

Nixon's 'Western White House' hits the market for \$75 million **M12**



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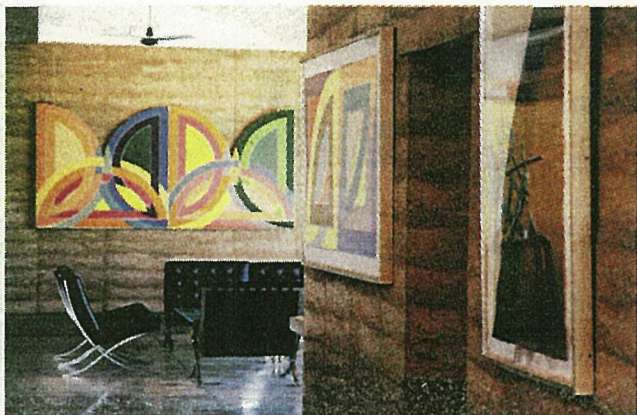
'In dwelling, live close to the ground. In thinking, keep to the simple.' —Lao-tzu

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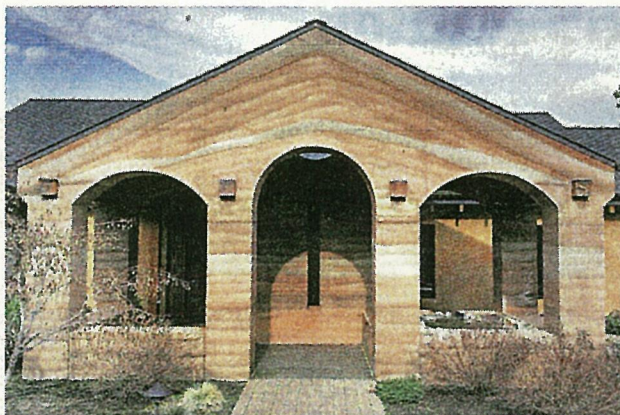
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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Friday, April 3, 2015 | **M1**



SCOTTSDALE, ARIZ. Linda Low and her husband spent about \$2 million to buy 10 acres and build a compound with earthen walls.



SPOKANE, WASH. About 100 tons of compacted gravel went into the entryway of Stephen Start's home.



SANTA FE Rick Torcasso spent 'upwards of \$5 million' to build his 5,600-square-foot home, designed around rammed-earth walls.



LAYERS OF WARMTH Rick Torcasso's rammed-earth builder used iron-oxide pigments to dye the earthen mixture four different colors, giving the walls a striated pattern. Mr. Torcasso said that the walls of his Santa Fe home are efficient as well as good-looking, noting that over a three-day period when outdoor temperatures hovered in the teens, the heating system in the main living area was in use only 20% of the time.

BREAKING NEW GROUND

Advances in rammed-earth luxury-home construction have made walls stronger and more versatile. Now, added color and sparkle give earthen walls an artistic flair.

BY AMY GAMERMAN

WHEN STEPHEN START BOUGHT 57 ACRES of forest overlooking the Canadian Rockies outside Spokane, Wash., he wanted to build a home that would evoke both the rugged landscape and a sense of timelessness.

"We wanted the house to feel almost like it came out of the ground," said Mr. Start. In fact, it does.

The imposing entryway of Mr. Start's 9,000-square-foot ranch is made of rammed earth, a contemporary incarnation of the ancient technique that helped produce the Great Wall of China and Spain's Alhambra fortress. The umber-colored walls, 2-feet

thick, were made out of 100 tons of compacted gravel from a nearby pit. Another 49 tons went into 16 rammed-earth columns that line an outdoor pavilion. "It's like a Greek ruin or something—there's a real sense of permanence and solidness," said Mr. Start, 66, who founded SL Start, a human-services company for the disabled.

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EARTHEN HOMES THAT BREAK NEW GROUND

Continued from page M1

Although it has been around for millennia, rammed-earth construction—layers of gravel and soil, compacted into solid walls—is getting a luxury makeover. Devotees laud the low maintenance and energy efficiency of their earthen walls—and can wax poetic when describing their artisanal appeal.

