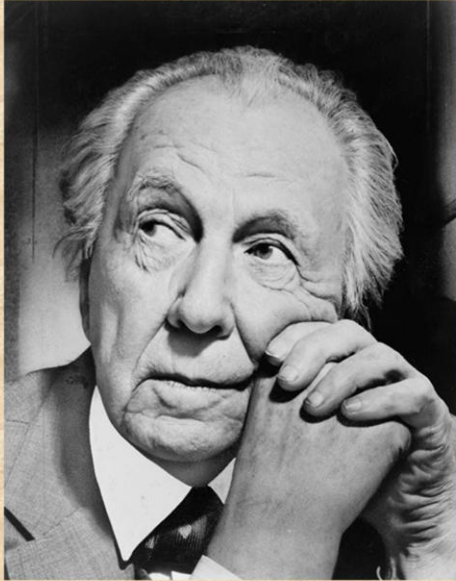
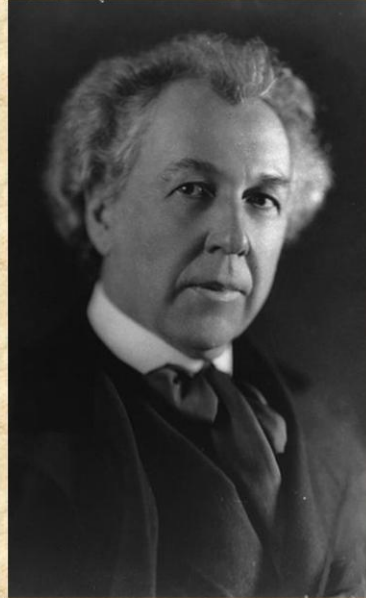


Frank Lloyd Wright



- Born: June 8, 1867
- Died: April 9, 1959
- American Architect
- Interior designer, writer, teacher



How old when he died? (91)

The US bought Alaska from Russia in March of 1867 for \$7.2 million – shortly after the Civil War

Alaska became the 49th state in 1959 – Only 52 years ago. Was just a territory before then.

Considered the greatest American architect ever.

Designed more than 1,000 projects, which resulted in more than 500 completed works



Born in WI

In 1887 (age 20), Wright arrived in [Chicago](#) in search of employment.

Resulting from the devastating [Great Chicago Fire of 1871](#) and recent population boom, new development was plentiful in the city

Eventually got a job with Adler & Sullivan (1888-1893), one of the most famous architects in the country – and certainly the Midwest.

After about 6 years started his own practice.

Marion Mahony

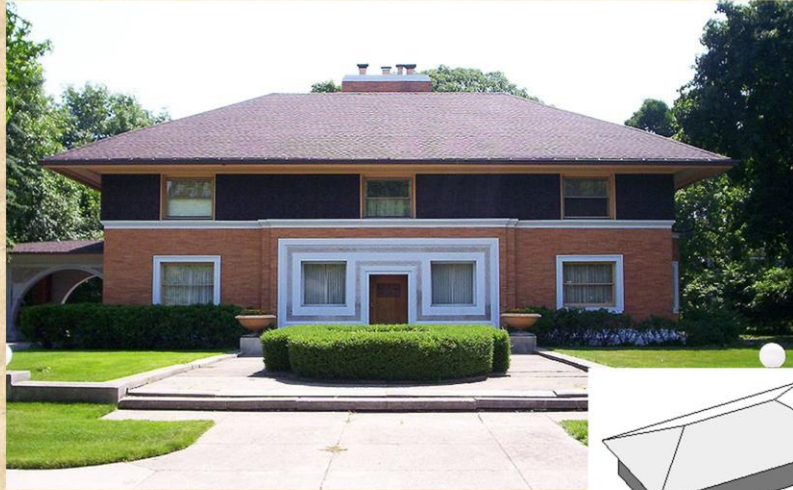
- The 1st licensed female architect in the United States



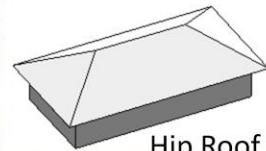
Worked with a group of architects that began a new style of designing houses. Known as the Prairie School architects.

They were joined by Perkins apprentice, [Marion Mahony](#), who in 1895 transferred to Wright's team of drafters and took over production of his [presentation drawings](#) and watercolor [renderings](#). Mahony, the first licensed female architect in the United States, also designed furniture, leaded glass windows, and light fixtures, among other features, for Wright's houses. [\[29\]\[3\]](#)

Prairie House Style



Winslow House – River Forest, IL



Hip Roof

Winslow House in River Forest, IL

The works of the Prairie School architects are usually marked by horizontal lines, flat or [hipped roofs](#) with broad [overhanging eaves](#), windows grouped in horizontal bands, integration with the landscape, solid construction, craftsmanship, and discipline in the use of ornament. Horizontal lines were thought to evoke and relate to the native [prairie](#) landscape.

