

Fallingwater The Building Of Frank Lloyd Wrights Masterpiece

An account of architect Frank Lloyd Wright’s connections with the University of Florida and his design for the Zeta Beta Tau fraternity house at the University.

Born in Wisconsin in 1867, Frank Lloyd Wright became obsessed with a set of building blocks his mother had given to him on his ninth birthday. He grew up to become the father of organic architecture and the greatest American architect of all time, having designed more than 1,100 buildings during his lifetime. These included private homes - such as the stunning Fallingwater, churches, temples, a hotel, and the world-famous Guggenheim Museum in New York City. When asked how he could create so many designs, he answered, "I can't get them out fast enough." Frank Lloyd Wright was a man ahead of his time who could barely keep up with his own ideas!

No Marketing Blurb

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater explores the relationship between the economic tumult in the United States in the 1930s, Frank Lloyd Wright, and the construction of his most famous house, Fallingwater. The book reinterprets the history of this iconic building, recognizing it as a Depression-era monument that stands as a testimony to what an American architect could achieve with the right site, client, and circumstance, even in desperate economic circumstances. Using newly available resources, author Catherine W. Zopf examines Wright’s work before and after Fallingwater to show how it was influenced by the economic climate, public architectural projects of the Great Depression, and America’s changing relationship with Modernist style and technology. Including over 50 black-and-white images, this book will be of great interest to students, historians, and researchers of art, architecture, and Frank Lloyd Wright.

Fallingwater: The Building of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Masterpiece

Wright on Exhibit

Frank Lloyd Wright Turns the Heartland Into a Home

Frank Lloyd Wright and Philip Johnson

Frank Lloyd Wright for Kids

Traces the complicated development of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater, including planning, site selection, and construction

For coloring book enthusiasts and architecture students — 44 finely detailed renderings of Wright home and studio, Unity Temple, Guggenheim Museum, Robie House, Imperial Hotel, more.

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater explores the relationship between mass production, mass housing, the economic tumult in the United States in the 1930s, Frank Lloyd Wright, and the construction of his most famous house, Fallingwater. The book reinterprets the history of this iconing building, making use of newly available sources. Author Catherine W. Zopf examines Wright’s work before and after Fallingwater, how it was influenced by the economic climate and public architectural projects of the Great Depression, and how changes in mass-produced building technology both affected and were affected by the house.

Fallingwater: The Building of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Masterpiece

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater

Frank Lloyd Wright ’s Fallingwater

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Dana House

An Autobiography

Plagued by Fire

A new, up-to-date course where students learn what they need to know for a career in commerce, tourism, nursing, medicine, or technology.

This book is about Bear... so what happens when he doesn't show up on his page? Who will find him? Will it be Giraffe, who himself seems to always be in the wrong place at the wrong time, or Cow, or perhaps even the author herself? One thing's for sure—it probably won't be Duck. Duck doesn't seem concerned that Bear is missing. In fact, he seems to be trying to steal the show for himself! Duck would much prefer that the reader pick up his own book, The Duck Who Showed Up. He even disguises himself as Bear in an attempt to fool the reader. But after pages and pages of Duck's antics and search-party chaos, Bear appears somewhere utterly unexpected. In fact, it looks like someone may have tried to get rid of him on purpose.... LeUyen Pham’s The Bear Who Wasn’t There takes readers a hilarious search for the missing title character.

Frank Lloyd Wright has long been known as a rank egotist who held in contempt almost everything aside from his own genius. Harder to detect, but no less real, is a Wright who fully understood, and suffered from, the choices he made. This is the Wright whom Paul Hendrickson reveals in this masterful biography: the Wright who was haunted by his father, about whom he told the greatest lie of his life. And this, we see, is the Wright of many other neglected aspects of his story: his close, and perhaps romantic, relationship with friend and early mentor Cecil Corwin; the eerie, unmistakable role of fires in his life; the connection between the 1921 Black Wall Street massacre in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the murder of his mistress, her two children, and four others at his beloved Wisconsin home. In showing us Wright’s facades along with their cracks, Hendrickson helps us form a fresh, deep, and more human understanding of the man. With prodigious research, unique vision, and his ability to make sense of a life in ways at once unexpected, poetic, and undeniably brilliant, he has given us the defining book on Wright.

