

**F.L. WRIGHT & NATURE of MATERIALS** -- Fri. Mar. 3, MM103 1:30-2:50

Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture, "Taliesin"  
 Founded 1932.  
 Apprentices, "Learn-by-Doing"  
 Spring Green, WI & Scottsdale, AZ  
 Shelter Project

FLW on M&A

- 1) - Integration of architecture and landscape/site
- Integration of details & joinery & geometry
- 2) - Innovations in materials, structure & technology
- Integration of structure & technology

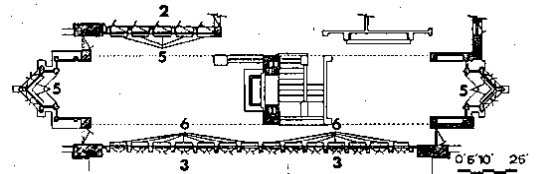
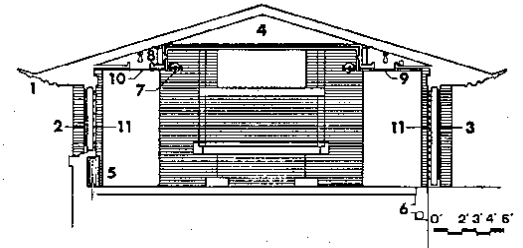
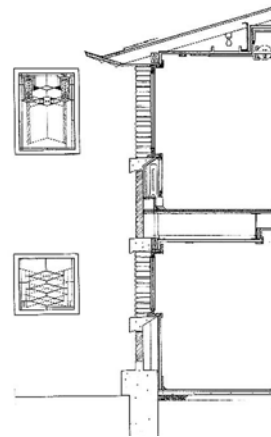
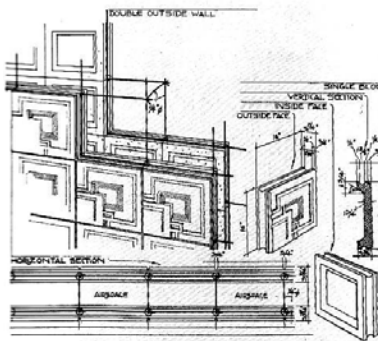
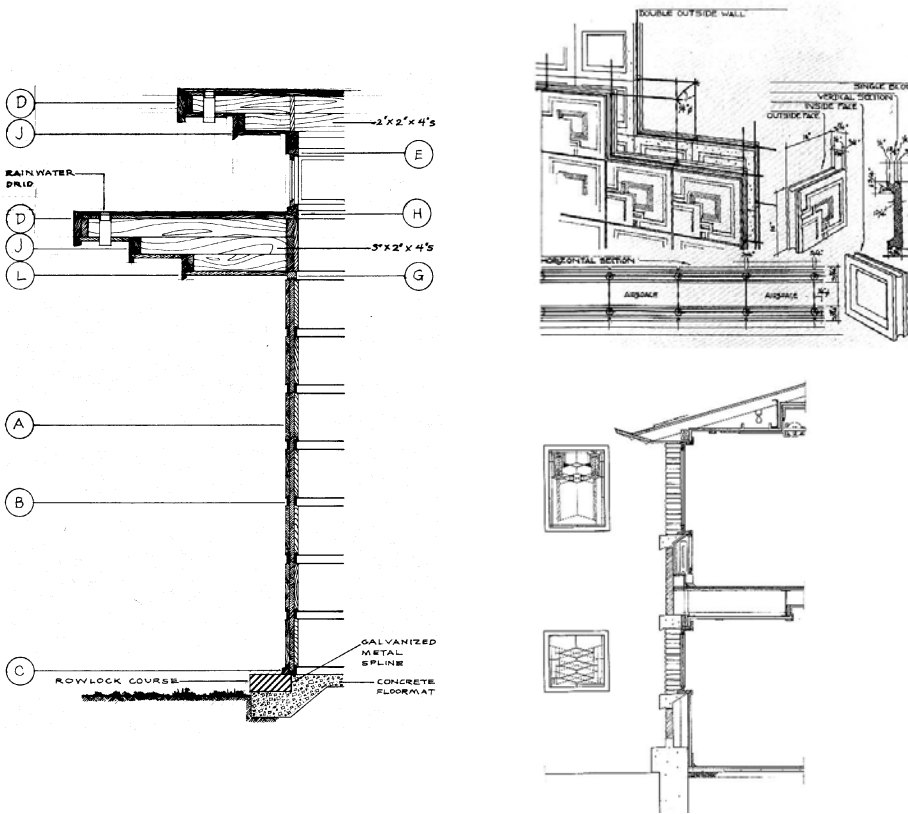
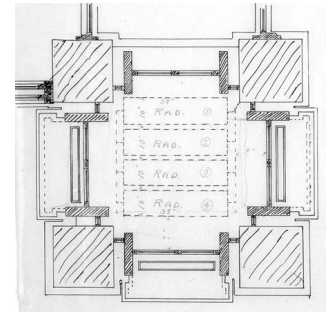
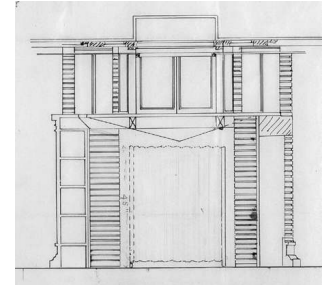


FIGURE 93. Robie House. Living area, showing the dining area beyond. Stairs to the left rear lead to the bedrooms above on the third floor. Cross section and plan indicate the elaborate devices for environmental control that Wright built into the Robie House. Roof overhangs give sun control (1). Ventilation comes from open windows (2) and from glazed doors (3), while the parasol effect of the roof overhangs permits ventilation even during rain storms. Hot air is also extracted from the interior by rising through the lighting grilles into the open space under the roof (4), there to be exhausted through a duct at the side of the main chimney. Concealed heating originates in radiators built into walls under windows (5), or sunk beneath brass floor grilles inside the glazed doors (5). Lighting, too, is integral with the architecture: from exposed spherical globes (7) projecting into the room from the lower edge of the dropped ceiling enclosure for the steel I-beams (8) that support the extensive span and cantilever of the principal roof, as well as from dimmer-controlled lights (9) recessed behind ceiling grilles (10). All opening doors and windows are fitted with screens behind the windows as insect barriers (11).

