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## What is the main idea of structuralism

The official American Heart Association and American Stroke Association blog for the State of Maine. We are part of the national health organization whose mission is building healthier lives, free of cardiovascular diseases and stroke. To help improve the lives of all Americans, we provide public health education in a variety of ways. We're the nation's leader in CPR education training. We help people understand the importance of healthy lifestyle choices. We provide science-based treatment guidelines to healthcare professionals to help ensure the best treatment for every patient, every time. We educate lawmakers, policy makers and the public as we advocate for changes to protect and improve the health of our communities. Photo Courtesy: Jeremy Atherton/Wikipedia Frank Lloyd Wright was one of the main players who helped shape Chicago's architectural aesthetic. His houses, museums and chapels are scattered all over the country. Some of his buildings are obviously his design, but there are some others that don't look at all like he had a hand in designing them. Take a look at some of his most famous and his lesser-known structures to see how his famed style shifted. The Unity Chapel in Wyoming, Wisconsin, is technically Wright's very first work. It was officially designed by Joseph Lyman Silsbee's Chicago architectural firm in 1886 when Wright was only 18 years old. He "looked after the interior" of the chapel, though he wasn't officially employed at the firm. Photo Courtesy: Teemu08/Wikipedia The chapel was designed for Wright's uncle, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, who had commissioned the design for his All Souls Church in Chicago the previous year. After the building of the Unity Chapel, Frank Lloyd Wright moved to Chicago and joined the Silsbee firm. The Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio is, as you can imagine from the name, the historic house and workplace of Frank Lloyd Wright when he was still living in the Oak Park area. The town is a suburb near Chicago, easily accessible by transit, making it an ideal location for Wright and his creations. Photo Courtesy: Philip Turner/Wikipedia The original structure of the house was rather small, but it was extensively remodeled in 1895 and again in 1898. And being FLW's home, it's exceptionally singular in design with unusual spaces and a uniquely installed piano over the staircase into the gallery. The Charnley-Norwood House was a winter-cottage design by both Wright and Louis Sullivan — father of the modern skyscraper — in 1890. The home was intended as a vacation home for James Charnley, a lumber baron of Chicago. The architectural design is a clear representation of the Prairie School of American residential design that Wright helped to make so famous. Photo Courtesy: Winnefred Norwood Shapker/Wikipedia The house was built in the early 1890s and restored nearly a century later in the 1980s. After that, however, it was severely damaged by Hurricane Katrina and is now under the management of the Mississippi Gulf Coast National Heritage Area. The James Charnley House is another residence built for James Charnley of Chicago. The residence in Chicago is located on North Astor Street in the Gold Coast neighborhood of the city. It was originally built in 1892 and is one of the few surviving residential designs by Louis Sullivan. Wright heavily contributed to the design as well. Photo Courtesy: Harold Allen/Wikipedia The exterior is rather austere, but the interior is lavish with beautiful woodwork throughout, built-in bookcases with doors of glass of varying shapes and sizes, a stunning library with a fireplace of African rose marble and dining room with extensive mahogany. Here's another unique house designed by Wright for someone in his hometown. It's generally referred to as the Thomas Gale House, and it's located not too far from Wright's own home and studio in Oak Park. This is one of Wright's earlier works, built in 1892. Photo Courtesy: IvoShandor/Wikipedia He designed it independently but was still working with Adler and Sullivan at the time at their architecture firm, something that Sullivan forbade of his employees. Because of this moonlighting work, it's referred to as one of Wright's "bootleg houses" — of which there were three total. Fred Jones was once a Chicago-based bachelor businessman who had this estate built for him on Delavan Lake to use as a weekend cottage for summer parties. Wright designed all the buildings on the grounds, specifically ensuring each was different from the others. Photo Courtesy: Ronincmc/Wikipedia The estate was constructed between 1900 and 1903. Wright's ideas for his design style were still forming, and the typical flat-roof buildings we associate with his Prairie Style homes had yet to form. So, instead, these focus more on blending in naturally with their surroundings. This house designed and built for real estate and loan businessman Warren Hickox's FLW home. It's been said that the builders actually occupied the neighboring Warren Hickox house while this one was being built between 1900 and 1901. Photo Courtesy: Teemu08/Wikipedia This house competes with the Willits House, built at the same time, for the honor of being the first Prairie Style home designed to Wright's specifications. Wright was inspired by the natural plant forms of the vegetation of Kankakee when designing this home. When you look at this