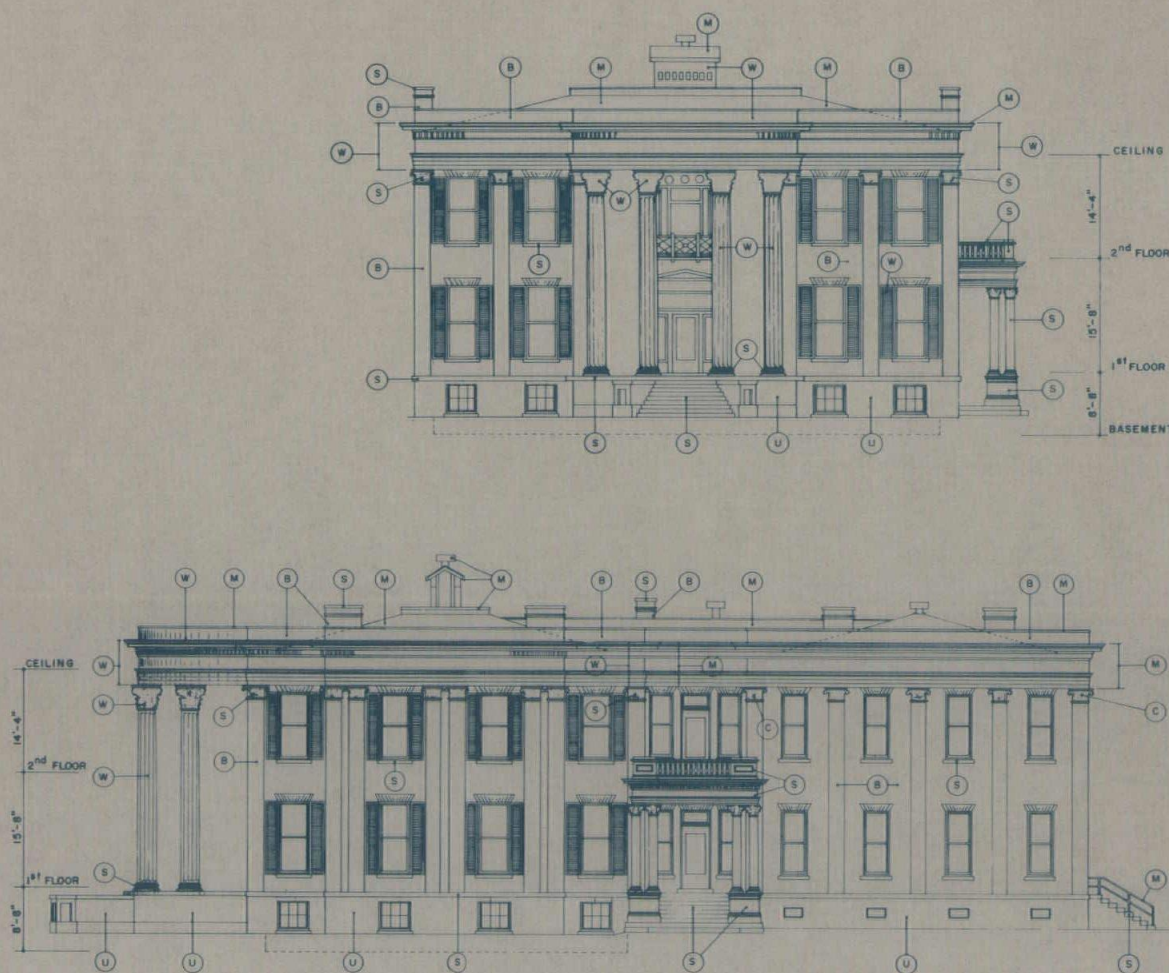
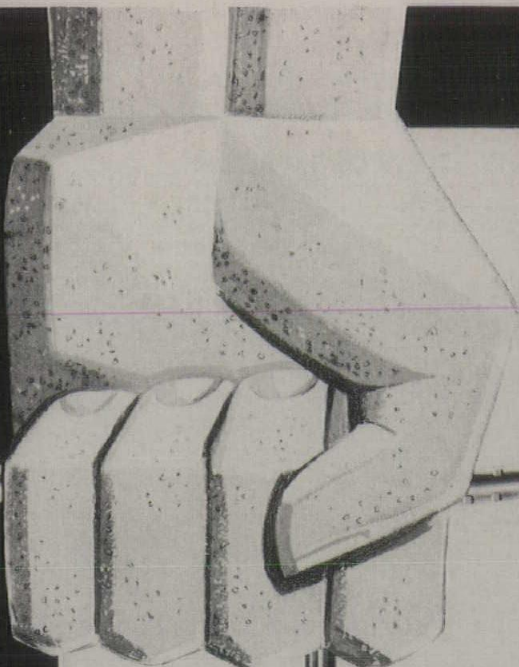


the mississippi architect

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Reinforcing with 300% more gripping power

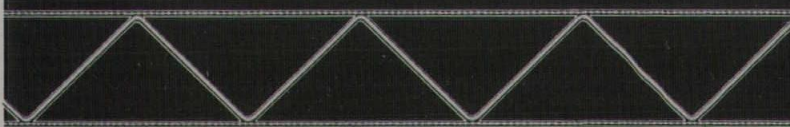
STRONGWALL

Stick-to-it-ness! That's what MidSTATES puts into its ladder-type Strongwall reinforcing to help it grab hold of the mortar better. And it does it in four important ways:

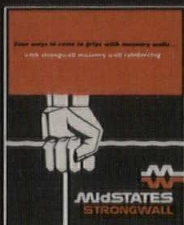
- 1** Knurled side rods bite into mortar on all four sides for a better bond.
- 2** Crossbars welded over the side rods mean mortar flows all around—top, bottom and sides.
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The tensile strength of Strongwall reinforcing exceeds 90,000 P.S.I. after knurling and deforming. Galvanized or Brite Basic finishes. Available in 10-foot sections with crossbars 15" on center or 12-foot sections with crossbars 16" on center. Also available in truss design.

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"the basic distinction..."

by Paul Roberson, AIA

This issue of The Mississippi Architect carries the story of an expert and sensitive restoration of the Mississippi Governor's Mansion. The building takes its place along with the Old Capitol as examples of useful rehabilitation projects of which the people of our state can be proud.

These efforts have restored to the people of Mississippi a part of their history in graceful, living forms, not as pompous edifices which overpower us all. Maybe their scale triggers a yearning for a past time when

the citizen's relationship with his government was more personal and simple.

The arguments of a few architects and "hard-headed" types that it was all too expensive and a denial of the needs of a modern society remind us of a 1957 statement by Frank Lloyd Wright. He said, "The basic distinction between the curious and the beautiful, in which culture really consists, will make all the difference between a society with a soul and a society with none."

To the editor:

Recently I had the pleasure to review the Design Awards issue of The Mississippi Architect. I salute your organization in its efforts and the success of this publication. Its only disappointment was the lack of exposure to me or my fellow professionals. I feel that several of my colleagues would be very interested in obtaining a subscription.

