

During your class visit to Taliesin West, you experienced Frank Lloyd Wright's desert laboratory, where he and his apprentices experimented with sustainable materials and building methods that mirror the natural environment, and structures that serve multiple purposes (office, home, school, and entertainment). Wright designed 40 bridges, two of which were built: Ravine Bluffs Development Bridge in Glencoe, Illinois, and the bridge at Fallingwater, in Mill Run, Pennsylvania.

In this activity, students will measure the span and length of a Wright-designed bridge, access the bridge use, and understand the type and material of the bridge using photographs, architectural

# Fallingwater

Fallingwater is built in the unique geographic location of Bear Run, located in the southwest region of Pennsylvania and the Appalachian Mountains. Rocky ravines, rich forests, and cool mountain streams create the ecology of this area. Frank Lloyd Wright was hired by the Kaufmann family to design and build a weekend home at Bear Run and take advantage of the waterfall the family so much enjoyed. Much to everyone's surprise, Wright designed the weekend retreat over the waterfall, to embody Wright's own design idea of organic architecture. The bridge serves as a driveway connecting to the lower level of Fallingwater. Today, the bridge at Fallingwater acts as a pedestrian path for visitors.

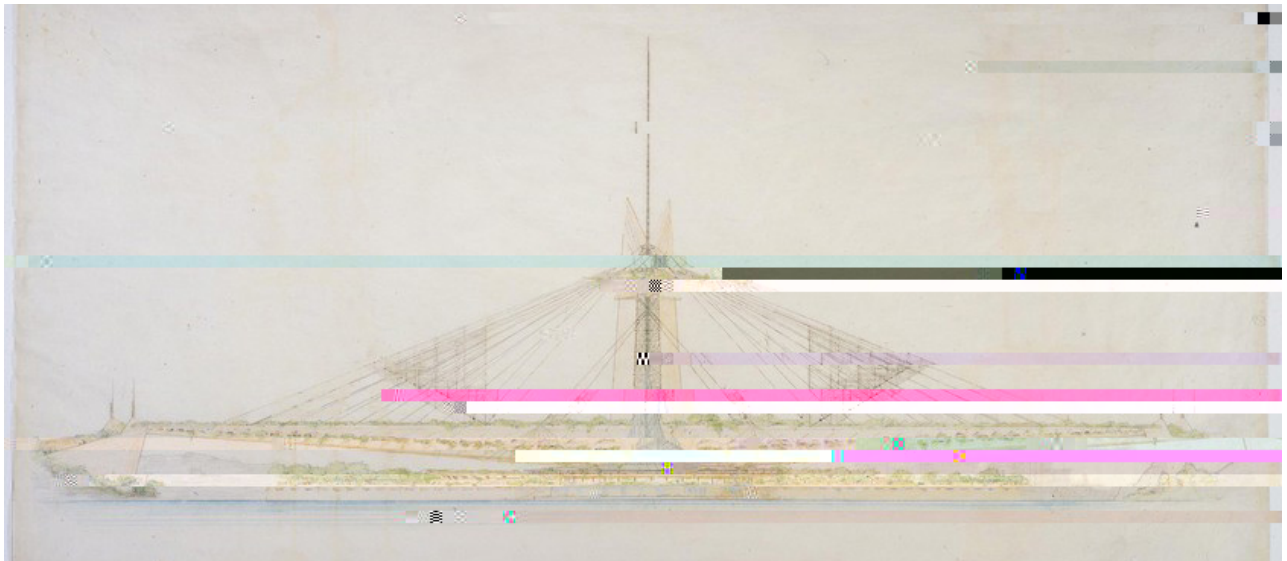


1 CM = 3.875 FT

| BRIDGE | LOCATION | YEAR DESIGNED OR BUILT | LENGTH | TYPE OF BRIDGE/USE | MATERIALS |
|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|
|        |          |                        |        |                    |           |

# Twin Bridges at Point State Bridge

In the late 1940s, Frank Lloyd Wright was commissioned by Edgar Kaufmann, the owner of Fallingwater, to design a civic center in downtown Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Point State Bridge would allow cars cross the Allegheny River to easily visit the civic center entertainment. The design of the bridge included metal cables and reinforced concrete. Although this Wright design was never built, the ideas of making city culture more accessible to automobiles was innovative, and made an impact on how cities would continue to be designed. As with all of Wright's designs, the Point State Bridge also connects to the landscape surrounding it. The site is at the fork in a river and the rounded civic center resembles the way water moves.



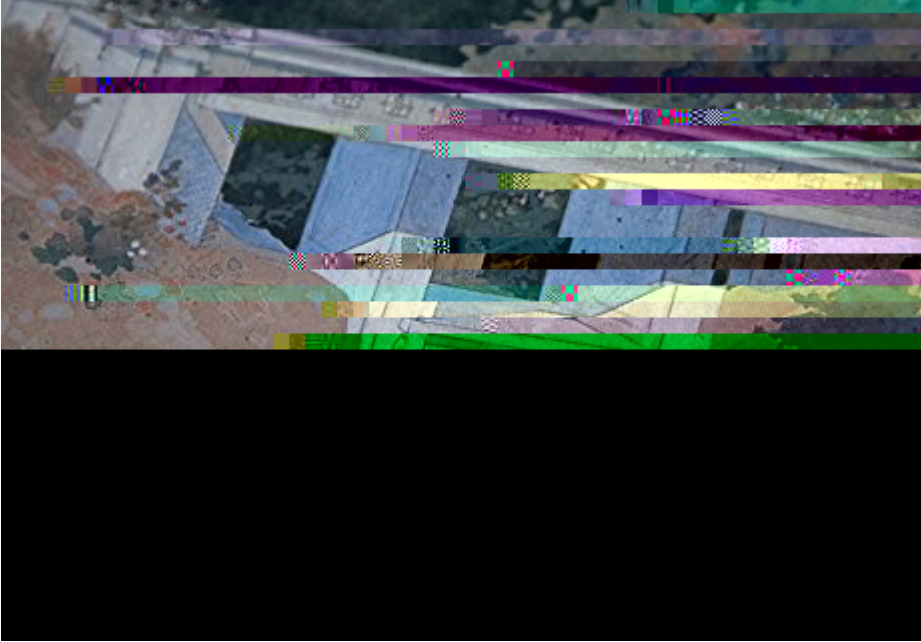
1 CM = 195 FT

| BRIDGE | LOCATION | YEAR DESIGNED OR BUILT | LENGTH | TYPE OF BRIDGE/USE | MATERIALS |
|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|
|        |          |                        |        |                    |           |

In 1949, Frank Lloyd Wright was asked to design a bridge crossing the San Francisco Bay. Wright designed this unique bridge to hold six lanes of traffic, a pedestrian walkway leading to a public green space.

# Ravine Bluff Development Bridge

Frank Lloyd Wright was hired by Sherman Booth Jr in 1915 to design and build the client's home along with 5 other homes in Glencoe, Illinois. To create access to the development, Wright designed the bridge from reinforced concrete. Poured into forms, similar to how Wright and the apprentices built the desert masonry walls of Taliesin West, concrete creates the shape of this bridge.



1 CM = 2.4 FT

| BRIDGE | LOCATION | YEAR DESIGNED OR BUILT | LENGTH | TYPE OF BRIDGE/USE | MATERIALS |
|--------|----------|------------------------|--------|--------------------|-----------|
|        |          |                        |        |                    |           |

# Bridges

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