“There’s an intrinsic power to buildings with thick walls. Your senses are immediately gratified with the quiet, and the calm feeling,” said David Easton, a leading proponent of the rammed-earth movement, whose Napa, Calif., firm has built multimillion-dollar homes.

Rammed-earth construction has been re-engineered for greater strength and stability—starting with the raw material itself. “Please don’t use the word ‘dirt’—dirt is what gathers under your refrigerator,” said Mr. Easton. Carefully calibrated blends of silt, sand, gravel and clay are fortified with portland cement. Concealed steel reinforcements can be embedded in the walls, as well as insulation.

Architects are taking rammed-earth home design far beyond the dirt-plain adobe look—creating walls that are almost sculptural in their complexity and scale.

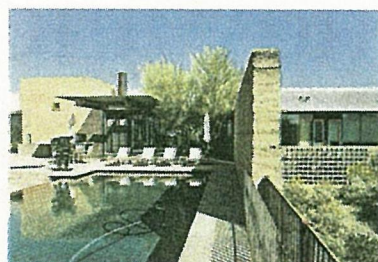
It took 300 tons of decomposed granite to build the 72-foot-long rammed-earth wall that forms the spine of Linda Low’s 7,800-square-foot home in Scottsdale, Ariz. Light from a narrow, 110-foot-long skylight—diffused by reflective silver-leaf panels—plays on the wall, which sparkles with bits of mica. “At any time of the day, I can look at it and see something different—and it’s never the same any day,” said Ms. Low, 72, who built the house on 10 acres with her husband, Mickey. “It gives me a sense of tranquility.”

Ms. Low estimates that they spent close to \$2 million on the 1997 compound—designed by architect Eddie Jones and rammed-earth builder Quentin Branch. She recently put the house on the market, but then took it off—after turning down a offer that was more than double the cost to build, she said. “I just decided I’m not selling—I love this house too much,” she said.

The handcrafted aesthetic of



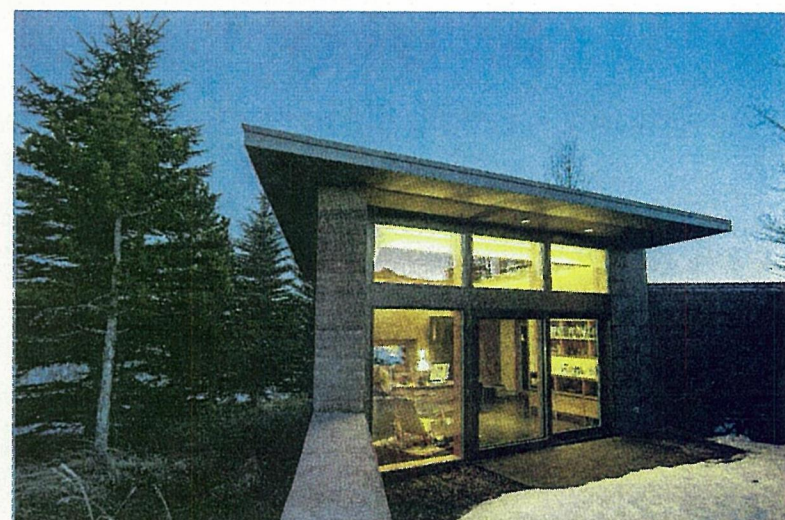
PEACEFUL Linda Low’s Arizona home has five rammed-earth walls. At left and right, the entryway and pool area. “It gives me a sense of tranquility,” she says.



