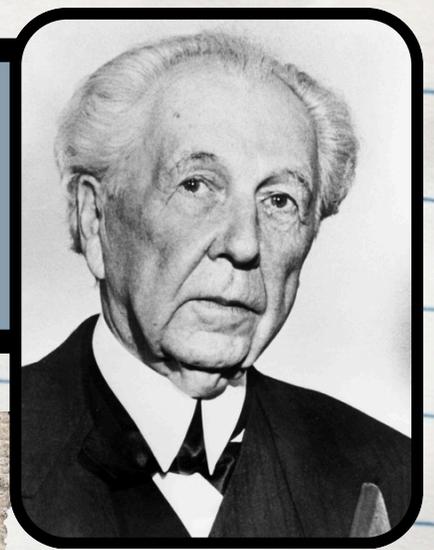


# Frank Lloyd Wright

The Famous Architect on America in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

by Derek Allen T. Linessis

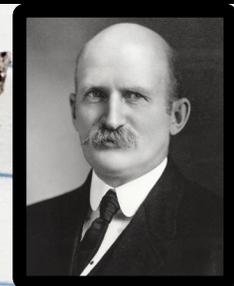


Frank Lloyd Wright was an American architect known for his pioneering "organic architecture," creating the "Prairie Style," and designing iconic structures like the Guggenheim Museum and Fallingwater. He designed more than 1000 structures over a creative period of 70 years.



Born on June 8, 1867, Richland Center, Wisconsin, United States. He was influenced by his mother's emphasis on nature and education, the Froebel gifts (education blocks), his family's Unitarian faith, and the landscapes of the Great Plains where he spent his childhood.

In 1885 at the age of 18, Frank's parents broke up. Making already challenging financial circumstances more challenging. So one year later, at age 19, Frank Lloyd Wright decided to support the family by working for the dean of the University of Wisconsin's department of engineering while also studying at the University. He was admitted to the University of Wisconsin-Madison as a special student and studied civil engineering under professor Allan D. Conover. Before leaving the school, he did not take a degree.





**In 1893, Frank Lloyd Wright created the Winslow House for a couple living in Chicago. It was his first major commission as an independent architect. While the design owes a debt to the earlier James Charnley House, Wright always considered the Winslow House extremely important to his career. Looking back on it in 1936, he described it as "the first 'prairie house'."**

**As his buildings were so popular, he designed lots of buildings like: Robie House in Chicago, Illinois at 1910; Taliesin in Spring Green, Wisconsin at 1911; Hollyhock House in Los Angeles, California at 1920; Fallingwater in Mill Run, Pennsylvania at 1936; Herbert and Katherine Jacobs House in Madison, Wisconsin at 1936; Taliesin West in Scottsdale, Arizona; Solomon R at 1937.**



**Frank Lloyd Wright received the Royal Gold Medal in 1941 for his lifetime achievement and his "great ability" as an architect. In 1949, he was also awarded the AIA Gold Medal for the "quantity, quality, and variety" of his work, recognizing his substantial and groundbreaking contributions to architecture. He was awarded the Twenty-five Year Award in the years 1973 from Taliesin West in Paradise Valley, Arizona, 1974 from Johnson and Son Administration Building in Racine, Wisconsin, 1983 for Price Tower in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and 1986 from Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City.**

**His Greatest Achievement was the architectural pioneers of the 20th century, blazing trails and challenging men and technology to ever higher achievement. During the 70 years he devoted his life to architecture, he created more than 1,100 designs, nearly half of which were realized.**