Sincerely,

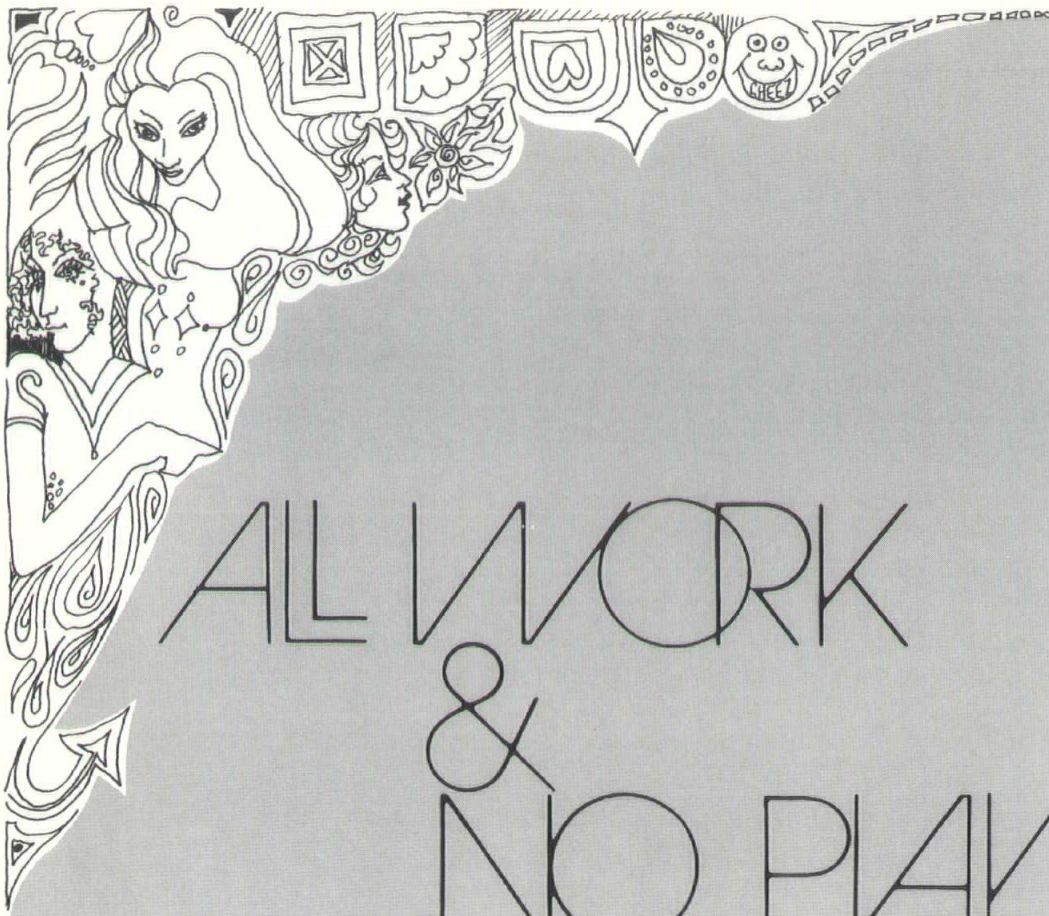
Van F. Pool
Landscape Architect

To the editor:

In the recent article "New Faculty", there were several mistakes associated with my credentials that I feel should be brought to your attention. I am a member of the AIA, which was neglected after my name. I am an "employee" of Sam Kaye, not an "associate member" of the firm, and the firm's correct name is Samuel H. Kaye, Architect, not Sam Kaye Associates. My association with firms in Montgomery, Alabama is quite an overstatement for my employment there was in the summer months between school years while still an architectural student at Tulane. My employment after graduation was in New Orleans, Louisiana and Memphis, Tennessee. In addition, I have never taught at Memphis State, and whether I did or not, it does not have a pre-architectural program, but rather a four year degree program in architectural engineering. Nevertheless, you did spell my name correctly and put it under the correct photograph.

Sincerely,

William F. Everett, Jr., AIA



ALL WORK & NO PLAY

There is more involved in the creative professions than the product. We'd like to encourage architects to send in their sketches - of subjects other than projects for possible publication in the magazine. Humorous drawings are as welcome as serious ones. Address all correspondence to:

The Mississippi Architect
P.O. Box 112
Greenville, MS 38701

The Mansion Restored

by Charlotte Capers

Architects discouraged by the hazards of cost estimating in an age of inflation should take heart from the story of the Mississippi Governor's Mansion. Originally planned as "a suitable house for the governor" to cost \$10,000, the Mansion was recently opened to the public after a three-year restoration-reconstruction project which cost \$2.7 million. Of course 142 years intervened between the \$10,000 and the \$2.7 million, but it does seem to be a historical fact that building costs will continue to rise, like hot air, and that architects will continue to struggle with budgets and inflation.

Back to the Mansion. The Mississippi Governor's Mansion, designed by architect William Nichols, has been continuously occupied by Mississippi's governors since 1842, when Governor Tilghman Tucker moved his family into the newly completed residence. The 1833 Legislature provided for "a suitable house for the governor" in the same law that authorized the construction of the Old Capitol, but the Old Capitol was completed first. Nichols, a native of England who had done important buildings in North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, before coming to Mississippi as state architect in

1836, soon had three major projects going at the same time. In the works were the Old Capitol, then called the "State House", the Governor's house, and the Penitentiary, a handsome neo-Gothic structure on the site of the present New Capitol. Work on the Governor's house was begun in 1839, just as Nichols was finishing up the Old Capitol, and was completed late in 1841, according to records and invoices in the Governors' Papers, Department of Archives and History. Before the Mansion was built the governor had to board, rent a room or buy a house in Jackson, the newly designated (1822)





Photo by Miss. ETV Film Dept.

frontier capital with a population of about 3000 citizens, and wooden sidewalks to protect them from mud and dust. It is interesting to contemplate the splendor of Nichols' buildings in such a setting.

And Nichols' buildings were splendid. Talbot Hamlin, architectural historian, compared Mississippi's State House, or Old Capitol, favorably with Bulfinch's National Capitol, and praised the sophisticated elegance of the Mansion's Corinthian-columned portico. The Penitentiary was demolished to make way for the New Capitol, completed in 1903, but in its day it was recognized as

a functionally innovative and aesthetically pleasing structure. Students who spent their college years at Ole Miss remember the classic Lyceum, designed by Nichols after he completed his Jackson work, as the focal point of the University. Nichols lived in Mississippi until he died in 1853. A small monument in the Lexington, Mississippi cemetery marks his grave, but his most impressive monuments are the Old Capitol, the Governor's Mansion, and the Lyceum at Ole Miss.

Certainly the original Governor's Mansion designed by Nichols was not nearly so

(Opposite page) The restored mansion features appropriate Greek Revival motif on front door and six over six window treatment.

(Top, left) The old north annex or family quarters, built in 1908, comes down, leaving the original house for restoration.

(Bottom, left) Central stairway built in 1908-09 allows circulation to rear family annex.

(Right) The original capital on the south portico is over the main entrance to the 1841 building.

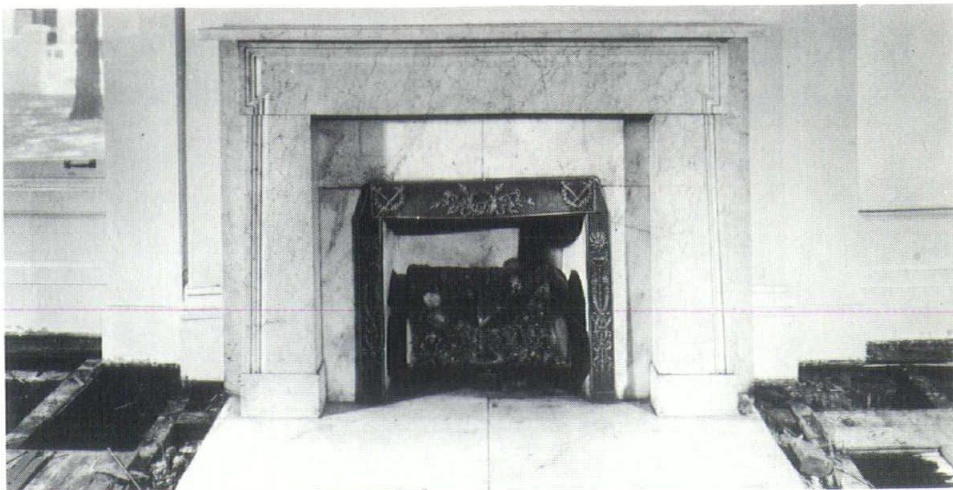
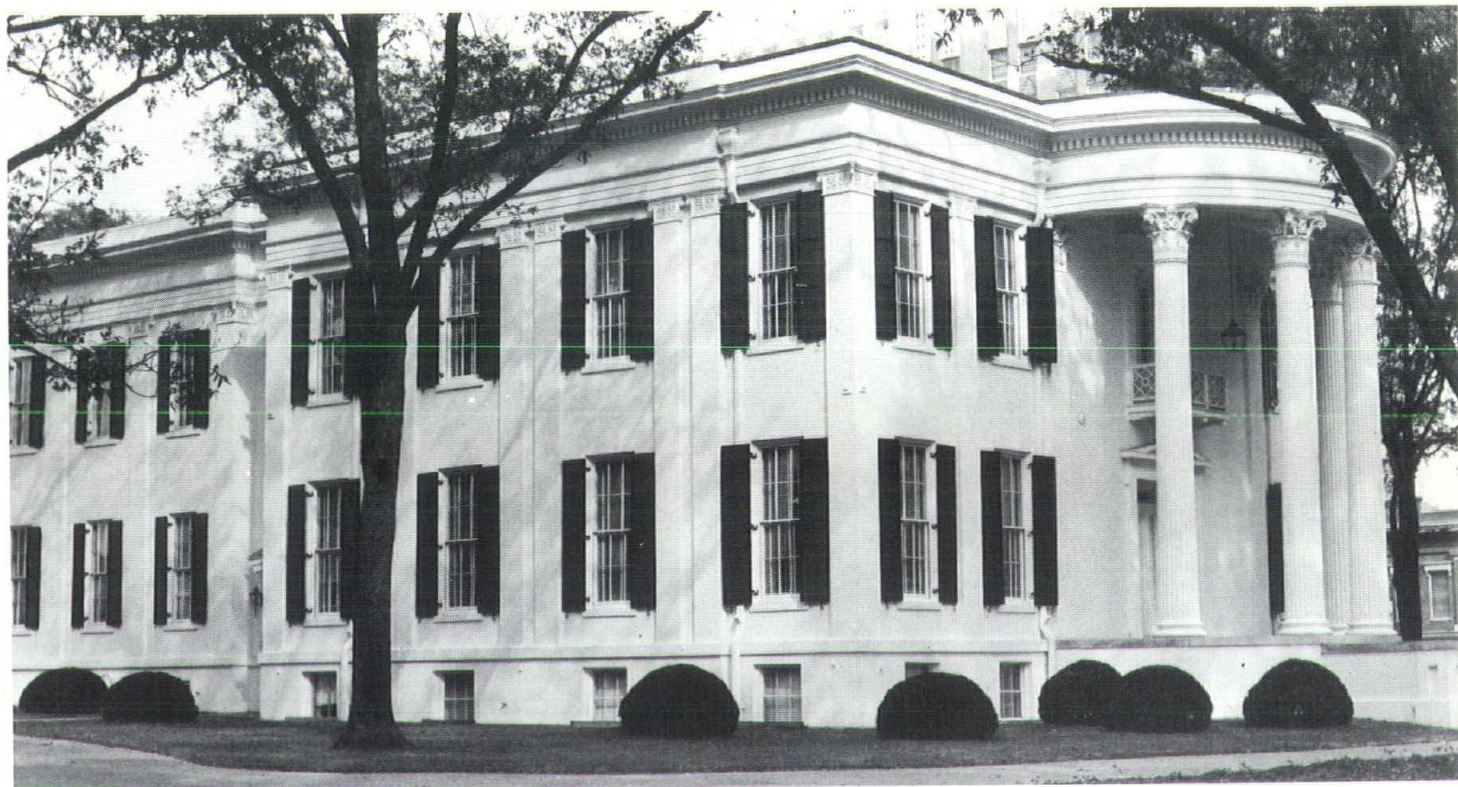


