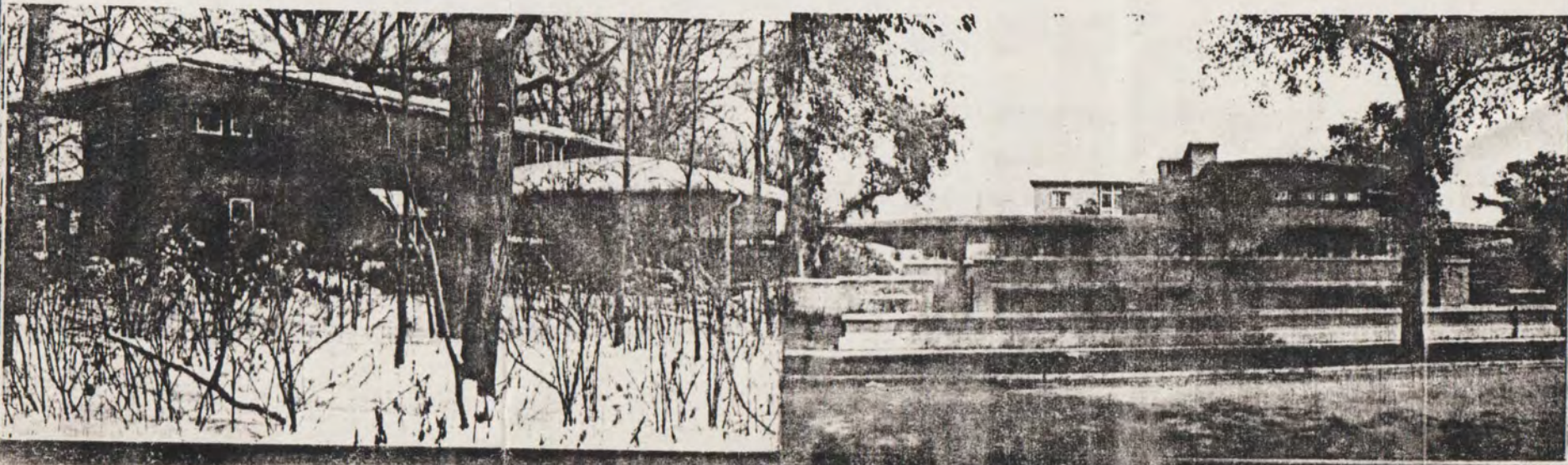


**126 George Madison Millard Residence (1906)**  
Highland Park, Illinois

This is a two-story, cruciform-plan, board and batten Prairie style structure. Seventeen years later, Mrs. Millard built "La Miniatura" in Pasadena, California (214).

**127 Frederick G. Robie Residence (1906)**  
Chicago, Illinois

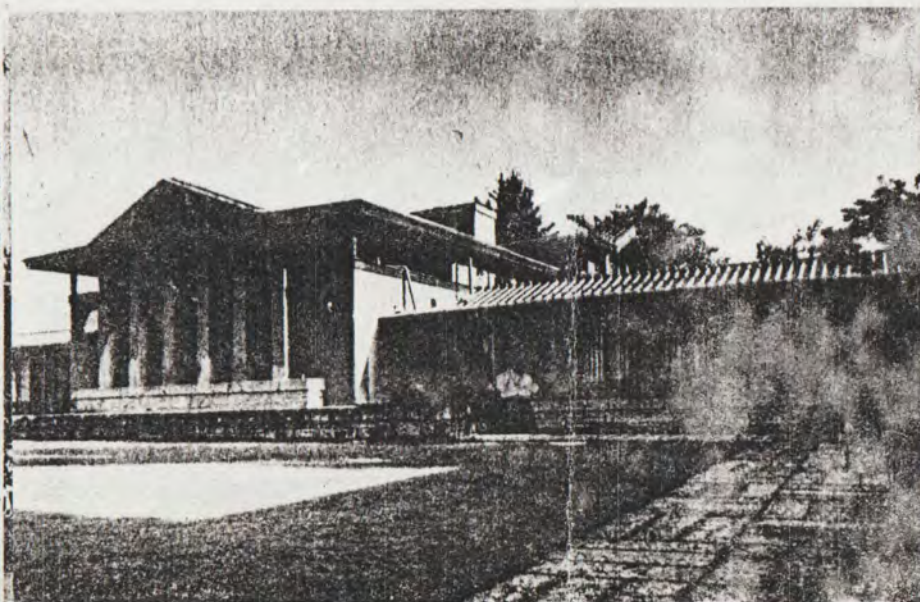
One of the U.S. government's declared national architectural landmarks, the Robie house is Wright's best expression of the Prairie masonry structure. It is of Roman brick with living quarters raised above ground level. Living and dining rooms are in line, separated only by the fireplace-chimney block. Sleeping quarters are yet another floor above. The garage and surrounding high wall have been altered. Construction was begun in 1908 and completed the following year. The building's local nickname, "The Battleship," has never gained currency among Wright scholars. The building may be visited by appointment.



