

subdivisions. Considerations include: lay of the land; soils; water and septic systems; visual impact; access and circulation; open and common space; lotting arrangements; utility placement; vegetation; anchoring, pads, wheel wells, and skirting; and construction practices. Further soils information introduces the Unified Soil Classification System and the SCS Soil Survey books. Municipal, state, and federal (FHA-insured parks) legal considerations for mobile home park siting are given: "trailer ordinances" and zoning ordinances. A short bibliography is included.

Key words are site characteristics, privacy, and long-term value. Additionally, the authors have an admitted bias against mobile homes: "Mobile homes, which if highly visible, may thus destroy the visual character of the area." The target audience is broad, but three groups merit mention. The book will aid mobile home consumers IF they have a choice of parks, including some described as good. It is non-technical, but may serve to make developers aware, after which they can call on planners and engineers to handle the details such as local codes, etc. Perhaps this publication would be most useful to convince policymakers that mobile home parks can be pleasant places to live and have in the community, and that incentives should be given to see that local parks meet that description.

—Betty Jo White

Hartmann, Robert R. *Graphics for Designers*. (Ames, Iowa: The Iowa State University Press) 1976. 124 pp., \$7.95 (paper).

This workbook is a help to the designer or design student who wants to improve drawing skills and thereby better communicate concepts graphically. The author places an emphasis on "visual thinking."

One section of the workbook presents perspective systems. Parallel lines, 30°/60° construction,

grids, and projecting diagonals are methods discussed and illustrated step-by-step. Another section provides basic pointers on line drawing and color rendering techniques. A colored portfolio of architectural, interior, and product renderings is included at this point. Felt-tip markers are specifically mentioned as a rendering medium, and the potential of this medium for freehand sketching is emphasized. The inclusion of human figures, action, and light and shadows details are discussed as some final helps for completing a drawing. Also a quick mention is made of photographic applications to presentation drawings as an alternative to more traditional graphic techniques.

The practicality of the author's approach is evidenced by assignment ideas at different stages and complete equipment lists for the student. The discussions are divided into step-by-step procedures which are easy to follow and exemplify the principle involved. The author's intention in compiling this workbook seems to be to provide a basic and direct approach to the art of seeing and depicting the nature of a space. Both mechanical and freehand techniques are presented, but the emphasis is placed on developing a simple, direct drawing technique to use in the total design process and not exclusively for the final presentation.

—Glennys Gilmore
Colorado State U.

Dudley, Leavitt. *Architectural Illustration*. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.) 1977. 300 pages, \$25.00 cloth.

The purpose of this book is to expose the prospective delineator to the variety of approaches architectural illustration may take and to provide a working knowledge of techniques commonly employed by the professional.

Divided into three parts, the self-paced textbook covers opportunities and approaches, application of techniques, and special processes