Photo by Miss. ETV Film Dept.



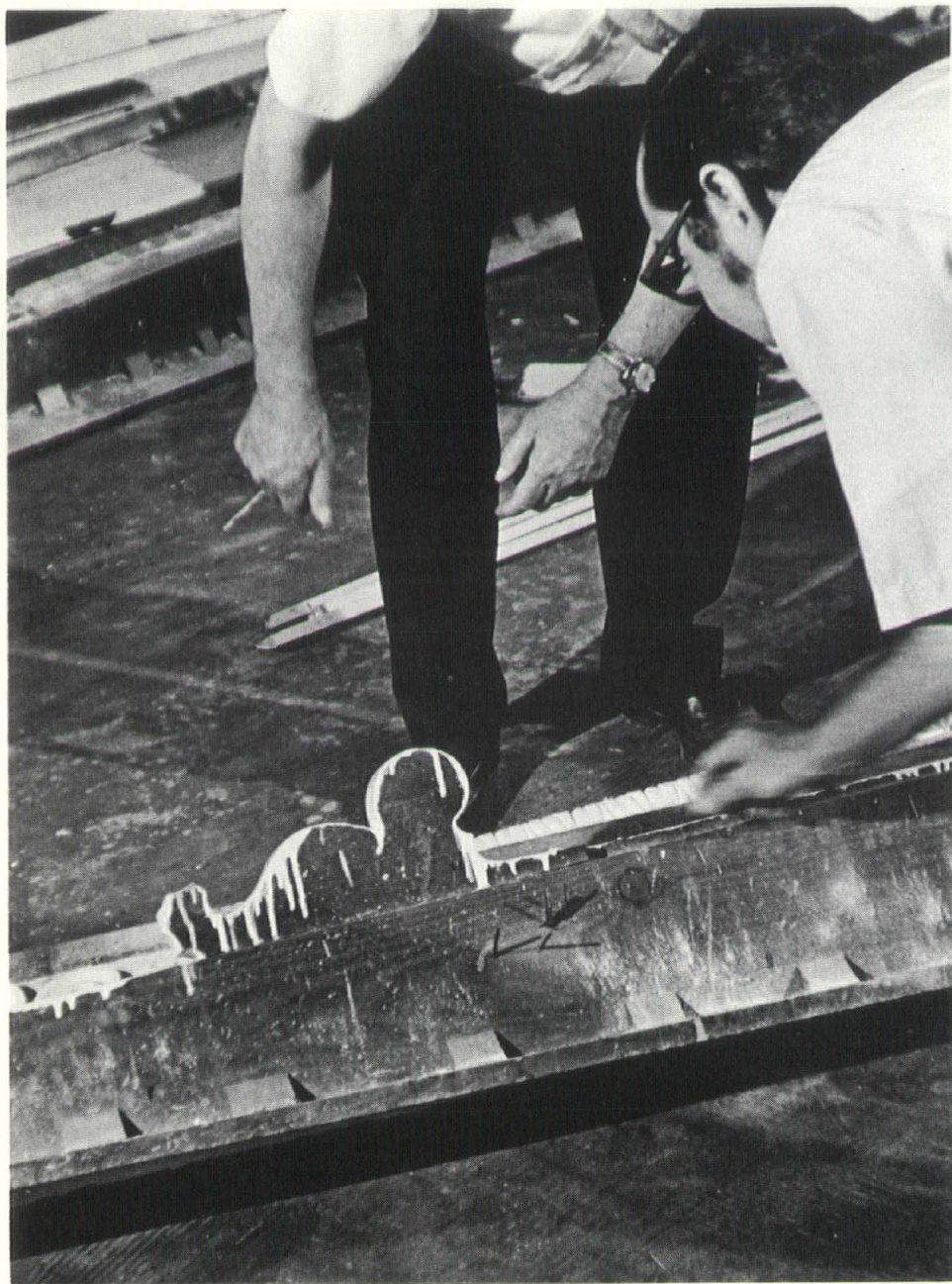
magnificent as its current reincarnation. Planned as a handsome residence, the house was a typical Greek Revival block, with an entrance vestibule separated from the stair hall by a screen of columns, a stairway and four principal rooms downstairs, and a secondary or service stair connecting the basement with the second story, which contained a wide central hall and four bedrooms. The kitchen and other outhouses were detached from the big house. Most notable feature of the residence was the unusually graceful portico, after the Choragic monument of Lysikrates. Nichols' Greek decor-

ative details and motifs suggest that he was familiar with the Benjamin and Lafever pattern books of the period, full of classical designs and proportions.

Almost immediately the Governor's Mansion became the social center of Jackson, if not the entire state. Travel conditions were difficult, but Mississippi's hospitality was very evident in the Mansion, for local papers carried open invitations to "strangers in town and resident citizens" to Governor Tucker's farewell levee, Governor Brown's inaugural levee, and other receptions, balls, soirees and levees. The Mansion

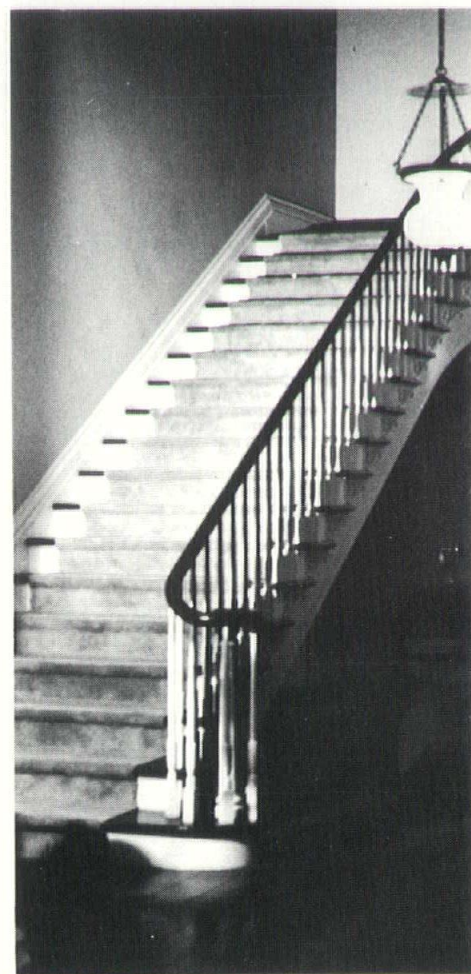
survived financial panic, four invasions of Jackson by Federal troops during the Civil War, occupation by a military governor, and the trials of Reconstruction. Hard times seemed to be the lot of Mississippians after "the War". Although continuing small appropriations were made by the Legislature for minor repairs and furnishings, the Mansion fell into disrepair, and after the 1870's there were recurring calls to abandon it.

