|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Sorcha | [Middle name] | O’Brien |
| [Enter your biography] | | | |
|  | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your article** |
| **Scott, Michael (1905-1989)** |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Michael Scott was the foremost proponent of modern architecture in Ireland during the mid 20th century. He specialised in public commissions, particularly hospitals and transport hubs, as well as private houses. His rural hospital designs in the late 1920s and 1930s were influenced by Finnish and Dutch work by Alvar Aalto and J.J.P. Oud, emphasising linear horizontal masses, often finished with decorative limestone cladding. He was responsible for promoting the International Style to both Irish architects and the Irish government from the 1930s, and designed the award-winning Irish Pavilion at the 1939 New York World’s Fair. His later work was characterised by the sculptural use of white concrete forms, as in his own home Geragh, and the integration of artwork, bringing colour and texture into his buildings. He is best known for the Corbusian design of the Dublin central bus depot Busáras, which used asymmetric organic shapes and incorporated coloured mosaic into the exterior. Scott influenced several generations of Irish architects through his practice (now Scott Tallon Walker), and was awarded the RIBA Gold Medal for Promotion of Architecture on his retirement in 1975. |
| Michael Scott was the foremost proponent of modern architecture in Ireland during the mid 20th century. He specialised in public commissions, particularly hospitals and transport hubs, as well as private houses. His rural hospital designs in the late 1920s and 1930s were influenced by Finnish and Dutch work by Alvar Aalto and J.J.P. Oud, emphasising linear horizontal masses, often finished with decorative limestone cladding. He was responsible for promoting the International Style to both Irish architects and the Irish government from the 1930s, and designed the award-winning Irish Pavilion at the 1939 New York World’s Fair.  File: michaelscott1.jpg  Michael Scott Architects, Irish Pavilion, exterior drawing, New York World’s Fair, 1939 (source IAA)  His later work was characterised by the sculptural use of white concrete forms, as in his own home Geragh, and the integration of artwork, bringing colour and texture into his buildings.  File: michaelscott2.jpg  Michael Scott Architects, Geragh, Sandycove, Co. Dublin, exterior photograph, 1938 (source IAA)  He is best known for the Corbusian design of the Dublin central bus depot Busáras, which used asymmetric organic shapes and incorporated coloured mosaic into the exterior.  File: michaelscott3.jpg  Michael Scott Architects, Busáras, exterior photograph, 1953  Scott influenced several generations of Irish architects through his practice (now Scott Tallon Walker), and was awarded the RIBA Gold Medal for Promotion of Architecture on his retirement in 1975.  Link: <http://vimeo.com/8621430>  4 ‘Michael Scott: A Changing Man by Scott Tallon Walker Architects’, Vimeo List of Works: Nenagh General Hospital, Co. Tipperary, Ireland (1936)  Tullamore Hospital, Co. Offaly, Ireland (1937)  Geragh, Sandycove, Co. Dublin, Ireland (1939)  Irish Pavilion, New York World’s Fair, New York, USA (1939)  Portlaoise General Hospital, Co. Laoise, Ireland (1940)  Inchicore Chassis Works, Dublin, Ireland (1950)  Donnybrook Bus Garage, Dublin, Ireland (1952)  Busáras, Store Street, Dublin, Ireland (1953)  Abbey Theatre, Abbey Street, Dublin, Ireland (1966) |
| Further reading:  (Larmour)  (O'Regan and Dearey)  (O’Regan)  (Rothery)  (Rowley)  (Scott Tallon Walker Collection, Acc. 80/21)  (Scott) |