Frank Lloyd Wright was once asked if he went to church. He responded that his church was Nature with a capital N. A reverence for nature permeated Wright’s work from the beginning. The sun, trees, stones, and water were elements of the natural world that Wright studied and ultimately incorporated into his style of “organic architecture”. Fallingwater–Wright’s masterwork–is considered his sublime integration of building and nature. Deep in the lush Pennsylvania forest, Fallingwater rises as a testament to Wright’s genius. Nowhere else is his architecture felt so warmly or appreciated so intuitively. Wright’s deep understanding of nature and man’s place in nature is presented through this architectural icon. An abundance of beautiful photographs of Fallingwater, elegantly framed by its dramatic natural setting, illuminates the naturally inspired features of Wright’s masterpiece. Wright authority Lynda S. Waggoner’s introduction–along with excerpts from Wright’s observations of nature and quotes from philosophers such as Emerson and Thoreau, who profoundly influenced Wright’s thinking–reveals how this legendary twentieth-century architect made the natural world a central element in his revolutionary approach to architecture.

Bo at Ballard Creek

Frank Lloyd Wright, 1867-1959

Frank Lloyd Wright Fallingwater 2-sided 500 Piece Puzzle

The Boy Who Loved Math

Mid-century Modern

Marlenson gathers recipes from Elsie Henderson, the longtime and last cook for the Kaufmann family, along with Henderson’s memories of life at Fallingwater and her encounters with the Kaufmanns, John Heinz, Senator Ted Kennedy, and Frank Lloyd Wright, among others. Also includes recipes from chef Robert Sendall, cooking instructor Jane Citron, and Mary Ann Moreau, former chef of the Fallingwater Café. Artful photographs of food, architecture, landscape, and the family and guests who visited Fallingwater round out the collection. Handsome pictorial essay documents creation of this residential masterpiece with over 160 interior and exterior photos, plans, elevations, sketches, and studies while an informative text scrutinizes its history, site, plans, and other aspects.

The first history of Frank Lloyd Wright’s exhibitions of his own work—a prece central to his career More than one hundred exhibitions of Frank Lloyd Wright’s work were mounted between 1894 and his death in 1959. Wright organized the majority of these exhibitions himself and viewed them as crucial to his self-presentation as his extensive writings. He used them to promote his designs, appeal to new viewers, and persuade his detractors. Wright on Exhibit presents the first history of this neglected aspect of the architect’s influential career. Drawing ext

Wright’s unpublished correspondence, Kathryn Smith challenges the preconceived notion of Wright as a self-promoter who displayed his work in search of money, clients, and fame. She shows how he was an artist-architect projecting an avant-garde program, an innovator who expanded the palette of installation design as technology evolved, and a social activist driven to revolutionize society through design. While Wright’s earliest exhibitions were largely for other architects, by the 1930s he was creating public installations intended to inspire debate and change public perceptions about architecture. The nature of his exhibitions expanded with the times beyond models, drawings, and photographs to include more immersive tools such as slides, film, and even a full-scale structure built especially for his 1953 retrospective at the Guggenheim Museum. Placing Wright’s exhibitions side by side with his writings, Smith shows how integral these exhibitions were to his vision and sheds light on the broader discourse concerning architecture and modernism during the first half of the twentieth century. Wright on Exhibit feat

renderings, photos, and plans, as well as a checklist of exhibitions and an illustrated catalog of extant and lost models made under Wright’s supervision.

illus. in full color by Steve Johnson. "The story of a young girl growing up within the shadows of a great steel mill is eloquently depicted in this insightful, autobiographical picture book. Studded with vibrant imagery, the story subtly emphasizes the loving, caring, respectful relationships within a steelworker’s family. Cleanly executed pages, evocative illustrations, and manageable vocabulary make this a unique purchase for a broad age range."—School Library Journal