The fate of the Mansion was precarious indeed by 1908, when the women's patriotic organizations of Mississippi led a spirited campaign to preserve it. They



gained the support of Governor Edmond F. Noel when he refused to move his family into the Mansion, but moved in the Edwards House, a Jackson hotel, instead. All of this resulted in the renovation of 1908-09, at which time the north annex or family wing was added. William S. Hull, Jackson architect, was appointed to renovate the Mansion and add the family quarters, which he did with sensitivity to the historic and aesthetic elements of the original house. Hull's drawings were preserved and have been presented to the Department of Archives and History by Leslie Pitts, Jackson architect.

By 1971 the ravages of time again threatened the life of the Mansion, which had been a focal point of Mississippi history for more than 100 years. Governor and Mrs. John Bell Williams moved out of the Mansion in July, 1971, on the advice of engineers who declared it unsafe. Mrs. Bill Waller, campaigning with her husband, said that if Bill Waller was elected, the Mansion would be restored. Waller was elected, and shortly after his inauguration in 1972 the State Building Commission appointed the Jackson architectural firm of Ware, Lewis and Eaton (now styled Lewis Eaton Partnership, Inc.), as

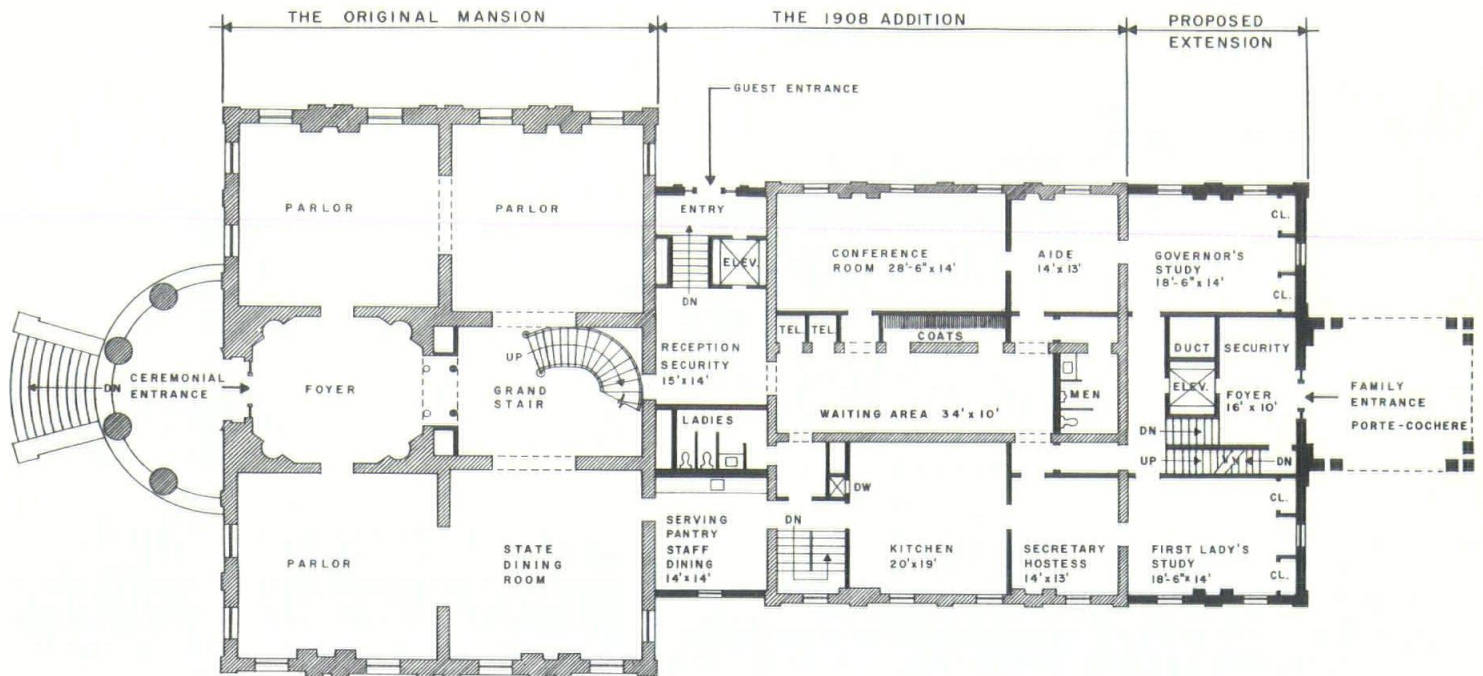


(Opposite page, top) The marble mantle over the modern gas logs may be original.

(Opposite page, bottom) The Governor's Mansion in July shows the reconstructed annex in the rear of the restored original house.

(Left) Modern nails on oak trim belie the myth that the elaborately carved woodwork on the hall frontispiece is original.

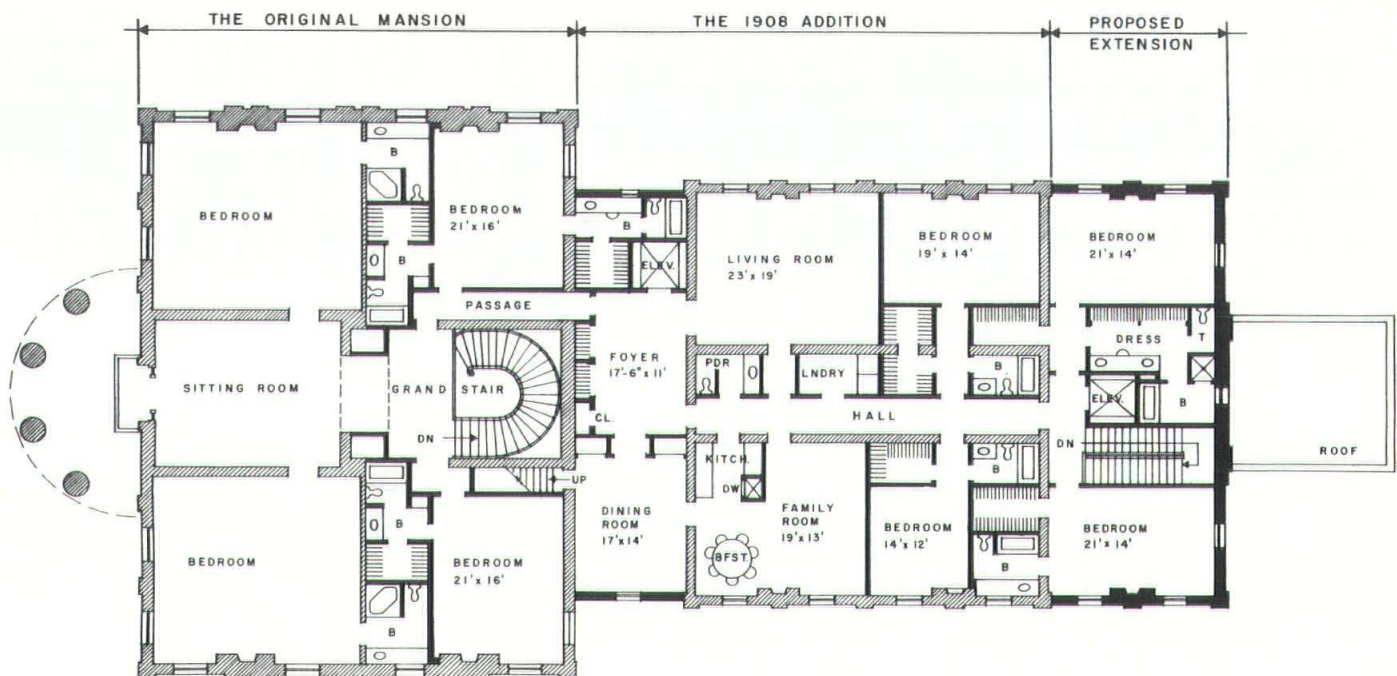
(Right) This reconstructed stair is in the original location. The original stair was removed in the 1908-09 renovations.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



LEGEND



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



LEGEND



project architects for the restoration of the Governor's Mansion. Edwin R. Lewis was principal architect for the restoration, and continued in this capacity throughout the project. Ed Neal, of Lewis Eaton Partnership, Inc., was project leader, and before the job was completed practically every member of the Lewis Eaton staff contributed to the project.