A **hip roof**, or **hipped roof**, is a type of [roof](#) where all sides slope downwards to the walls, usually with a fairly gentle slope.

Prairie House Style



Westcott House - Ohio

Westcott House – Ohio

Windows grouped in horizontal bands

The Prairie School was also an attempt at developing an original North American style of architecture that did not share design elements and aesthetic vocabulary with earlier styles of European classical architecture.

The designation Prairie is due to the dominant horizontality of the majority of Prairie style buildings which echos the wide, flat, tree-less expanses of the mid-Western United States.



Victorian - High

Prairie House Style



Robie House - Chicago

The [Robie House](#) on the [University of Chicago](#) campus
Other Wright houses considered to be masterpieces of the late Prairie Period (1907–1909) are the Frederick [Robie House](#) in Chicago and the Avery and Queene [Coonley House](#) in [Riverside, Illinois](#).

The Robie House, with its soaring, [cantilevered](#) roof lines, supported by a 110-foot-long (34 m) channel of steel, is the most dramatic. Its living and dining areas form virtually one uninterrupted space. **DEFYING GRAVITY**

Organic Architecture

- “Organic” – Developing Naturally



[Frank Lloyd Wright](#), promoted an idea of "[organic architecture](#)", the primary tenet of which was that a structure should look as if it naturally grew from the site.

Wright preached the beauty of native materials and insisted that buildings grow naturally from their surroundings. helped create the open plan with rooms that flowed and opened out to each other. By changing architecture and changing the way America lived

Fallingwater



Masterpiece

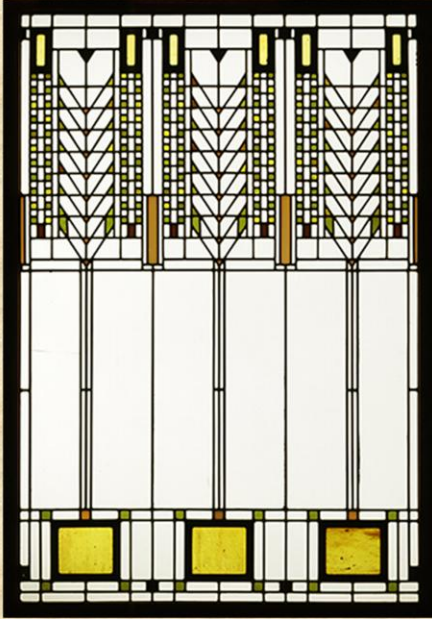
Organic Style One of Wright's most famous private residences was built from 1934 to 1937—[Fallingwater](#)—for Mr. and Mrs. [Edgar J. Kaufmann Sr.](#), at [Mill Run, Pennsylvania](#), near [Pittsburgh](#). It was designed according to Wright's desire to place the occupants close to the natural surroundings, with a stream and waterfall running under part of the building. The construction is a series of cantilevered balconies and terraces, using [limestone](#) for all verticals and [concrete](#) for the horizontals. The house cost \$155,000, including the architect's fee of \$8,000. Kaufmann's own engineers argued that the design was not sound. They were overruled by Wright, but the contractor secretly added extra steel to the horizontal concrete elements

Fallingwater



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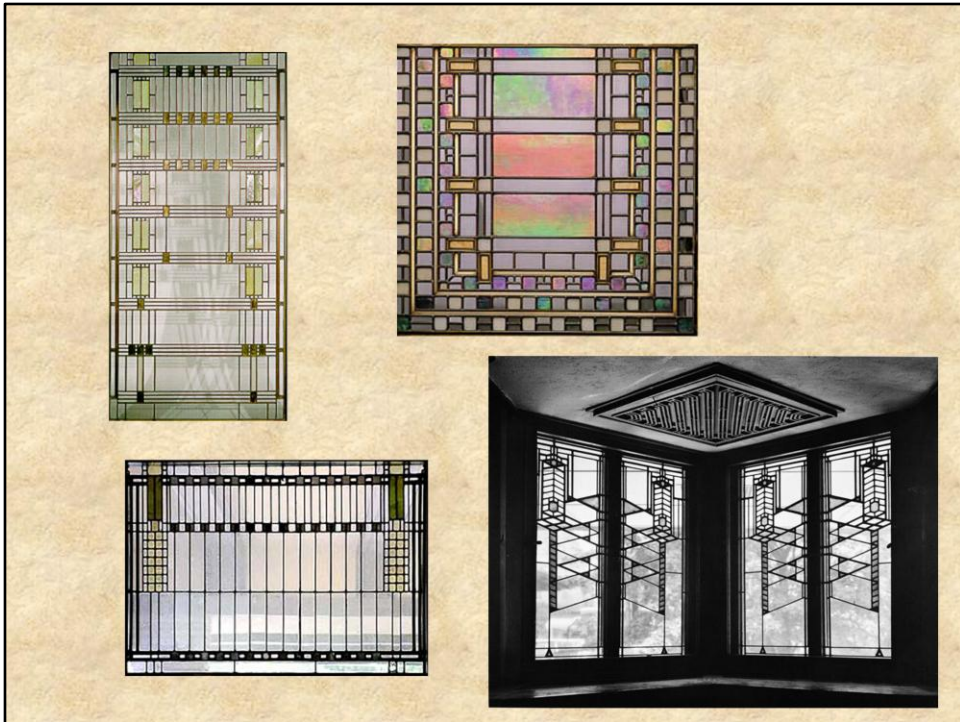
Leaded Glass



Although the dominant window design motif in the Darwin Martin House is commonly described as the "Tree of Life"

the term "leaded glass" is more accurate than stained glass, as a descriptive term for their method of assembly and because Wright's windows use clear glass predominantly over colored glass.