American Architecture in the Depression Era

14 Kirigami Buildings to Cut and Fold

A Portrait of Frank Lloyd Wright

An Organic Architecture

In Bear, Pennsylvania, a home unlike any other perches atop a waterfall. The water’s tune plays differently in each of its sunlight-dappled rooms; the structure itself blends effortlessly into the rock and forest behind it. This is Fallingwater, a masterpiece equally informed by meticulous research and unbounded imagination, designed by the lauded American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. This book guides readers through Wright’s process designing Fallingwater, from his initial inspirations to the home’s braathtaking culmination. It is a exploration of a man, of d

dynamic illustrations breathe life into the story of Frank and Fallingwater, a man and home utterly unlike any other. A Bulletin of the Center for Children’s Books 2017 Blue Ribbon Book A National Council for the Social Studies Notable Social Studies Trade Book for Young People

Most people think of mathematicians as solitary, working away in isolation. And, it’s true, many of them do. But Paul Erdos never followed the usual path. At the age of four, he could ask you when you were born and then calculate the number of seconds you had been alive in his head. But he didn’t learn to butter his own bread until he turned twenty. Instead, he traveled around the world, from one mathematician to the next, collaborating on an astonishing number of publications. With a simple, lyrical text and richly layered illustrations, this is a beautiful intro

"Uncle Paul" a great man. The Boy Who Loved Math by Deborah Heiligman is a Kirkus Reviews Best Book of 2013 and a New York Times Book Review Notable Children’s Book of 2013. Focusing on one of the most productive and innovative periods in the architect’s career, a study of Wright’s mid-twentieth-century architectural designs looks at such seminal masterworks as the Guggenheim Museum, Price Tower, Fallingwater, the Loveness House, and an array of furniture and object designs. 12,500 first printing. This seminal volume, now back in print in a new format and at a reduced price, offers a deeply immersive tour of Frank Lloyd Wright’s most legendary building. A landmark volume to commemorate what is arguably the most significant private residence of the twentieth century. With stunning photography commissioned especially for the book, Fallingwater captures the much-loved masterpiece by legendary architect Frank Lloyd Wright. The book includes authoritative texts on Fallingwater’s history, structure, restoration, and collections, including the house’s re

context of Wright’s body of work, the analysis and planning process that went into Fallingwater’s restoration and how a seemingly unsolvable problem was overcome through modern engineering. The book is a tribute to the genius behind this masterwork.

His Life and Ideas

The Improbable Life of Paul Erdos

Famous Buildings of Frank Lloyd Wright

People that Changed the Course of History

Architecture’s Odd Couple

In architectural texts, the twentieth century can be largely summed up with two names: Frank Lloyd Wright and Philip Johnson. Wright (1867-1959) began it with his romantic prairie style; Johnson (1906-2005) brought down the curtain with his spare postmodernist experiments. Between them, they built some of the most admired and discussed buildings in American history. Differing radically in their views on architecture, Wright and Johnson shared a restless creativity, enormous charisma, and an outspokenness that made each man irresistible to the media. Often publicly at odds, they were the twentieth century’s flint and steel; their repeated encounters consistently set off sparks. Yet as acclaimed historian Hugh Howard shows, their rivalry was also a fruitful artistic conversation, one that yielded new directions for both men. It was not despite but rather because of their contentious—and not always admiring—relationship that they were able so powerfully to influence history. In Architecture’s Odd Couple, Howard deftly traces the historical threads connecting the two men and offers readers a distinct perspective on the era they so enlivened with their designs. Featuring many of the structures that defined modern space—from Fallingwater to the Guggenheim, from the Glass House to the Seagram Building—this book presents an arresting portrait of modern architecture’s odd couple and how they shaped the American landscape by shaping each other.

In 1935, Frank Lloyd Wright designed a country house for the Kaufmann family over a small stream in Western Pennsylvania. He named it Fallingwater. It remains one of Wright’s most acclaimed buildings. Fallingwater, perhaps more than any other building, exemplifies Wright’s concept of ‘organic’ architecture, which seeks to harmonize people and nature by integrating the building, the site, and its inhabitants into a unified whole. It has been named “the best all-time work of American architecture” by the American Institute of Architects. And today, the iconic image of the house over the waterfall, remains a testament to a great architect working at the height of his career. The story of Fallingwater is about the relationships between the site, the building, the clients, and the architect. Lynda Waggoner, Director of Fallingwater, along with architectural historian, Richard Cleary, draw upon personal experiences and historical records to explain the unique circumstances which came together to create this true American Masterpiece.