Although the Department of Archives and History had some responsibility for the Mansion under the Mississippi Antiquities Law of 1970, it was directly involved in the restoration only by a resolution of the State Building Commission, which asked the Board of Trustees of the Department to advise the project architects on the historical aspects of the restoration, and named Charlotte Capers, former Archives director, as principal executive for the project. In compliance with this resolution, the Archives board recommended two consultants to the State Building Commission, Charles E. Peterson, F.A.I.A., architectural historian, restorationist and planner, best known for his Independence Hall restoration; and Edward Vason Jones, architect and interior designer, and consultant to the White House, who collected furniture and furnishings for the 19th Century American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The contribution of these two gentlemen to the success of the project was invaluable.

General contractor for the restoration was Wise Construction Company, Inc., Jackson. Bill Garbo, landscape architect with the Mississippi Research and Development Center, planned the exterior development. The first lady, Carroll Waller, took a great interest in every phase of the project, and was especially instrumental in the garden development, and in securing National Historic Landmark status for the Mansion.

In overall charge of this cast of superstars was James G. Chastain, Jr., executive director of the State Building Commission, and the Governor's Mansion sub-committee of the Building Com-

mission. Building Commission architects Charles Smith and DeWitt Hamilton spelled each other as project leaders for their agency, with Hamilton catching the torch from Smith during the final hectic phases of the project.

Mr. Peterson's preliminary architectural investigation into the fabric of the Mansion uncovered original door and window openings, the location of the original "grand stair", and discovered old "rolling doors" and geometrical patterns painted on the original heart yellow pine floors. He also struck a few blows at the mythology of the Mansion, and proved several "original features" were not so original after all. For example, when the handsome trim or frontispiece on the double doorway from the stair hall into the southwest parlor was removed, Peterson described this in a taped interview with this writer. "We took off carefully one piece of trim to see what its construction would be. It turned out that this trim was made of oak, rather unusual, because the older trim would have been heart yellow pine, and we found it not only of oak, but it was nailed on with modern wire nails. And there was only one set of nail holes, so it was obviously the original construction of a very late period."

The project architects adopted many of Peterson's recommendations in their plan, and treated the restoration-reconstruction project as three distinct zones. The historic or original house area was treated as a restoration, and the 1908-09 annex as a reconstruction of Hull's annex on the exterior, redesigned within for executive offices on the first floor and family comfort and convenience on the second floor.

Jones moved into a later phase of the project, and brought together a notable collection of American antiques of the period to supplement the best of the Mansion's surviving furniture. In addition to decorating the historic zone of the Mansion, Jones designed an appropriate period front door to replace the bevelled glass front door of a later period, designed the main stairway

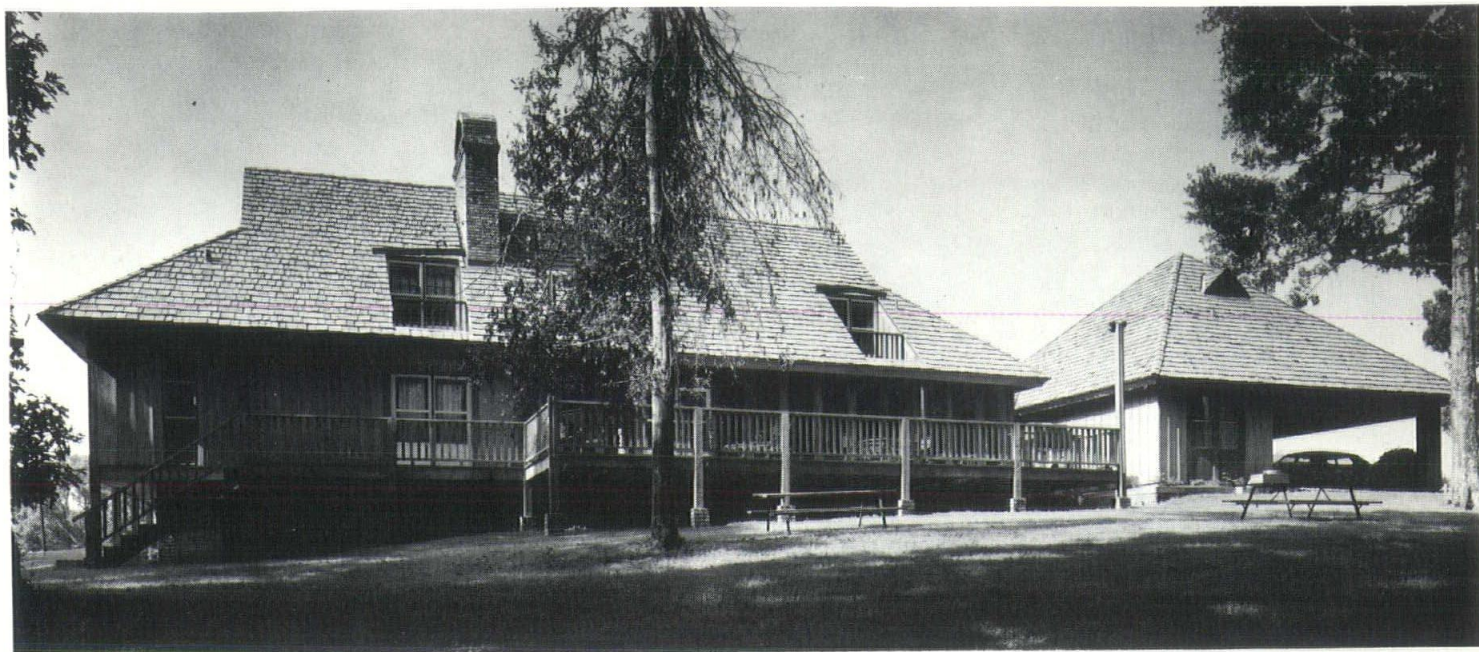
detail, and designed ornamental cornices and centerpieces, based on drawings of houses contemporary with the Mansion in the Library of Congress. Berle Smith, Jackson interior designer, decorated the family and executive quarters, and coordinated his work with that of Mr. Jones.

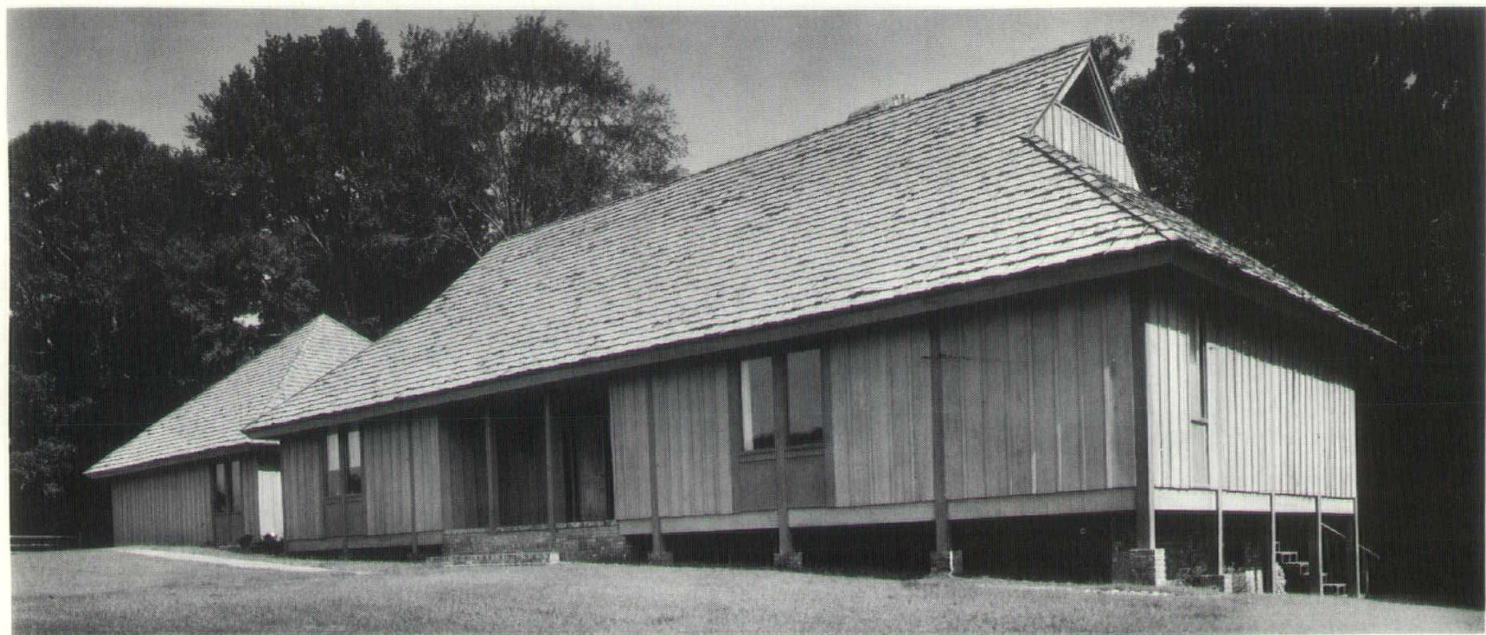
As any reader must have concluded by now, seldom have so many worked together — and sometimes apart — on a single project. To participate in an endeavor so replete with chiefs and Indians was a challenge. All hands who survived deserve great credit. This writer, a survivor, cannot recall another project where the executive, legislative, and administrative arms of government worked with architects, landscape architects, contractors, sub-contractors, historians, architectural historians, preservationists, restorationists, interior designers, antique dealers, wood carvers, lawyers, sidewalk superintendents, and attending physicians to achieve such an acceptable result. The restoration and reconstruction of the Governor's Mansion was completed in May, 1975. Governor and Mrs. Waller opened it to the public on June 8, 1975. At that time Mrs. Waller accepted the National Historic Landmark designation from the U.S. Department of the Interior. The restored Mansion, more splendid than the legislators of 1833 ever dreamed, has been given new life, and may "stand fast" to represent the best in Mississippi's heritage of history and hospitality for the next 100 years.



