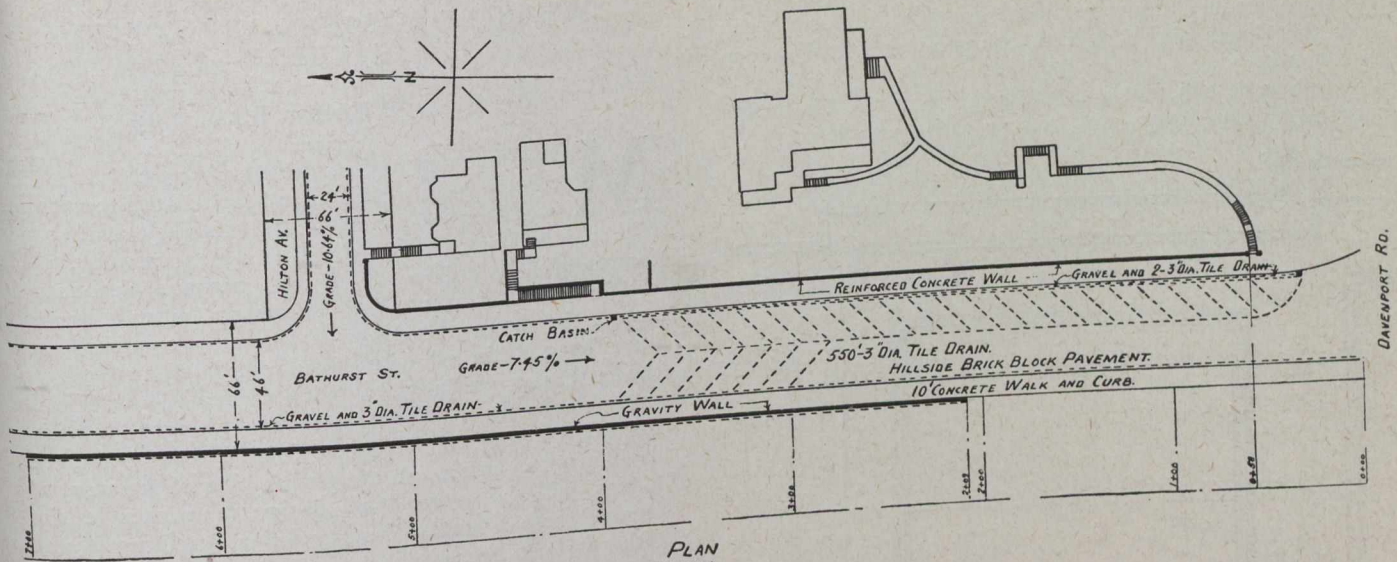


May 18, 1916.



PLAN SHOWING WALLS, DRAINAGE AND HOUSE APPROACHES.

Fig. 3.—Sketch Plan Showing Location of Walls on Bathurst Street.

In such a wall the question of expansion and contraction is a very important one. In order to take care of this, expansion joints (shown in detail in Fig. 5) were placed at intervals of 40 feet in both the reinforced concrete wall and the gravity wall. The back of the gravity wall was given a considerable batter at the top and in order to prevent the action of frost on it, the wall was given a coat of hot asphalt.

As the wall is on a street which not only carries big traffic but is in a fine residential section it was necessary to make its appearance pleasing to the eye. To do this, a scheme of panelling was carried out, the panels being moulded in the face of the wall. A general idea of their construction can be gathered from Fig. 6. These, in conjunction with the coping and the changes in elevation of the top of the wall, help to relieve the usual inartistic appearance of concrete construction.

The pavement on this section is hillside brick block on 6 inches of concrete, and was opened to through traffic by Mayor Church on September 25th, 1915.