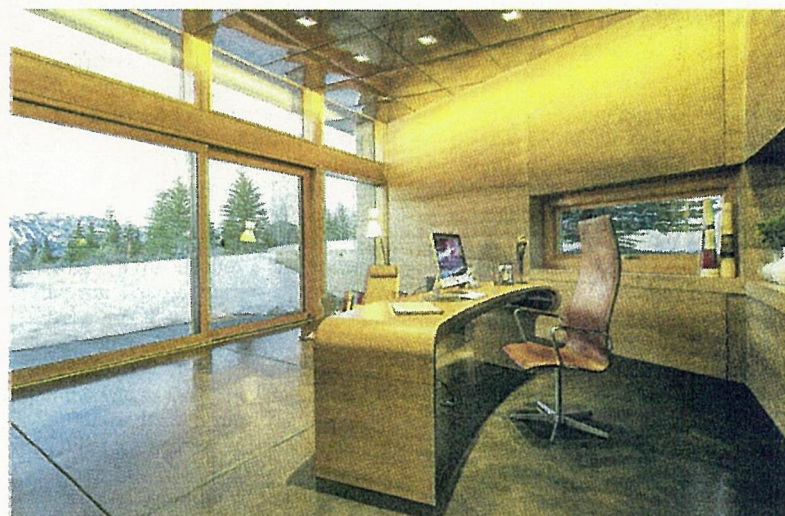
JESSE CHEHAN FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (3)

rammed earth adds an extra 15% to 20% to construction costs, said Meror Krayenhoff, president of Sirewall, the British Columbia-based, rammed-earth construction firm that created Mr. Start’s portico and colonnade. A Sirewall wall with 4 inches of embedded insulation—which improves energy efficiency in cold climates—starts at

about \$100 a square foot. Even in the Southwest, rammed earth is among the costliest building materials, according to Andy Byrnes, president of the Construction Zone, a Phoenix design-build firm. Prices start at \$75 a square foot and can rise well beyond that, depending on the height and complexity of the wall. By comparison,



SERENE STUDIO In Jackson, Wyo., Sandra Masur and Scott Spector, right, built a 500-square-foot rammed-earth studio, above, with an office and yoga space.



a standard masonry wall averages \$12 to \$15 a square foot.

“In our industry, labor is the most expensive thing,” said Mr. Byrnes. “It’s guys turning dirt into a wall using pneumatic hand tampers. If the guy is having a bad day...that part might look different or fall apart. There’s a lot of the hand of the artist,

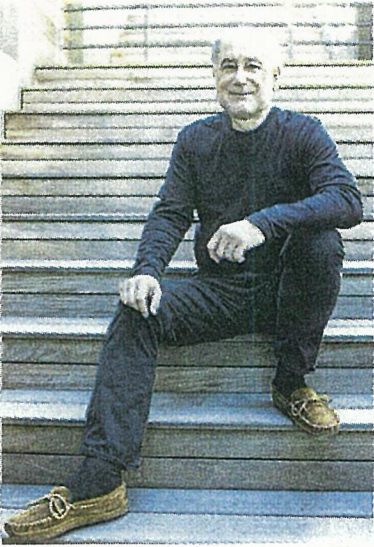
which is what gives it beauty.”

Both the colors of New Mexico and its history—from pre-European earthen dwellings to Georgia O’Keeffe’s paintings—inspired the design of Rick Torcasso’s 5,600-square-foot house on a ridge overlooking Santa Fe. Two long rammed-earth walls, banded with colorful striations,

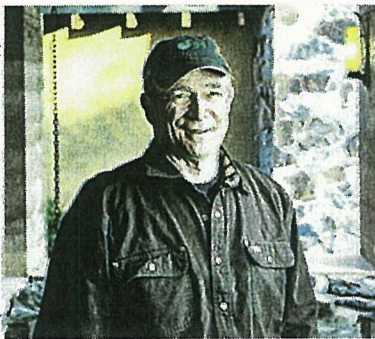
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L-R: ROBERT RECK (2); RICK SCIBELLI JR. FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL



WALL ART The natural materials for the walls of Rick Torcasso's 5,600-square-foot house in Santa Fe came from a quarry at Santa Ana Pueblo. An an installation of chromatic tiles by artist Margo Sawyer envelopes the fireplace. 'Those beautiful walls—they are spectacular,' said Mr. Torcasso, above. 'Everything got built around them.'



