



Frank Lloyd Wright

Father of organic
architecture

Biography

Wright was born on June 8, 1867, in Richland Center(USA). His father was William Russell Wright, a music teacher and church leader, and Anna Lloyd, a teacher from the prominent Lloyd family in Wisconsin. As a child, he played a lot with the "developing "constructor " Kindergarten", developed by Friedrich Froebel. Wright's parents divorced in 1885, due to William's inability to support the family. Frank had to take on the burden of financial responsibility for his mother and two sisters. At this time, he took his mother's last name as a middle name.

Wright was homeschooled without attending school. In 1885, he entered the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin. While studying at the university, he worked as an assistant to a local civil engineer. Wright left the university without receiving a degree. In 1887, he moved to Chicago, where he joined the architectural firm of Joseph Lyman Silsby. A year later, he joined the firm of Adler & Sullivan. Since 1890, in this firm, he was entrusted with all projects for the construction of residential real estate. In 1893, Wright has to leave the company when Sullivan learns that Wright designs houses "on the side".

In 1893, Wright founded his own firm in the Chicago suburb of Oak Park. By 1901, he had about 50 projects on his track record.



Achievements

The name of Frank Lloyd Wright is rightfully inscribed in golden letters in the history of all world architecture. With his work, he made a huge contribution to the development of modern architecture and considered the ancestor of organic architecture. His buildings have amazingly organized continuous space that perfectly harmonizes with the surrounding nature. The main technique of all Wright's works was a free plan that can be truly felt.





And the uniqueness of this perception has become a major part of the development of today's architectural styles. He was a very prolific architect, with hundreds of works under his belt. The most recognizable and iconic: The House over the Waterfall, the Roby House, the Taliesin Complex, the Yamamura House, the Beth Shalom Synagogue, the Johnson Wax Office, the Solomon Guggenheim Museum of Modern Art, and many others.



Last years of life

In the last years of his life, Wright began to change the style of organic architecture to an international one. He died on April 9, 1959, at the age of 91, six months before the completion of the Guggenheim Museum in New York. Wright's latest project, the Norman Lykes house in Arizona, was completed by his student. Frank Lloyd Wright has created more than 1,100 projects in his entire life, 500 of which have been implemented. At the same time, a third of all works fell on the last ten years of the master's life. With the death of the architect, his business did not stop, and his projects continued to be implemented: for example, in 1997, the construction of the Monona Terrace conference center was completed.

