Frank LL. Wright was born on 8th June 1869 in Richland Center town, in Wisconsin, and dead on 9th April 1959.
The work of Frank LL. Wright is synonymous with organic architecture. Wright was a modernist whose philosophy was based on designing with and as a part of nature. He spoke of the land as the begining of architecture . One has to remember that his roots were in southwestern Wisconsin, in fact he spent his early formative years working on the farms of his uncles near Spring Green, some 50 kilometers west of Madison, the state capital. He was chief draftsman at L.H. Sullivan'bureau, and began his own practice of architecture in 1893 after beeing discharged (fired). In the picture the Robie House
The Larkin Building was built in 1904 but Today this building doesn't exisist anymore. It was one of the first buildings that presents an open space and a conditioning system, though at that time in Chicago there already was pollution, so Wright decided to catch air from the higest part of the building.
He designed a roof garden on the top, in this way the air was purified by green and trees effects before beeing introduced into the building.

Jacobs Residence- Wisconsin 1936
"The design of this house broke with conventional trends and instead became the proto-type for the American ranch house. Wright eliminated the damp and smelly basement in the place of a small room only for the boiler and water systems. The concrete mat ground floor was poured over a half-meter bed of gravel with the re-circulating hot water heating pipes laid directly below the concrete slab. This radiant heating system, Wright contended, kept the feet warm and thus the body as the heat rose naturally from the floor slab. The house was turned inward with floor ceiling windows facing the east and south catching the winter's morning sun. Wides eaves protected the house from that same sun during the Summers. The 120 square meter three-bedroom house was organized about the kitchen (or workroom as Wright termed it) and central fireplace.

Johnson & Son –Administration Building and Research Tower 1936
The building is placed on land in the midst of owner's manufacturing facilities, and rather than expanses of glass looking out to the industrial area, Wright turned the building in on itself.
Entrance was through the covered carport, always keeping people out of the Wisconsin weather. The main structure was made up of radical calyx columns, rising up from a small brass foot and spreading out at the top like the leaf of lily pads emerging from the pond. Each column as, witnessed by the test columns demanded by the State, carried thrice their required load. The roof and building edge were laid with pyrex glass tubing providing a natural refracted light from above. The natural lighting of the roof reduced the ammount of artificial lighting required, particulaly in the main two-storey workroom of the offices. Roughly 10 years later Wright undertook the design of the research adijacent tower.Again Pyrex tubing is used for reflected light.

Taliesin West – Arizona 1937
In Taliesin West Wright used the textile-block construction" the straight line and broad plane should come here – of all places- to become the dotted line, the texture, broken plane, for in all the vast desert there is not one hard un-dotted line."
Taliesin west was designed as an integral form set on a stage, terracing to the desert floor in each direction, it was built in local quarried stone, the desert stone gathered from the immediate area and the mountains to the north. Stones with warm tones of brown and rust colors were hand-placed in wooden forms with concrete made from desert sand poured behind. The draftimg room of Taliesin West was first roofed using while traslucent canvas. The roof line of the drafting room rises from the southwest to the northwest. Had the building been placed on the direct north-south axis Wright explained, the building would always have a hot south side and a cold north side. The juxtaposition to the compass direction allowed sun to play upon the building and spaces inside. Equally important was the placement of operable openings at the base of the wall to the south west and similar openings above the soffit to the northeast, thus allowing desert breezes to pass through the drafting room for comfort in the warmer, late spring days.
Walker house- California 1948
In the Walker house the living room windows , directed out to sea, are a reverse stepping, like a corbel in glass. The flat orizontal pieces are moveable, allowing for control of breezes coming in from the west, while the corbeled verticals drop the mist that accumulates on their face without streaking the panes below.

Guggenheim Museum- New York 1943-58
The Guggenheim Museum was built in the form of a spiral, inside users can go up and down the different levels without the use of stairs, but only walking on the internal spiral path, wich is the same exposition area.