A little boy who loves to find shapes in nature grows up to be one of America’s greatest architects in this inspiring biography of Frank Lloyd Wright. When Frank Lloyd Wright was a baby, his mother dreamed that he would become a great architect. She gave him blocks to play with and he learned that shapes are made up of many other shapes. As he grew up, he loved finding shapes in nature. Wright went on to study architecture and create buildings that were one with the natural world around them. He became known as one of the greatest American architects of all time.

It’s the 1920s, and Bo was headed for an Alaska orphanage when she won the hearts of two tough gold miners who set out to raise her, enthusiastically helped by all the kind people of the nearby Eskimo village. Bo learns Eskimo along with English, helps in the cookshack, learns to polka, and rides along with Big Annie and her dog team. There’s always some kind of excitement: Bo sees her first airplane, has a run-in with a bear, and meets a mysterious lost little boy. Bo at Ballard Creek by Kirkpatrick Hill is an unforgettable story of a little girl growing up in the exhilarating time after the big Alaska gold rushes.

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Architectural Exhibitions

The Shape of the World

Elsie Henderson’s Recipes and Memories

Frank Lloyd Wright: Fallingwater

Frank Lloyd Wright Paper Models

In Bear Run, Pennsylvania, a home unlike any other perches atop a waterfall. The water’s tune plays differently in each of its sunlight-dappled rooms; the structure itself blends effortlessly into the rock and forest behind it. This is Fallingwater, a masterpiece equally informed by meticulous research and unbounded imagination, designed by the lauded American architect Frank Lloyd Wright. This book guides young readers through Wright’s process designing Fallingwater, from his initial inspirations to the home’s breathtaking culmination. It is a exploration of a man, of dreams, and of the creative process: a celebration of potential. Graceful prose and rich, dynamic illustrations breathe life into the story of Frank and Fallingwater, a man and home utterly unlike any other. A Bulletin of the Center for Children’s Books 2017 Blue Ribbon Book A National Council for the Social Studies Notable Social Studies Trade Book for Young People

Fallingwater Rising is a biography not of a person but of the most famous house of the twentieth century. Scholars and the public have long extolled the house that Frank Lloyd Wright perched over a Pennsylvania waterfall in 1937, but the full story has never been told. When he got the commission to design the house, Wright was nearing seventy, his youth and his early fame long gone. It was the Depression, and Wright had no work in sight. Into his orbit stepped Edgar J. Kaufmann, a Pittsburgh department-store mogul—the smartest retailer in America—and a philanthropist with the burning ambition to build a world-famous work of architecture. It was an unlikely collaboration: the Jewish merchant who had little concern for modern architecture and the brilliant modernist who was leery of Jews. But the two men collaborated to produce an extraordinary building of lasting architectural significance that brought international fame to them both and confirmed Wright’s position as the greatest architect of the twentieth century. Fallingwater Rising is also an enthralling family drama, involving Kaufmann, his beautiful cousin/wife, Liliane, and their son, Edgar Jr., whose own role in the creation of Fallingwater and its ongoing reputation is central to the story. Involving such key figures of the 1930s as Frida Kahlo, Albert Einstein, Henry R. Luce, William Randolph Hearst, Ayn Rand, and Franklin Roosevelt, Fallingwater Rising shows us how E. J. Kaufmann’s house became not just Wright’s masterpiece but a fundamental icon of American life. One of the pleasures of the book is its rich evocation of the upper-crust society of Pittsburgh—Carnegie, Frick, the Mellons—a society that was socially reactionary but luxury-loving and baronial in its tastes, hobbies, and sexual attitudes (Kaufmann had so many mistresses that his store issued them distinctive charge plates they could use without paying). Franklin Toker has been studying Fallingwater for eighteen years. No one but he could have given us this compelling saga of the most famous private house in the world and the dramatic personal story of the fascinating people who made and used it. A major contribution to both architectural and social history.

