

roles, and symbolism that need not, indeed should not, be designed out of existence in the name of a thermally neutral world.”⁶

Finally, the new architecture will create the potential for a rich ceremonial life. To fulfill this promise of participation, to enrich life for those who spend time in a place, architecture must ask certain basic questions. Does this place look as though people occupy it? Where is it? What is its rhythm? What is its life? If we cannot answer these questions, we need to think again about our strategies for policy and design.

Notes

CHAPTER 1

1. Gregory Bateson, *Mind and Nature: A Necessary Unity* (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1979), 29, 68.
2. It is ironic that Thomas Edison, developer of the first electrical distribution system, unsuccessfully advocated local grids and local power plants rather than huge, far-flung systems.
3. Ralph Knowles, "For Those Who Spend Time in a Place," *PLACES* 8(2) (1992): 11–14.

CHAPTER 2

1. Ralph L. Knowles, *Energy and Form: An Ecological Approach to Urban Growth* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1974), 10ff.
2. W. A. Chalfant, *The Story of Inyo* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1933).
3. Dora Crouch and June G. Johnson, *Traditions in Architecture: Africa, America, Asia, and Oceania* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), 62.
4. *Ibid*, 63.
5. Labelle Prussin, *African Nomadic Architecture: Space, Place and Gender* (Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1995), 24.
6. *Ibid*, 23.
7. Dora Crouch and June G. Johnson, *Traditions in Architecture: Africa, America, Asia, and Oceania* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001), 63.