Wright did not call his own windows leaded, but preferred to use the term "light screens".

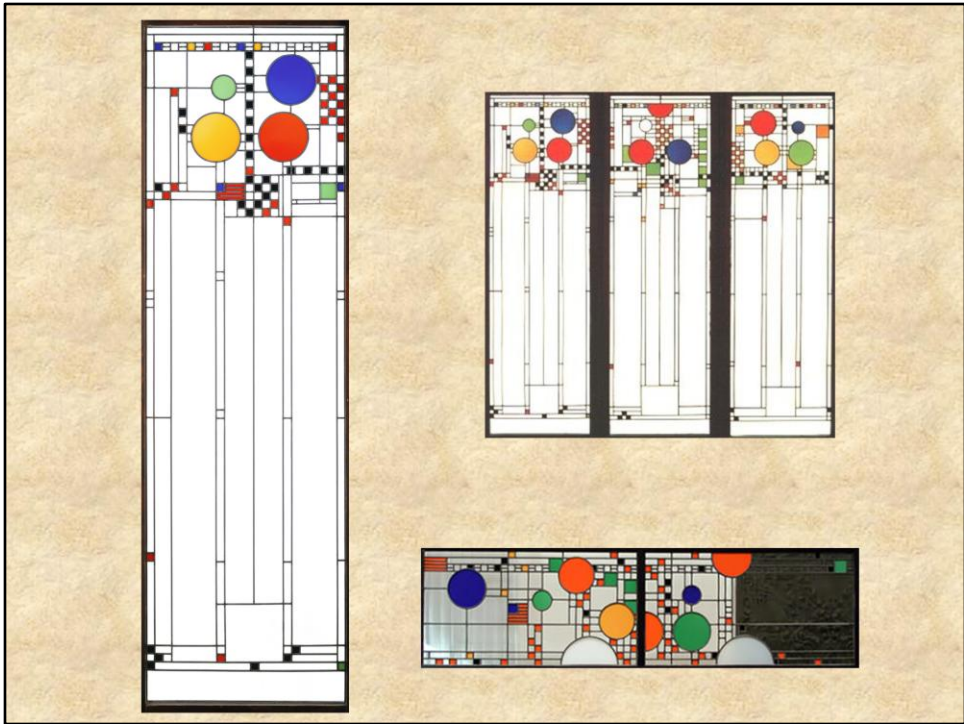


Grille included horizontal and vertical straight lines. Use of geometric shapes. Caming - A slender, grooved lead bar used to hold together the panes in stained glass or lattice windows.

[Frank Lloyd Wright](#) began using art glass around 1890 but rejected the [opaque](#) pictorial approach of [Morris](#), [Tiffany](#), and [La Farge](#). Instead he favored screens of carefully adjusted thicknesses of metal [caming](#) containing generous amounts of clear glass in combination with patterns of [opalescent](#) colored glass, creating windows of an unprecedented [transparency](#) and abstraction. Most importantly, however, Wright made the art glass window a fully integrated feature of his architecture. During this period, he designed more than 4,500 windows for 160 buildings.



Impervious (not letting through) to light, so that images cannot be seen through it



The glass from the Coonley House has colorful circles like children's balloons.

Guggenheim Museum



Designed more than houses.

16 years to construct. Wright died 6 months before it was complete.

The [Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum](#) in [New York City](#) occupied Wright for 16 years (1943–1959)^[48] and is probably his most recognized masterpiece. The building rises as a warm beige spiral from its site on [Fifth Avenue](#); its interior is similar to the inside of a [seashell](#). Its unique central geometry was meant to allow visitors to easily experience Guggenheim's collection of nonobjective geometric paintings by taking an [elevator](#) to the top level and then viewing artworks by walking down the slowly descending, central spiral ramp, which features a floor embedded with circular shapes and triangular light fixtures to complement the geometric nature of the structure. Unfortunately, when the museum was completed, a number of important details of Wright's design were ignored, including his desire for the interior to be painted off-white. Furthermore, the Museum currently designs exhibits to be viewed by walking up the curved walkway rather than walking down from the top level.

Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio



Explore where Frank Lloyd Wright lived and worked for 20 years in Oak Park, IL.

Take a tour with your family.

His son invented Lincoln Logs

CRAFT