In May 1939, the celebrated American architect Frank Lloyd Wright visited London and gave four lectures at the Royal Institute of British Architects. The meetings were hailed at the time as the most remarkable events of recent architectural affairs in England, and the lectures were published as An Organic Architecture in September 1939 by Lund Humphries. The texts remain an important expression of the architect’s core philosophy and are being reissued now in a new edition to commemorate the 150th anniversary in 2017 of Frank Lloyd Wright’s birth. In the lectures, Frank Lloyd Wright covers a wide range of topics including his Usonian houses, his visions for the future of cities both in North America and elsewhere, particularly in Britain, Taliesin and the Johnson Waxworks factory, the then-imminent Second World War, and the Future’. In doing so, his charismatic, flamboyant character leaps to life from the pages, not to mention his hugely creative intelligence, making these essays very enjoyable and entertaining. This new edition includes an insightful new essay by esteemed architectural historian, Professor Andrew Saint, which sets the lectures within context and highlights their continued resonance and appeal.

Recounts the design and construction of Frank Lloyd Wright’s most famous residential design, and discusses the philosophy behind its construction.

Drawings and Plans of Frank Lloyd Wright

Who Was Frank Lloyd Wright?

Building for Democracy

Frank Lloyd Wright

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) is the most renowned and popular architect and designer in America. His buildings, including Fallingwater and New York’s Guggenheim Museum, are iconic landmarks. Now you can create 14 of his best loved buildings using the art of kirigami (cutting and folding). Each project features step-by-step instructions and a template that you remove from the book. You follow the lines on the template, cutting and folding to make your own model. All you need is a craft knife, a cutting mat, and a ruler. Clear cutting tips help you with th intricate parts of the templates are pre-die-cut. Then simply display your finished model and admire your handiwork. Suitable for folding experts and beginners alike, Frank Lloyd Wright Paper Models is a must for Wright fans and architectural model enthusiasts.

Widely thought to be the greatest American architect, Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) was a true pioneer, both artistically and technically. At a time when reinforced concrete and steel were considered industrial building materials, Wright boldly made use of them to build private homes. His prairie house concept—that of a low, sprawling home based upon a simple L or T figure—was the driving force behind some of his most famous houses and became a model for rural architecture across America. Wright’s designs for office and public buildings were equally as most famous in the history of architecture.

Presents a pictorial look at the history, structure, and restoration of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater.

A Notable Social Studies Trade Book for Young People * A NSTA/CBC Best STEM Book Frank Lloyd Wright, a young boy from the prairie, becomes America’s first world-famous architect in this inspirational nonfiction picture book introducing organic architecture -- a style he created based on the relationship between buildings and the natural world -- which transformed the American home. Frank Lloyd Wright loved the Wisconsin prairie where he was born, with its wide-open sky and waves of tall grass. As his family moved across the United States, young Frank loved prairie. Frank pursued a career in architecture. But he didn’t think the Victorian-era homes found there fit the prairie landscape. Using his knowledge and love of shapes, Frank created houses more organic to the land. He redesigned the American home inside and out, developing a truly unique architecture style that celebrated the country’s landscape and lifestyle. Author Barb Rosenstock and artist Christopher Silas Neal explore the early life and creative genius of architect Frank Lloyd Wright, highlighting his passion, imagination, and ingenuity.

Frank Lloyd Wright at the University of Florida

No Star Nights

The Bear Who Wasn’t There

Fallingwater, a Frank Lloyd Wright Country House

The Story of Frank Lloyd Wright 150 Years After His Birth

Traces the complicated development of Frank Lloyd Wright’s Fallingwater, the architectural planning, site selection, construction and occasional clashes with the businessman who commissioned the house

