

## PLACES OF LEARNING Biographies

**Alva Aalto (1898-1976)**

Finnish architect and furniture designer. His early work was very neo-classical in style. His first major building was the Library at Viipuri (1927-35).

**Gunna Asplund (1885-1940)**

One of the most prominent Swedish architects. In 1913-14 he went to Italy and Greece to study their architecture. The influence of classical architecture is found in much of his work.

**Michelangelo Buonarroti (1475-1564)**

Italian sculptor, painter, poet and one of the greatest architects of all time. His influence on the later Baroque style was enormous. He invented a new vocabulary of ornament, new and dynamic principles of composition, and an entirely new attitude to space.

**William Butterfield (1814-1900)**

English architect, and one of the most original designers in the English Gothic revival.

**William Dudok**

Dutch architect. His work is characterised by exposed brick, long bands of low windows, and asymmetrical composition of rectangular blocks, often with a tower.

**James Gibbs (1782-1754)**

British architect and writer on architecture. He travelled extensively in Italy. His masterpiece was the domed Radcliffe Library at Oxford.

**Nicholas Hawksmoor (1661-1736)**

English architect. He trained under Wren, and assisted him on his work at St Paul's Cathedral. He also helped Vanbrugh and built many churches and university buildings.

**Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)**

Third President of the United States, lawyer, amateur architect, and author of the Declaration of Independence. He designed the Capitol at Richmond, Virginia, and the University of Virginia.

**Louis Kahn (1901- )**

Great teacher and architect, who emerged as a major creative figure in the mid-1950s.

**Le Corbusier (1887-1965)**

French architect, writer, painter, sculptor, town planner. He was one of the greatest and most influential architects of the 20th century. He wrote several pioneering books on architecture and town planning as well as producing a remarkable range of buildings and projects.

**Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928)**

Scottish architect and decorative designer. He travelled in Italy. His Glasgow School of Art building made him a pioneer of the Modern Movement.

**Andrea Palladio (1518-1580)**

Italian architect and writer. He was a major influence on architecture in England and Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries. He made an intensive study of the buildings of ancient Rome, which he later published in an influential book, *The Four Books of Architecture* (1570).

**Karl Friedrich Schinkel (1781-1841)**

An architect who became prominent in the Greek Revival in Germany. He studied in Italy before returning to Berlin in 1805, where all his major buildings were built.

**Sir John Soane (1753-1837)**

The most original English architect after Vanbrugh. He studied in Italy

for three years, and was appointed Surveyor to the Bank of England in 1788.

**Sir Robert Smirke (1781-1867)**

The leading Greek Revival architect in England. He worked for Sir John Soane for a few months, and travelled in Greece and Italy. His major work was the British Museum (1823-47).

**James Stirling (1926- )**

The major British architect of the 20th century. His name was made with his flats at Ham Common and the Leicester Engineering Building, which he produced in collaboration with James Gowan.

**Mies van der Rohe (1886-1969)**

Born in Germany, he moved to America in 1937. He was one of the four most influential architects working during the first half of the 20th century. *+ Gropius Wright Corbusier*

**William Wilkins (1778-1839)**

English architect. He travelled extensively in Greece and Italy, and on his return became the leading spirit of the Greek Revival.

**Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723)**

The greatest English architect. A brilliant scientist, mathematician and astronomer, he did not turn to architecture until 1662, when he designed the chapel of Pembroke College, Cambridge, followed by the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford.

**Frank Lloyd Wright (1869-1959)**

American architect. His numerous buildings included the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo (1916), the Larkin Building, Buffalo (1905). The Unity Temple, Oak Park (1905), and the Guggenheim Museum, New York (1956-9).