house, you know immediately that it's an FLW. The building is so distinctly designed by Wright that it's even considered the most important work of the first half of Wright's career, only matched three decades later in significance by Fallingwater. Photo Courtesy: Jack Bouchey/Wikipedia The complex was the home of Darwin D. Martin and family. Wright designed the complex as an integrated composition of connecting buildings that contained the primary building — the house — and a long pergola that connected to the conservatory, a carriage house and a smaller residence for in-laws. Another historic home built in Oak Park is the Frank Thomas House, which was constructed in 1901. Wright himself defined this as the first of the Prairie houses — no matter what others might say — with elevated rooms and no basement. The house includes various other elements that are characteristic of the style. Photo Courtesy: IvoShandor/Wikipedia Some of the distinctly FLW characteristics the house bears include a low roof with wide overhangs, leaded glass windows and central hearths and fireplaces. Wright evoked in his description of the house that it emulates the unity of a blossoming flower, suggesting its complexity and cohesive nature. Built in the northernmost neighborhood of Chicago on the lake, the Emil Bach house is nestled into the area so unassumingly that many people don't know it's there. But if you walk by and you're familiar with Wright's work, you'll likely pause and wonder about it. Photo Courtesy: Jeremy Atherton/Wikipedia Otherwise, you'll walk on, never noticing the masterpiece sitting along the busy road. The original owner of the house, Emil Bach, was co-owner of the Bach Brick Company and a great admirer of Wright's work. The house was built in 1915 but has changed ownership many times since its construction. The Ward W. Willits House was designed and built by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1901 in Highland Park, a northeast suburb of Chicago. This is one of the houses that's a contender for the title of "first Prairie house." The plan of the house is cruciate, with four wings that extend out from the central fireplace that Wright so loved to include. Photo Courtesy: Teemu008/Wikipedia The stained glass windows, wooden screen dividers and various other elements were also designed by Wright, along with some of the furniture. The house could be viewed as a culmination of Wright's experimentation leading to the modern Prairie design. One of Wright's two most famous building designs is one that receives many more visitors than anything else he's built, even the famous Fallingwater house in Pennsylvania. And that is the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City. Photo Courtesy: Jean-Christophe BENOIST/Wikipedia Wright designed the building in the 1950s, not long before his death. The building was completed in 1959 when the museum moved in. The cylindrical building was conceived by Wright to be a "temple of the spirit." The unique ramp gallery helps to make it one of the most stunning and recognizable museums in the world. The Maynard Buehler House is a Usonian home designed by Wright in 1948. "Usonian" is a word that describes Wright's vision for how American buildings should look — streamlined and built using an area's native materials to blend in with the environment. It was made for Katie and Maynard Buehler of Orinda, California, from a steel frame with redwood panel cladding and cinder blocks. Photo Courtesy: Sanfranman59/Wikipedia The home is an L-shaped structure, with the long leg of the L being the wing where the three bedrooms and small workshop are located. At the hinge of the building, the small kitchen with beautiful wood cabinets serves the family. The shorter end of the "L" houses the common rooms. The Malcolm Willey House was designed and built for an administrator at the University of Minnesota and his wife in 1934. Wright named the home "Gardenwall." The house was commissioned by the family via a letter written by Willey's wife asking Wright to design a "creation of art" for about \$8,000. Photo Courtesy: Frenchz/Wikipedia The design actually used for the house was the second design that Wright conceived for the Willeys; the first design would've wound up costing more than the family could afford. The home also ended up costing \$10,000, which the family decided was worth it. This house is commonly referred to as "Jacobs I" because it's not the only house Wright designed for the couple. The house was built in 1937 and is considered his first Usonian home. The house is southwest of downtown Madison, Wisconsin, and is a modest-looking single-story structure. Photo Courtesy: James Steakley/Wikipedia The exterior is also made up of horizontal boards with glass doors that open from the rear of the house. The house isn't large at only 1,500 square feet, and it has only two bedrooms. This makes it one of the more modest designs commissioned from Mr. Wright. The Hanna-Honeycomb, or Hanna House, is located on the Stanford campus in California. This was Wright's first work in the Bay Area and his first non-rectangular structure. Construction on the building started in 1937, and the building expanded over the next 25 years into what it is today. Photo Courtesy: Daniel Hartwig/Flickr This is the first and best example of Wright's inovative hexagonal Japanese design, which Wright strongly admired. Photo Courtesy: Oak Park Cycle Club/Wikipedia Williams, the original owner, was a member of a wealthy Midwest