213 Jiyu Gakuen Girls' School (1921)

Tokyo, Japan

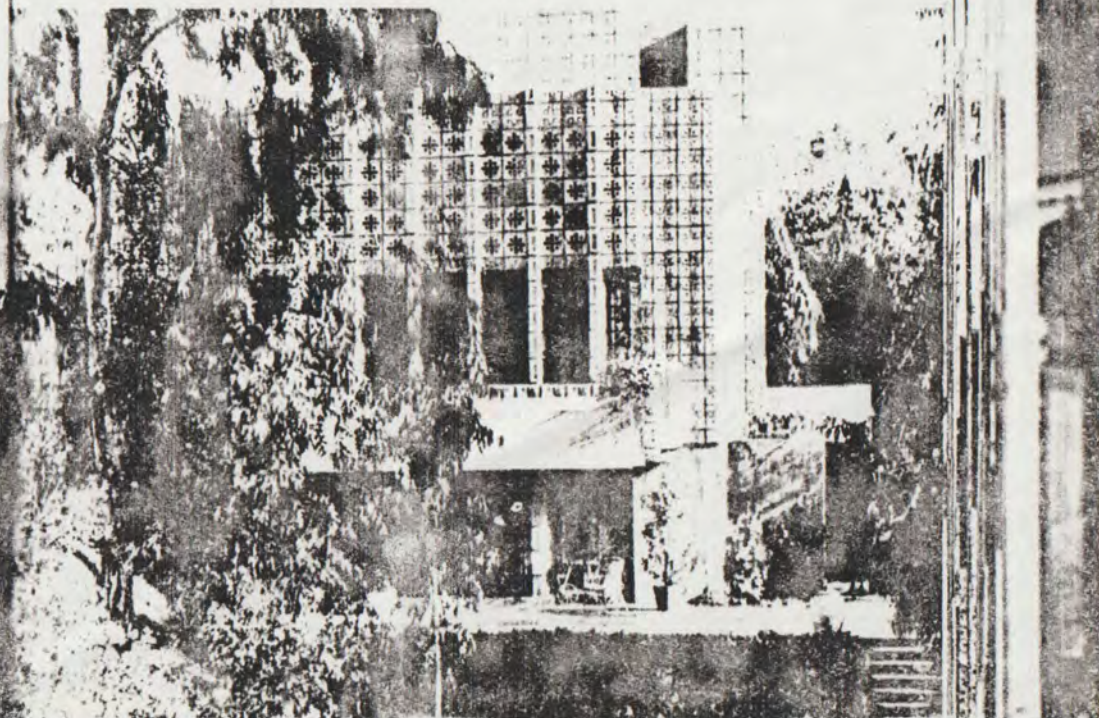
This school is known to many in English as the "School of the Free Spirit." L-shaped, single-story wings jut out from the central, two-story rectangle of this Oya stone and wood structure. The living room is of two stories, with interior balcony. Construction was supervised by Erato Endo, a practitioner of organic architecture whose son is a former Taliesin Fellow and successful Japanese architect. These two architects are largely responsible for the new Jiyu Gakuen School in the countryside west of Tokyo. Wright's "old" Jiyu Gakuen School remains a school for girls, and permission may be obtained from the headmistress to visit its interior.



214 Mrs. George Madison Millard Residence,  
"La Miniatura" (1923)

Pasadena, California

This is the first of four textile-block houses designed by Wright in 1923 for the Los Angeles area. It is also possibly the most romantic of the four, its high living room dropping a full floor from the entry level into a lush garden terrace. The patterns for these textile-block houses are all different, and each is worth inspection. The method of construction was called at this time "knit block." Concrete blocks three or four inches thick were made by pouring concrete into molds. Blocks were then placed next to and on top of one another with no mortar separating them. The thin sides had concave hollows, through which steel rods were run vertically and horizontally, "knitting" the whole together; grout-filled the remainder of the hollow. Two walls were usually constructed, knit together by steel rods, the air space between walls providing insulation. After the Second World War, this knitting process gave rise to the term commonly employed today, "Wright textile block." This and the three other California houses (215-217) were supervised in construction by Lloyd Wright, eldest son of the architect. Lloyd Wright also provided complete landscaping and designed the 1926 studio addition to La Miniatura.



The Architecture of

FRANK  
LLOYD  
WRIGHT

William Allin Storrer

Foreword by Henry-Russell Hitchcock