An engaging, kid-friendly exploration of America’s leading architect and his work This revised and updated edition of a longstanding classic, Frank Lloyd Wright for Kids, details the life, times, and work of the celebrated architect. Through simple, kid-friendly prose and anecdotes, author Kathleen Thorne-Thomsen describes the influences of Wright’s Wisconsin childhood filled with nature, music, and close family ties; his struggles to find work as a young architect; the unique style that led him to the top of his profession; and masterpieces such as the Robie House, Hollyhock House, Fallingwater, the Guggenheim, and many others. Also discussed are Wright’s sometimes controversial private and public life and the people and times that influenced him and vice-versa, with new sidebars on topics such as the Chicago and Bauhaus schools of architecture, Friedrich Froebel and his toy blocks that enchanted Wright as a child, and the 1893 Chicago World’s Fair. Budding architects will delve into architectural and design concepts while having fun through 21 hands-on projects, such as creating an edible model of Fallingwater, making a miniature Japanese kite, reading an architectural plan, and much more. A time line, glossary, bibliography, and list of houses to visit are also included.

50 Lessons to Learn from Frank Lloyd Wright begins with a simple question. What lessons can designers today learn from Frank Lloyd Wright? Unlike recent books focusing on Wright’s numinous personal life and the Taliesin Fellowship, and equally unlike certain works that paint Wright as a mythical hero or genius, this handsome and valuable volume aims to reveal some of the design tools Wright used to create exceptional architecture, interiors, and landscapes—and how we may glean insight from an American master and find inspiration for the thoughtful design of our own homes. By means of succinct examples, pithy texts by noted architecture experts Aaron Betsky and Gideon Fink Shapiro, and evocative visuals provided by photographer Andrew Pielog, they share jifty lessons, or “learning points,” with an eye to Wright-designed houses and interiors, ranging from “Let Nature Inspire You,” “Screen, Don’t Close,” and “Embroider Rooms with Textiles,” to “Look to Asia,” “Design for Resilience” and “Balance the Whole.” Each lesson is accompanied by color photographs, original Wright drawings, newly commissioned diagrams, thoughtful analysis by the authors, and pearls of wisdom gathered from the master’s trove of writings on architecture and design. Beyond specific lessons, this volume offers an informal yet richly detailed introduction to this seminal figure, world-famous for his romantic Fallingwater and magical Guggenheim Museum, and will be of much interest to the budding architecture enthusiast as well as to the interior designer, to those seeking ideas for their own homes, and to fans of Frank Lloyd Wright looking for just the right book.

The complete Wasmuth drawings, 1910. Wright’s early experiments in organic design: 100 plates of buildings from Oak Park period from first edition. Includes Wright’s isometric introduction.

Frank Lloyd Wright’s Romance with Nature

The Dreams and Furies of Frank Lloyd Wright

The Early Period (1893-1909)

Fallingwater Rising

The Fallingwater Cookbook

Although you may not recognize the name of this famous American architect, you may be more familiar with some of his most popular buildings. From the Guggenheim Museum in New York City to Fallingwater in Pennsylvania, Frank Lloyd Wright’s iconic designs have given him the distinction of being the first architect to develop a distinctly American style. Learn more about this critically acclaimed architect during the 150th anniversary of his birth. Wright was born on June 8, 1867 in Richland Center, Wisconsin. During his childhood, Wright spent his summers in Wisconsin, and fell in love with the rolling landscape. This inspired him as an architect to incorporate a more organic feel into his buildings. While in college, Wright worked with an architect in order to pay his tuition. Upon discovering his own passion and talent for the subject, he dropped out of school and went to work for an architectural firm in Chicago. He eventually parted ways with the firm and began designing a series of public buildings and private residences that earned him fame, including the “earthquake proof” Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. Due to the Great Depression, Lloyd stepped back from designing and began writing and teaching. It seemed that he had permanently retired from architecture when, in 1935, he returned to the scene. Before his death, he designed some of his most famous buildings including Fallingwater, regarded as one of the most beautiful homes ever built, and the Guggenheim Museum. Take a closer look at Frank Lloyd Wright and his creation of a wholly American style of architecture.

Frank Lloyd Wright, E. J. Kaufmann, and America’s Most Extraordinary House

50 Lessons to Learn from Frank Lloyd Wright

Prairie Boy

Fallingwater