 to 9 inches, giving the age old appearance of pioneer days. Butts are staggered slightly from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches and in all cases laid perpendicular to the arc of the weave line. This method called for shaving one edge of the shingle or chopping the butt to make the weave line fairly continuous. The valleys are closed; and the ridges are capped with shingles. The starting line of the shingles at the eaves is staggered also.

The exterior of building was first covered with water proof paper nailed to studs, over which 2 x 8 inch chink pattern log siding was placed. At the openings, the log siding was beveled with a 30 degree cut.

Rustic logwork was used for corners, porch posts and lintels, and for pergola ends as shown by plans and elevations. Logs may be peeled or left with bark on as desired.

(Reprinted from American Builder, June, 1933)





DETAILS CYPRESS COTTAGE

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

(Continued from First Page)

your own eyes) . . . the piece of a Cypress tree, dug up in Washington, D. C. while excavating for a new hotel, and estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey to be anywhere from 25,000 to 100,000 years old . . . the old Spanish prison stocks (loaned from the Cabildo Museum, New Orleans), without a sign of decay, after 200 years of exposure to the elements . . . the old window sash from the Midway Church, Midway, Georgia, still sound and serviceable after 132 years on the job . . . the section of the old Cypress water main, laid by the French in New Orleans in 1810 and dug up a century later, after being in contact with wet earth all that time, without showing any indication of decay . . . also the century old Cypress lamp post, erected in New Orleans by the French, physically good for another century of service . . . the old Cypress shingle from the first U. S. Coast Guard Station erected in 1849; these original shingles were removed in 1933 (for a re-shingling with Cypress shingles, of course) and though badly eroded by the action of the elements, the wood is as sound as the day they were first laid. Does Cypress last?—you're asking us!

There are numerous mansions throughout the Southland, built of Cypress, during pre-revolutionary days, that are still in an excellent state of preservation after a hundred or more years of providing shelter and comfort, and give promise of centuries of further service. Roofs covered with hand-rived Cypress shingles are still weather-tight after a century or more of exposure. When Lawrence Washington erected Mt. Vernon in 1743, he shingled the roof with Cypress shingles. After General George Washington inherited it in 1752 and made additions, he too put on hand-rived Cypress shingles. The original Cypress shingles, replaced with new Cypress shingles in 1918, were found to be in first-class physical condition without an indication of decay, after 175 years of service.

In St. Michael's churchyard at Charleston, S. C., there is an extraordinary example of durability—a Cypress headboard from a bed which has served as a grave marker since 1770, exposed to the weather, and the posts imbedded in the ground for over 160 years without any evidence of decay. These citations are just a few of the many that prove that "Tidewater" Red Cypress will wear out before it rots. The oldest examples proving the age old durability of Cypress invariably show erosion where exposed to the elements for a century or more but in none of these has there ever been a sign of decay.

Principal Uses

"Tidewater" Red Cypress is extensively used in building and general construction. Particularly where the wood is exposed to the elements and comes in contact with the ground, Cypress has proven to be valuable material as illustrated above. Exterior trim, siding, porch columns, porch floors, window frames and sash, exterior doors and foundation timbers are the principal items for which Cypress has so conclusively demonstrated its superiority. For pergolas, arbors, trellises, garden furniture, fences, etc., it is without a peer.

Owing to the beautiful figure and fine grain of "Tidewater"

Red Cypress, it is used to secure wonderful effects for interior trim, doors and paneled walls. As you probably noted when visiting our exhibit, it is susceptible to a number of beautiful treatments, several being exclusive to this wood alone, notably the famous "Sugi" or Japanese driftwood effect. It takes and holds finishes well. The same characteristics which make Cypress so valuable a wood for exterior uses, make for stability in interior woodwork.

On farms "Tidewater" Red Cypress is extensively used for farm buildings, stock tanks, fences, silos and water tanks, incubators, beehives and numerous other uses where resistance to decay and termites make it an especially valuable wood. As it imparts no taste, odor or color, it is extensively used for dairy buildings, butter churns, etc.

Industrial Uses

For large industrial buildings, "Tidewater" Red Cypress is often used for roofing timbers, decking and floors, window sash and framework generally. Beer tanks and vats, and tanks and vats for chemical solutions, are made of Cypress, as are those for many other similar uses. Because it gives off no odor or taste, Cypress tanks are extensively used for the storage of a wide range of food products, and for the same reason Cypress is the preferred wood for use in creameries. Cooling towers, docks, boats, stadium and grandstand seating, etc., are other uses for which Cypress is predominant.