Charlotte Capers, former director of the Mississippi State Department of Archives and History, had a major responsibility in the Old Capitol Restoration project and in the Archives and History Building project. When

she stepped down from the directorship of the Department in 1969 to head the Department's division of publications and special projects, she thought she could get back to the business of writing and editing. Instead she was named principal executive for the restoration of the Governor's Mansion, a \$2.7 million project begun in 1972 and completed in the summer of 1975.





recycled residence

The house belongs to Mr. & Mrs. Bob Emmich and sits on a 92-acre wooded, rolling site in Warren County about eight miles northeast of Vicksburg.

The house is built entirely of cypress of which the largest part came from an old barn on Onward Plantation farmed by Mrs. Emmich's family.

The building is typical of the local post construction conforming to the Vicksburg terrain. The floors are slate, the roof wooden and most of the interior is paneled in the rough cypress taken directly from the barn and simply cleaned.

The living area has a 25-foot ceiling with a suspended library over the dining room. There is a wine cellar in the basement and a guest bedroom upstairs. There are two bedrooms with a master suite having separate dressing facilities. The rooms on the second floor conform to the slope of the roof with intaglio dormers.

The house was designed by S.J. Tuminello of Godfrey, Bassett, Pitts, & Tuminello Architects, Ltd., Vicksburg.

a land use ethic

By Hugh B. Johnson, AIA

We believe that there is a need for the study, development and public understanding of a system of land use ethics that does not now exist in the United States. We may begin by saying what a land use ethic is not. It is not something that can be legislated, incorporated in land use plans or prescribed in zoning ordinances. Nevertheless, a land ethic should be part of the understanding and belief of planners and legislators and in fact everyone in the community of mankind.

Ethics in human relationships is the systematic study of the ultimate and human contact, the highest good. People of every civilization have debated questions of right and wrong and have developed systems and codes of ethics expressing these relationships. One of our basic statements of ethics is the golden rule, "do to others as you would have them do to you," which, of course, cannot be incorporated in law.

The individual is a member of a community of independent persons, families and groups. His instincts prompt him to compete for a place in that community but his ethics indicate that he should cooperate with others for the good of the community and, in fact, so that the community may exist. A land use ethic is the extension of this community to include the land (soil) and the

animals and plants which grow upon it. We find expressions of this ethic in literature as far back as the ancient classics, but there has been no systematic study of these ethical relationships. The lack of a system of land use ethics is indicated by the fact that it is not taught in schools of philosophy or considered a part of the religious teaching of any advanced culture.

In Genesis 1:29 we find, "And God blessed them and said to them be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and subdue it; and have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the birds of the air, and over every living thing that moves upon the earth." As Charleton Ogburn has said, this sounds more like a curse upon the earth and all of its life than a blessing. It may be that the original intention was that man "be responsible for the earth and for all of its fish, birds, plants and animals." But the idea of "subduing" the earth has prevailed throughout history.

In America we sing, "I love thy rocks and rills, thy woods and templed hills", but from the beginning of American colonization, the land, with its trees, plants and animals, has been considered an enemy to be conquered and exploited. We now ask that the idea of conquering and subduing the land give way to one of cooperating with this community of soil, water and life, so that man and all of God's

creation may benefit. In short, a land ethic changes the role of man from conqueror of the land community to a plain member and citizen of it.

If we are to follow a land ethic, decisions regarding land use must always be considered in the light of other factors in addition to economics. The "highest and best use" is not always the use that calls for the maximum development and the highest tax return. In many cases, farm and forest land must be protected because of its inherent value to the community of man and nature, regardless of economic pressures. The basic question must be one of right and wrong in relation to this larger community. Despoliation of land is not only inexpedient or poor long-range economics, but it is wrong. Protection of songbirds from destruction by pesticides is not only good economics because of the value of the birds to agriculture but it is right because they are part of the great community of nature.

In "A Sand County Almanac" (1949), Aldo Leopold has said: "One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Wild flowers and songbirds are examples. Of the 22,000 higher plants and animals native to Wisconsin, it is doubtful

Continued on page 19



honey-home?

E. J. Lacoste III may have invented the Volkswagen of housing.

The Oxford architect has received a patent for a revolutionary building system that will allow the construction of low-cost quality homes in less than two weeks.

Lacoste received his patent after eight years of research on a pre-constructed design which reduces both labor and materials costs. International patents are pending, and contractors and builders from as far away as Iran and Japan have expressed an interest in the system.

"My uncle told me that we had the 'Volkswagen of housing' with our efficient design and construction. We don't have an inch of wasted space. I really feel we have the answer to the increasing costs of homebuilding."

The Lacoste system involves the use of pre-constructed panels built in modules which eliminate corners and hallways. The result is more usable space at costs well below levels for conventional methods. Lacoste is marketing a three-bedroom "Honeyhome," named for its honeycomb shape,

for under \$14,000, complete with built-in appliances, carpeting, heating and air-conditioning. Lacoste said that the price range for his houses falls between the mobile home industry and conventionally constructed homes, a slot no one has successfully hit before. The system is also used for custom-designed homes, apartments and other structures.

"When four of the modules are combined they form a 'circulation link' in the system. Halls are eliminated as they are conventionally known, and you have three other rooms to enter when you reach the circulation link," said Lacoste.

"Another thing we picked up as a result of the design is the strength of the Honeyhome. Most houses derive the major part of their strength from the four outer corners. With the Honeyhome, we have at least 36 exterior corners which fall in a systematic pattern—opposite each other, not randomly—so that it has unbelievable strength."

A graduate of the University of Mississippi Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Lacoste is a licensed architect in

Mississippi and Louisiana. He was recruited to remain in Oxford by Mayor John Leslie, who was one of the first persons to view the patented system.

"We in Oxford are proud that Jay has received this form of recognition for his years of work," said Leslie, "and we are very excited at the prospect of a new industry for Oxford."