It is worthy of note that the wall has withstood several severe rainfalls during its construction. The worst of these occurred last spring when the banks were still unsodded. In this case a surcharge of several feet over

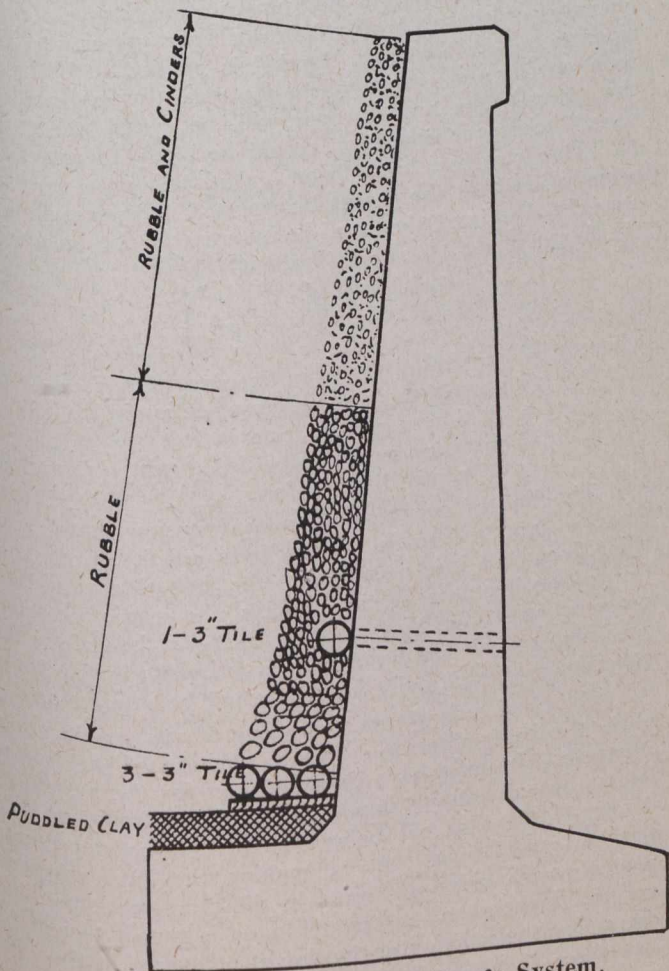


Fig. 4.—Section Showing Drainage System.

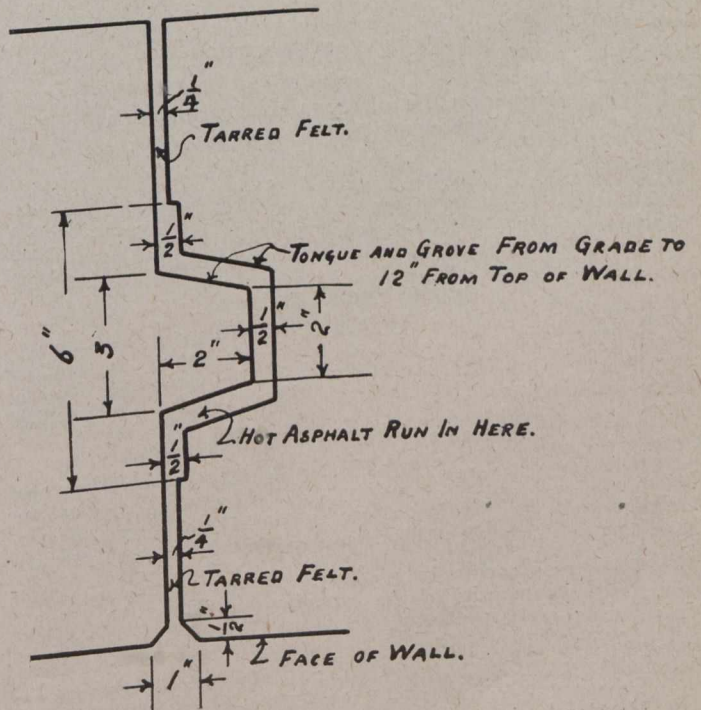


Fig. 5.—Detail of Expansion Joint in Wall.