WIOAN ANG FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (3)



EARTHLY HOME Stephen Start's home on Lookout Mountain outside Spokane, Wash., has an outdoor pavilion with a colonnade of 16 rammed-earth columns made from 49 tons of compacted gravel. 'We wanted the house to feel almost like it came out of the ground,' said Mr. Start, above.

run through the house and out to the patio.

"Those beautiful walls—they are spectacular," said Mr. Torcasso, CEO of Point-to-Point, a media-marketing firm, who spent "upwards of \$5 million" on the 2012 house, designed by Larry Speck. "Everything got built around them."

Mr. Torcasso's rammed-earth builder, Mike Sims, took tons of sand and gravel from a quarry at Santa Ana Pueblo. Then he used iron-oxide pigments to dye the earthen mixture four different colors, to evoke the multihued rock cliffs of Abiquiu, where O'Keeffe lived and worked. (Cement, which is added in varying percentages to give

the mix extra strength, can turn it an unappetizing grayish-green.) A vivid installation of chromatic tiles by artist Margo Sawyer in the main living space plays off the colors of the walls and the high desert terrain.

Mr. Torcasso said that the walls are efficient as well as good-looking, noting that over a three-day period

when outdoor temperatures hovered in the teens, the heating system in the main living area was in use only 20% of the time. With their high thermal mass, rammed-earth walls store heat, radiating it back when the mercury drops and maintaining steady temperatures inside the house. In the summer, shaded walls keep homes

cool.

Rammed earth requires little upkeep, so long as walls are protected from excessive moisture by roof overhangs and sealers. "I don't have to touch up any white paint—there's no maintenance, nothing that has to be fixed," said Ms. Low.

Marie Whitis, a broker with Empire Realty Associates, said she sold a rammed-earth home in San Ramon, Calif., for \$1.3 million in just three days last month.

"I increased the price based on its construction," said Ms. Whitis, who noted that the house sailed through its pre-sale inspection.

Energy efficiency was another selling point; although local temperatures sometimes reach 105 degrees, the house isn't air-conditioned. "It's not needed—which is insane," said Ms. Whitis.

The wider market for luxury rammed-earth homes is difficult to gauge because there aren't that many of them. "They don't turn over very often," said Scott Jarson, an owner of AZ Architecture Real Estate in Phoenix, which has a \$4.5 million listing for a 7,156-square-foot rammed-earth and copper-clad home in Paradise Valley. "The rammed earth was really reflective of the level of the quality of the materials in the home—and it does reflect in the price," he said.

For art collectors Sandra Masur and Scott Spector, who own a classic log house in Jackson, Wyo., building a rammed-earth annex was a way to break with tradition while harmonizing more fully with the natural setting. The 500-square-foot study, designed by John Carney in 2012, consists of two insulated earthen walls nestled into the landscape in an L-formation. A third wall made of glass looks out on the Teton mountain range.

"It's very appealing—we're using this ancient technology rejiggered for modern life," said Ms. Masur, who likes to read and do yoga in the room. She declined to say what they spent on the addition. Similar homes in the area could be listed anywhere between \$4 million and \$10 million, according to Julie Faupel, an owner of Jackson Hole Real Estate Associates.

The study has been kept spare, with little decoration apart from a sculpted Buddha that dates back as far as the ninth century. A Jason Martin oil painting on stainless steel hangs on one earthen wall, but Ms. Masur has left the other one bare. "The wall itself is a piece of art," she said.

RAMMED EARTH: THE BASICS

1.

Temporary forms, commonly made of wood, are placed on poured-concrete footings.

2.

A moist mixture of gravel, sand, silt, clay and cement is placed into the forms in layers, 6 to 10 inches thick.

3.

Each layer is firmly compacted with a pneumatic backfill tamper until the layer is hard and dense.

4.

Layers are compacted, one on top of another, to the top of the wall. Some builders embed insulation to increase energy efficiency. Reinforcing steel is incorporated into the wall in areas of high seismicity.

5.

Once the top layer is compacted, the forms can be removed.