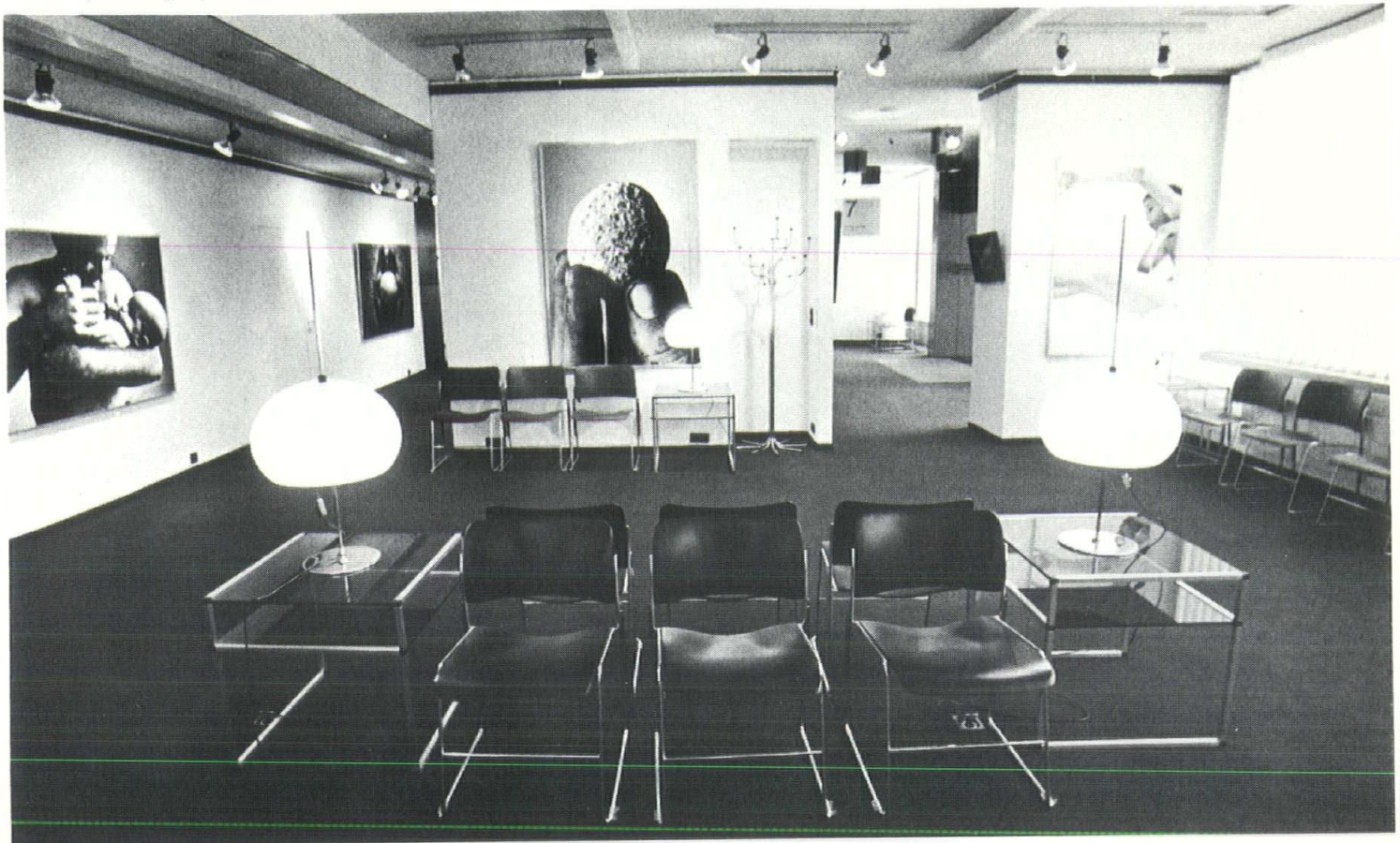
Lacoste admits that he didn't always receive praise or encouragement during his research. Many friends were skeptical that a plan could be developed for a low-cost, pre-constructed house which could be added on to with little trouble and expense.

"They just didn't believe it could be done," said Lacoste. "After a while they began to humor me when I talked about it, and there were times when I thought maybe they were right."

"One day when I was driving to Clarksdale I decided to rehash the whole thing in my mind. I had decided that the overhang of the roof should be cut off, but I let myself think through the plans, leaving the overhang. And that was it—I never made it to

Continued on page 18

Giant photographic blow-ups are currently featured in the clinic's central waiting area.

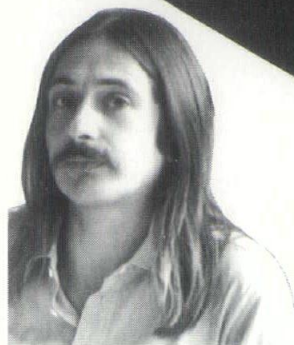


The reception and medical records area introduces helvetica typeface on medical specialty designative plaques.

Stark helvetica white on black type directs pedestrian traffic to the 'Arztehaus plus providing office hours information for each physician in the clinic.



The simple graphics of the identification plaques repeat at the office area of each medical specialty.



Joe Müller's casual, counter-culture lifestyle belies his no-nonsense interior design.

more than meets the eye

by Noel Workman

'Arztehaus, a doctors' clinic in Southern Germany, is a good example of strong, clean graphics coupled with an interior design planned to increase the awareness of patients and facilitate dialog between them and the medical staff.

Innenarchitekt (interior designer) Joe Müller, of Munich, in collaboration with architect Jochen Drexler, spent two years developing the concept of this two-story, urban polyclinic before all the participants in the project agreed upon a workable solution. The 'Arztehaus project included the development and installation of a group medical practice in an existing concrete structure in a major Munich redevelopment section.

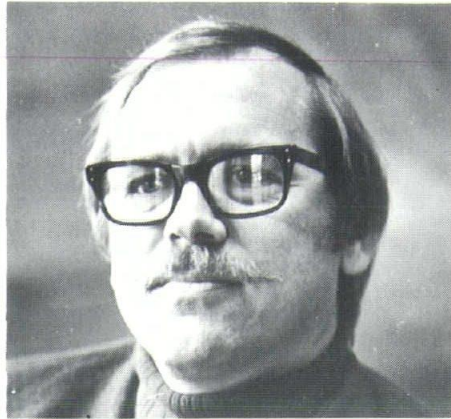
The group practice in the clinic includes internal medicine, gynecology, dermatology, neurology, radiology (with nuclear medicine) and orthopedics (with physical therapy with gym facilities and sauna).

Several aspects of contemporary medical practice in Germany led to the establishment of this clinic. The physicians felt, for instance, the increasing need for interdisciplinary cooperation and discussion among members of their field. In addition, a separate administration section gives the individual doctor more time to devote to the practice of medicine.

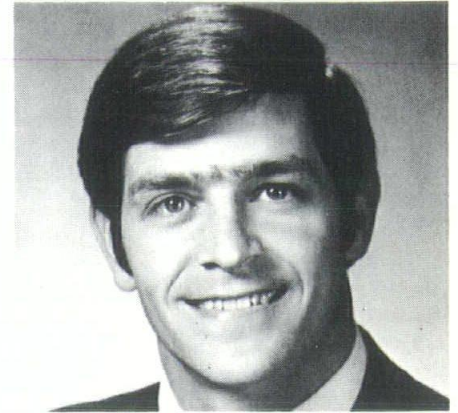
Finally, the overhead cost for each participant would be reduced by the combining of operating expenses.

The 'Arztehaus at Leopoldstrasse 206, Munich, provides a spacious, well-equipped waiting area which is used for instructive and educational purposes, including exhibitions, films, presentations, and discussion groups. Through these media the patients' health awareness is increased and dialog between them and their physicians is improved.

Photos by Kai Marholz



Joe Neal Weilenman



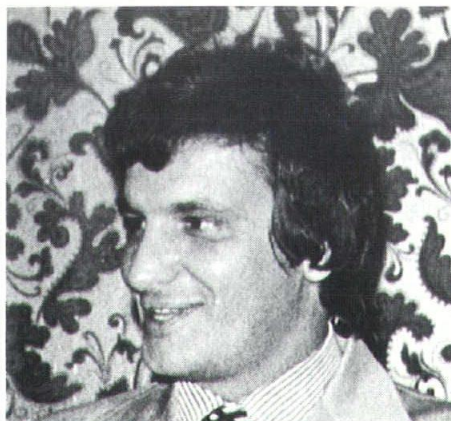
Richard M. Dean

new officers

Jerry A. Oakes



David M. Trigiani



Greenville architect Joe Neal Weilenman AIA will head the Mississippi chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1976. Weilenman served the chapter as its first vice president (and president-elect) during 1975.

Weilenman is a 1957 graduate of Auburn University School of Architecture and served in the Army Corps of Engineers in 1957-59 and in 1961-62. Prior to establishing his practice in Greenville in 1967, he was associated with the firms of Harold Kaplan AIA and F. E. Hall & Associates, both of Greenville, and with A. L. Aydelott of Memphis.

Weilenman is also a partner in the firm of Weilenman and McAdams of Greenville and Greenwood and served as editor of The Mississippi Architect Magazine from its founding in 1970 until mid-1975. He has served the Mississippi chapter as vice president, secretary-treasurer and director.

Elected first vice president (and president-elect for 1977) is Jackson architect Richard M. Dean AIA. Dean is a partner in the Jackson firm of Dean and Dean. A 1967 graduate of Auburn University School of Architecture, Dean joined the firm of Dean and

Pursell as an associate in 1967 and was made a partner in the firm of Dean, Pursell & Dean in 1973.

He is a member of the advisory Council of the Mississippi chapter of the American Institute of Architects for the School of Architecture at Mississippi State University, a member of the national AIA Urban Planning and Design Committee and has served the chapter as second vice president, program chairman, and director.