In cases where high humidity conditions prevail, or corrosive elements are present, such as in tanneries, textile plants, dye houses, salt works, chemical plants, etc., "the wood eternal" is used for floors, ceilings and all woodwork, where it renders long service.

For greenhouse construction, it is the preferred wood, where it must withstand the decay producing influences of moisture and alternating heat and cold. Here "Tidewater" Red Cypress is used for framework, sash, partitions, benches (the latter usually of selected grades of "pecky"), and all woodwork—inside and out. Also, for cold frames, flower boxes and flats, etc.

The railroads, also, are large users of Cypress, both for the construction of rolling stock and buildings. Railroad ties, trunking and capping for electrical signal systems, water tanks, bridges and culverts, poles, posts, etc., are other important uses for which "the wood eternal" is employed by transportation systems to keep down maintenance costs. Highway engineers use it for highway bridges, guard rails and posts and for highway signs, in all of which it renders yeoman service.

We could go on indefinitely telling you of the proven virtues of "Tidewater" Red Cypress, but we believe it is clearly demonstrated that for all its specific purposes, there is no substitute for "the wood eternal." It stops depreciation at the source and eliminates costly repairs and replacements. When you use "Tidewater" Red Cypress you are using a wood that will last, and last, and last, even under the most decay inducing conditions, for Nature has done for "the wood eternal," grown a natural preservative into its innermost cell, what man attempts to do when he injects creosote, or other chemical preservative, into the surface area of other woods.

We will be glad to furnish you with complete detailed information in the proper use of "Tidewater" Red Cypress for any project you have in mind. Just drop a line to

SOUTHERN CYPRESS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Barnett National Bank Building

Jacksonville, Florida

Specifications for CYPRESS EXHIBIT CABIN at A CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION, 1933

EXTERIOR:

- "Pecky" Cypress Log Cabin Siding, selected for "peckyness," highlighted to give rustic effect.
- Window frames and sash—clear heart "Tidewater" Red Cypress.
- Roof, at front—all-heart hand-rived Cypress shingles, 24-inch, laid in thatch effect. Six inch widths.
- Roof, at rear—all-heart machine-rived 24-inch Cypress shingles, mixed widths—four, six and eight inch.
- Porch columns and pergola posts—"Tidewater" Red Cypress logs, both peeled and with the bark.
- Porch floors—5/4 clear heart Cypress flooring.
- Fence posts—Cypress "knees."
- Fence rails—Cypress saplings.
- Bridge over pool—stringers of naturally curved Cypress log sawn in half. Flooring of Cypress saplings.
- Pool curbing—2-inch all-heart Cypress planks.
- Terrace—three-inch thick "Pecky" Cypress blocks laid on end.

ROUGH CARPENTRY:

- Foundation timbers—No. 2 common Cypress.
- Floor joists—No. 1 common Cypress.
- Studs—No. 2 common Cypress.

INTERIOR:

- Ceilings and roof rafters are "Pecky" Cypress, selected for "peckyness," highlighted to show one of the various ways for finishing "Pecky."
- Walls in main room show six different and effective methods of using Cypress for wall paneling:
 - (a) "A" grade Cypress, 24-inch widths, to show effect from using wide single boards as panels.
 - (b) Two very wide panels of glued-up narrow boards.
 - (c) Also, vertical grain strips, glued-up to make four herringbone panels.
 - (d) North wall is knotty Cypress to simulate effect of Early American wall.
 - (e) "A" grade, one by 10" boards, used to demonstrate effect from an inexpensive method of paneling.
 - (f) Partition wall, facing main room, shows application of Black Cypress—rare but obtainable through application to the Association office.

Walls in smaller room—paneled on three sides with "Pecky" Cypress, one showing effect in natural color and the others to show two effects of lime burned wood. East wall of this room paneled in "Birds-Eye" Cypress.

Front door—"Tidewater" Red Cypress sand-blasted in an interesting design after fabrication.

Other doors are of clear heart Cypress with four-inch Cypress log siding placed vertically on lower section.

Floor in main room—2-inch Cypress factory flooring suitable for conditions where high humidity exists.

Floor in smaller room—Cypress "blocks-on-end" strip flooring.

FURNITURE:

Floor lamps created from Cypress "knees" of unusual height.

Interior is furnished with furniture of "Pecky" Cypress, throughout.

Porch furniture of typical Cypress lawn furniture.

Vertical grain Cypress slat shade is on porch.