

can be used for other types of housing. Much of the book covers technical aspects of energy saving, with heat loss equations and other dry stuff, but there are three chapters on behavioral aspects of energy conservation. There is considerable variation in the energy used in identical townhouses due to differences in occupant behavior, and energy wasters can be encouraged to become much more efficient with quick feedback from monitoring devices. Although I think that economic motivations are the most effective long run methods for increasing energy efficiency, the authors discuss methods to speed up the increase in energy consciousness. This is a useful book for serious students of energy and housing.

Sherman Hanna

Falcone, Joseph D. *How to Design, Build, Remodel and Maintain Your Home* (John Wiley & Sons, Inc.) 1978, 597 pp., \$18.95 cloth.

The range of information covered by Joseph Falcone is indeed vast. My experience with designing, building, and maintaining my home allows me special expertise in reviewing this book. Also, I have shared this expertise with my design clients when they have been remodeling their homes. Building a home or just a portion of one's home is an immense and multi-faceted task. Joseph Falcone addresses many of these issues in a thorough manner. Though, it is impossible to cover every facet of his topic in one book that the average person could carry. He does well with over 1,000 illustrations and 586 pages of text.

As a professional and practicing interior designer, I greatly appreciate the emphasis Falcone puts on interior furnishings at the planning stage. More than one home has been built only for the owner to realize that the furnishings seemingly shrink the room size and/or don't fit at all. In considering furnishings, the homeowner can then define the use of the rooms by identifying these familiar objects. As the author well explains, a home provides shelter for a multitude of family activities.

The attention spent in this book to the design process is limited to one chapter. Falcone presents good ideas like having an exhaust fan in the dining room for after

dinner smoking. But his rule of no wood finish flooring in the kitchen or dining area overlooks the convenience of some of the new wet-mop finishes for wood. Also, Falcone presents scaled drawings of common furnishings; this is vital for user-participation in housing design. But it would have been more helpful to indicate or label what the scale was. Also it is refreshing to see design criteria for the handicapped.

This book could be an important reference for home owners and owner-builders. It could help the home owner also, who bought their home as a completed package in order to better understand the parts of this expensive package that one lives within. Also this book could be a core reference book for the people who set forth in the task of building or remodeling their own home. A self-help library would need to contain more than just the book but should not leave it out.

Footnotes are nowhere to be found by the academic. Though, the thirty-nine chapters present the construction process in an orderly manner. Also, there is a helpful glossary of terms. For a book of vernacular architecture and/or self-help housing, Joseph D. Falcone has given the housing field a visually strong and well-organized book. From the discussion of tools to legal agenda, one finds many vital keys to the success of designing, building, remodeling and maintaining your home. This book is a good reference book for undergraduates and graduates alike.

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The Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio Foundation. *The Plan for the Restoration and Adaptive Use of the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio* (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1979) spiral bound softcover, oversize, 87 pages with line drawings and photographs, \$25.00.

Historic preservation has been a means of maintaining a sense of architectural, cultural and social evolution in cities and towns across America. Civic groups, neighborhood organizations, and, in general, concerned citizens have adopted the preservation crusade as a viable part of community heritage and education. Though the preservationist movement has

existed in the U.S. since the mid-nineteenth century it has not had a pronounced effect on our communities until the last decade. What was needed to enhance the quality and quantity of preservation and conservation efforts were reliable tools and methods for preservationists to replicate and implement. *The Plan for Restoration and Adaptive Use of the Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio* is a casebook that can be an invaluable model for establishing such useful preservation tools and strategies.

This publication is a comprehensive casebook delineating the presentation and procedure for preserving a landmark. Any detailed record of a Frank Lloyd Wright structure has a place reserved for it in most architectural libraries, but the importance of Wright's own home and studio documentation is more than filling a gap in a collection. This publication is a systematic search of the structure's evolution as well as a scope and sequence for its restoration and adaptive use. The multiple qualitative methods used by the Foundation — the detailed architectural drawings, historic photographs, public document search, archeological probes, and indepth interviews — give the reader a valid case study model to base their own research upon. The restoration program was developed on this extensive research and presents a neat, clear, and technically superb format that can be replicated and adapted for many future preservation projects. The emphasis placed on combining restoration, stabilization, and adaptive use gives this case study a broad foundation to build from. The educational component reinforces the structure's continued growth and importance to the local and architectural communities. This continuum is purposefully expressed in the long-range goals of the FLW Home and Studio Foundation.

For architects, designers, and preservationists there are 12 pages of finely detailed, scaled line drawings of

maps, plans, elevations, and sections of the building throughout its development. Seven additional pages are devoted to the restoration of the home and studio through 1990. These drawings are also impressive with their two-color presentation indicating the progression of the preservation program. The period photographs, from 1889 to 1940, add credence to the direction of the restoration. The quality seems high for a softcover, spiralbound book). The total presentation sets a standard for students, professionals, and would-be professionals to strive for. The influence of Wright's family and business on the total design of the structure should lend interest for housing educators as well.

Four individual but interrelated programs have been established as guidelines for the Foundation's long-range efforts. These are: (1) the education program, (2) the restoration program, (3) the community development program, and (4) the financial resources program. These interrelated programs try to acknowledge the evolution of Wright's architectural design philosophy, an evolution that not only generated the original design and aesthetics of the home and studio but also freely allowed them to change and grow over time. According to James Biddle, this program continues the challenging and infinitely delicate task of conserving the home and studio to benefit visitors and scholars of today and in the future.

In conclusion, this reviewer highly recommends the reading and, if possible, acquiring of this publication. There is no limit to the benefits that can be acquired from this book by architects, designers, housing educators and preservationists. It would be nice to see more books of this quality and direction emerge within the next few years. There is never enough of a good thing.

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