family. The two men attended the University of Wisconsin together and remained friends afterward. Williams commissioned his skilled friend to design this home, which, unlike Japanese structures, was built to accommodate Williams' 6-foot 4-inch height. This house was built in the South Side area of Chicago long before it was the South Side neighborhood we know today. Wright designed it around 1900, and construction was completed in 1901. The two-story house has a square shape and brick-faced first floor with double-hung windows, which Wright disdained, making this an unusual design for him. Photo Courtesy: Zol87/Wikipedia Scholars speculate that this feature means that it may not have been completely designed by the famous architect but by William Adams with Wright's assistance. Wright's name is on the original drawings, and the low, wide-hanging roof indicates his contribution. The Nathan G. Moore House, or Moore-Dugal Residence, is another house in Oak Park that Wright designed. The house was originally completed in 1895 in the Tudor Revival style, which Nathan Moore requested for his property. Photo Courtesy: J. Crocker/Wikipedia Wright did as he was asked but always disliked the stylistic elements of the house. In 1922, a fire gave Wright the chance to redesign the home into something he preferred more, though it was still Tudoresque. He was able to add Sullivanesque and Mayan details, which remain intact today. Located in the Hyde Park community of Chicago, the Isidore H. Heller House stands out a bit from the other homes in the area. You might not immediately recognize it as a Wright home, but without too much thought, you'll get there as you observe its lines. Photo Courtesy: Harold Allen/Wikipedia This house is credited as one of the turning points in Wright's career, representing a shift into the geometric designs of the Prairie School architecture he's so famous for. The building is defined by its horizontal lines, hipped roofs with overhanging eaves and windows grouped in horizontal bands. The Harrison P. Young House is, admittedly, one of the more "ordinary-looking" homes that Wright designed. The reason? It wasn't actually built from Wright's original design, but instead, he remodeled it during the early stage of his career in 1895. Photo Courtesy: IvoShandor/Wikipedia The remodel didn't change the total appearance of the house, but it did add a number of Wright's pioneering elements, including several early Prairie-style designs. The remodel also involved setting the home back another 16 feet from the street and adding a porch overhanging the driveway. Another early home built in Wright's own neighborhood is the George W. Smith House, which belonged to a Marshall Field and Company salesman. It was designed not as a mansion or massive home but as a humble, low-cost home for the working man. Photo Courtesy: IvoShandor/Wikipedia The house was not originally designed for Smith, but rather for engineer and inventor Charles E. Roberts as part of a series of low-cost homes. It also wasn't built at the time of its design but a decade later. The Avery Coonley House, sometimes referred to as the Coonley Estate, was designed by Wright and constructed between 1908 and 1912. This is a residential estate along the banks of the Des Plaines River in Riverside, Illinois, and is made up of several buildings Wright designed. Photo Courtesy: Public Domain/Wikipedia This is one of the very few full estates that Wright developed during his career, and it happens to be one of the largest and most elaborate Prairie School homes ever built. This home is also the first example of Wright's zoned plan, featuring three distinct living areas. The Rollin Furbeck House is considered a major transitional work for Wright. His former designs were either square or rectangular, but this is one of his earliest cruciform-pinwheel layout designs. The arrangement allows for abundant natural lighting. Photo Courtesy: Zol87/Wikipedia This particular design created a sense of extra space where there wasn't much and used woodwork to impart the effect of coziness and warmth. Some of Wright's other early characteristics are still present though, like the diamond-paned windows. Probably the most famous structure Wright designed, Fallingwater in rural southwest Pennsylvania is a beautiful example of using natural design and geometric shapes to create a home that stands apart from anything else you'll probably ever see. Photo Courtesy: Carol M. Highsmith/Wikipedia The house is so stunning and unique that it's been listed many times as one of the most important things to see before you die. Wright's most beautiful design and the "best all-time work of an American architect," according to the American Institute of Architects. During the 1950s when Wright was getting on in years, he met a couple from North Florida who adored his designs. "We have a lot of children and not much money," they told him. Wright agreed to design a house for them if they would "find [their] ground." Photo Courtesy: RitaJPKee/Wikipedia Two years later, the couple found a 10-acre lot in Tallahassee and let Wright know. He designed for them the Lewis Spring House, a home with rounded walls that somewhat resemble a football in shape. This is one of two "pod" houses Wright designed and the only private residence he created in Florida.

what is the main concept of structuralism. what is the purpose of structuralism. what is the concept of structuralism

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