Jerry A. Oakes is the chapter's second vice president for 1976. Oakes is a partner in the Jackson firm of Mitchell and Oakes and was a classmate of Weilenman's in the Auburn University School of Architecture in 1957.

He served in the Army Corps of Engineers in 1957-59 and in 1961-62. Prior to his association with Charles G. Mitchell, Jr. in 1966, he was employed by Overstreet, Ware and Ware; Biggs, Weir and Chandler; and William R. Henry Jr., all of Jackson.

Jackson architect David M. Trigiani has been elected as the chapter's secretary-treasurer for 1976. Trigiani is a 1962 graduate of the University of Notre Dame School of Architecture and was employed for two years by the Detroit City Planning Commission prior to moving to Jackson.

In 1964 he was employed by the firm of James T. Canizaro, architect and seven years later was made a partner in the firm. In 1974 the firm's name was changed to Canizaro Trigiani Architects. Trigiani has served the chapter as a director and as chairman of the public relations committee.

Elected directors of the chapter for 1976 were Arthur Godfrey and Max L. Harris, both of Jackson; and Warnie C. Kennington Jr., of Grenada.

Godfrey is the 1975 president of the chapter and is a partner in the Jackson and Vicksburg firm of Godfrey, Bassett, Pitts and Tuminello. Harris is a partner in the Jackson firm of Bouchillon and Harris, Architects; and Kennington is with Kennington, Ltd., Architect, AIA in Grenada.

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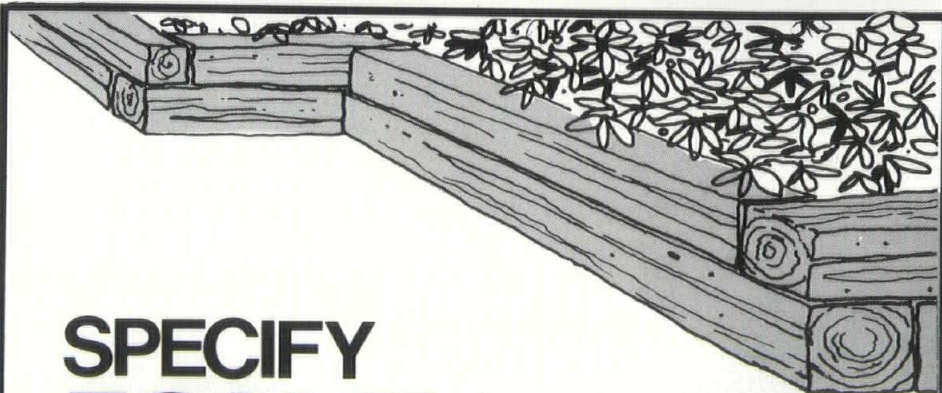
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Continued from page 13

Clarksdale that day. I stopped and sketched the design on a piece of paper, and what I drew that day is essentially what we have now."

Rooms in the Honeyhome are 12 x 12 feet, with eight-foot ceilings, "but we can get heights of 13 to 15 feet for dramatic effect," Lacoste said.

"Honeyhomes are compact and over-insulated by today's standards, with six inches of

insulation in the ceilings and floors, and four inches in the walls. Since halls and corners are eliminated, there is no wasted space to heat and cool. And because windows are opposite each other so that the house ventilates itself, we anticipate less of a need for continuous operation of the air-conditioning system. And the Honeyhome will easily adapt to using solar energy.

"The Honeyhome is especially

suited for young couples. With this house, a couple can buy the lot they want, build a house they can afford, and have a bigger house later—simply by adding on modules, and with little time, cost and trouble.

"I've gone through the trauma of homebuilding with many couples," said Lacoste. "Building a house is normally a long and arduous process for the owner, who must make many difficult decisions. But now, building can be an enjoyable adventure."

The architect went through a lot of trauma himself to design a weekend "dream house" for his family on Sardis Reservoir.

"I let myself go and planned a custom-designed house, complete with indoor basketball goal for my four sons and a roof deck for our telescope. It was a fun house, and I spent two years on it, investing nearly \$4,000 in plans.

"When I came up with the Honeyhome system, I wondered if I could adopt it to my plans. It made me sick to think I could because of the time and money I'd spent. But, I tried it—and in 10 minutes, the house became bigger, structurally stronger, better looking, and less costly. The choice was clear—Honeyhome was our answer, too!"

Women's lib or no, Lacoste attributes his ability to develop the Honeyhome to his wife Vivian, who took care of their sons and operation of their apartment rental firm so he could have the time necessary to work on the plans.

"To be honest, this was a capitalistic venture from the beginning. I didn't sit down and say, 'I've got to do something for the people who need houses.' I did it for my wife and sons. But, we've got the potential now to put people in houses who couldn't afford them before, and it's a good, good feeling.

"People are going to find it hard to believe, the low price and the ease of building the house—I worked on this for eight years, and I have a hard time believing it," said the Gulfport native. "But when I see the houses I've built, and the happy people living in them—I know it's real."



Oxford Mayor John Leslie (right) talks with architect E. J. Lacoste III who recently received a patent for a new "Honeyhome" construction method. The patented system eliminates corners and hallways in homes which are constructed from modules utilizing panels and pre-construction techniques.

Continued from page 12

whether more than 5 per cent can be sold, fed, eaten, or otherwise put to economic use. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community, and if (as I believe) its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance."

Albert Schweitzer went further in placing a religious value on reverence for life. As I understand Schweitzer's "reverence for life", it does not mean that we should prohibit hunting and fishing, stop eating meat or avoid killing mosquitoes. It does mean what it says, that man should have a reverence for all life that exists on the planet, that we should study its mysteries and try to learn the relationship between each plant and creature.

Many people are now concerned about endangered animal species, yet they continue to be endangered and many will disappear. Meanwhile, bounties are still offered for the destruction of some animals and every effort is made to extinguish them. With a few exceptions, no attention at all is paid to the disappearance of plant species. In regard to the soil, all efforts at soil conservation and prevention of siltation to date have had only limited effect in slowing down the movement of millions of tons of top soil each day from the United States into the sea. It is unlikely that this degradation of the land and the life it supports can be stopped by laws, planning or government action without widespread teaching and acceptance of a land ethic coupled with great effort on the part of all of us to understand the creation that is before us.

We must begin to construct a system of land ethics while developing a knowledge of the soil and the biotic community that does not exist today. To quote again from Aldo Leopold, "The ordinary citizen today assumes that science knows what makes the community clock tick; the scientist is equally sure that he does not. He knows the biotic mechanism is so complex that its workings may never be fully understood."

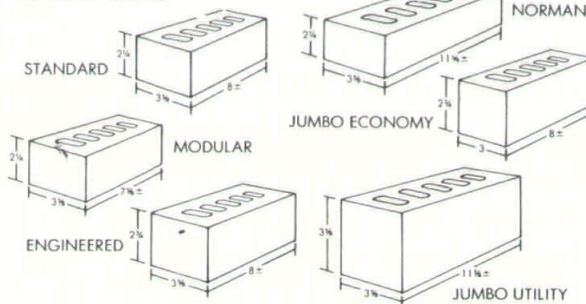
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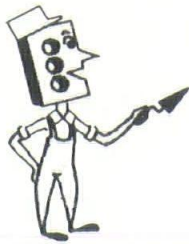


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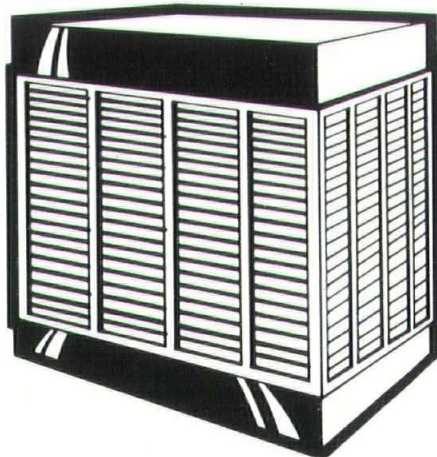
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Duwamish Tribe of the State of Washington sent a letter to President Franklin Pierce concerning the proposed purchase of the tribe's land, in which he warned, "Continue to contaminate your bed and one night you will suffocate in your own waste . . . When the buffalo are all slaughtered, the wild horses all tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with the scent of many men, and the view of the ripe hills blotted by talking wires, where is the thicket? Gone. Where is the eagle? Gone . . . If we sell you our land, love it as we loved it . . . Hold in your mind the memory of the land as it is when you take it. And with all your strength, all your might, and with all your heart, preserve it for your children."

This is a land ethic.

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