|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Juan | Pablo Aschner | Rosselli |
| [Enter your biography] | | | |
| Universidad de los Andes | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your article** |
| **Germán Samper (1924–)** |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| [Enter an **abstract** for your article] |
| Germán Samper Gnecco was born in Bogota, Colombia, on 18 April 1924. He studied architecture at the National University of Colombia. Shortly after finishing his education in 1947, he joined the workshop of Le Corbusier in Paris, where he worked until 1954 on projects such as Bogota’s Master Plan, the Court of Justice, the Palace of Ministries, and the urban plan of Chandigarh, India, among others. On his return to Colombia, and deeply influenced by Le Corbusier, he worked as an independent architect until he joined the firm Esguerra Saenz Urdaneta Suarez in 1958, where he became partner and design director. For forty years he designed and directed the construction of several projects in Bogota, Colombia, such as the Luis Angel Arango Library (1957), the Gold Museum (winner of the National Architecture Prize in 1970), the Avianca building (1968), the Banco de Occidente Building (1984), the Colsubsidio Citadel (1990), and Cartagena’s Convention Center (1979).  File: Samper\_Luis\_Angel\_Arango\_Library\_1956-1961.jpg  Figure : Samper, Luis Ángel Arango Library, Bogota, Columbia (first and second stage) (1956-1961). http://www.germansamper.com/images/galerias/fotografias/seleccion/vsig\_images/bibliotecaluisangelarango01\_612\_416\_90.jpg  During this period, Germán Samper began an investigation on self-construction, progressive development and productive housing, and on urban development and public space in Latin American cities. The result of this research is a set of books of his authorship published by Editorial Escala and the implementation of his reflections in such projects as the popular neighbourhood housing project of La Fragua in Bogotá, an initiative that was built by a community of low-income families between 1958 and 1961. Other housing projects followed, such as Carimagua (1968), a proposal for PREVI (a large-scale International Competition on Experimental Housing for Lima, Peru, 1969), and the Ciudadela Real de Minas in Bucaramanga, Colombia (1977), among others.  Germán Samper has devoted several years of his life to teaching. Between 1956 and 1959 he was Dean and Professor at the Faculty of Architecture of the Universidad de los Andes. In 1970 he was Visiting Professor of the course ‘Industrialization and Housing’ at the CINVA (Center for Inter-American Housing). Since then, he has taught several workshops in Latin American architecture faculties.  File: Germán\_Samper.jpg  Figure : Germán Samper. http://www.germansamper.com/images/galerias/fotografias/retratos\_nigaleano/vsig\_images/\_NIC5193\_285\_428\_90.jpg  Another notable aspect of his career are his sketchbooks and project drawings. Starting with his arrival to Le Corbusier’s workshop and uninterruptedly since then, he has made sketches and drawings on each and every journey undertaken and project developed.  The buildings that Germán Samper developed with Samper Esguerra Saenz, which are now landmarks in the civic and public landscapes of Colombia’s major cities, are representative examples of the Colombia’s modern movement — buildings that, due to their economy and strict use of architectural elements, exalt the value of simplicity.  In 1995 he founded — together with his daughter Ximena — the GX Samper Architects Ltd. firm, with which he is currently working. Since then, the development of their projects transmits a progressive detachment of the modern rationalism that typified his early work. They propose, in opposition to the isolated buildings that characterised modernity, a return to the development of neighbourhoods made of contiguous and continuous housing, architecture where pedestrians and automobiles coexist, urban areas that exalt public life and that offer humane alternatives in the consolidation of cities. Residential projects are thus thought as to improve community life and promote social integration and solidarity — aspects that characterise Samper’s built legacy, and that are a significant contribution to the present thinking and making of collective and residential spaces in Colombian cities.  File: Samper\_Sena\_building\_1956.jpg  Figure : Samper, Sena building, Bogota, Colombia (1956). http://www.revistaaxxis.com.co/file/Galeria/SENA\_foto\_Germ\_\_n\_Tellez.jpg  File: Samper\_Gold Museum\_1963\_first\_stage.jpg  Figure : Samper, Gold Museum, Bogota, Colombia (first stage) (1963). http://www.germansamper.com/images/galerieas/fotografias/seleccion/vsig\_images/museodeloro07\_545\_428\_90.jpg List of Selected WorksWith Esguerra, Sáenz and Samper 1956 Sena building, Bogota, Colombia  1956 Carmel Country Club, Bogota, Colombia  1956-1961 Luis Ángel Arango Library, Bogota, Colombia (first and second stage)  1958 La Fragua, self-building housing, Bogota, Colombia (with Yolanda Martínez de  Samper)  1963 Gold Museum, Bogota, Colombia (first stage)  1965 BCH building, Bogota, Colombia  1967 Pan American Life Insurance building, Bogota, Colombia  1968 Administrative Centre for the Municipality of Cali, Colombia (with Ricaurte  Carrizosa Prieto)  1968 Avianca building, Bogota, Colombia (with Ricaurte Carrizosa Prieto)  1968 Carimagua neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia  1968 Sidauto neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia  1969 Experimental Housing Project (PREVI), Lima, Peru  1970 La Alhambra neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia  1970 Coltejer building, Medellin, Colombia (with Fajardo Vélez Ltd. and Jorge Manjarrés)  1971 Irotama Hotel, Santa Marta, Colombia (first and second stage)  1972 Santa Anita neighborhood, Quito, Ecuador (with Banderas Vela Arquitectos)  1972 Tibaná – Intervil neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia  1973 Engineering Laboratories, El Valle University, Cali, Colombia  1974 Banco Popular building, Medellín, Colombia  1979 Real de Minas Citadel, Plaza Mayor and Los Naranjos neighborhood, Bucaramanga, Colombia  1979 Colseguros competition, Bogota, Colombia  1979 Convention Centre of Cartagena, Colombia (with Taller de la Ciudad. Eduardo  Samper and Carlos Hernández)  1981 El Tiempo building, Bogota, Colombia (with Cristian de Groote)  1981 Financiera de Valores Seguros Andina building, Bogota, Colombia  1981 Ciudad Guasare, Maracaibo, Venezuela  1981 Calle 100 Residential Complex (CVM), Bogota, Colombia  1984 Banco de la República, Barranquilla, Colombia  1985 Banco de Occidente building, Bogota, Colombia  1980 El Universo Newspaper, Guayaquil, Ecuador (first and second stage)  1985 Las Brujas housing cluster, Medellín, Colombia  1985 -1990 Colsubsidio Citadel Master Plan, Bogota, Colombia G.X. Samper Architects 1995-2011 Colsubsidio Housing Blocks, Bogota, Colombia  1995-1996 Ciudad Meléndez, Cali, Colombia (with Raúl Ortiz)  1995-1997 Los Hayuelos neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia (with Economistas Urbanos, Mario  Noriega and Miguel Télllez)  2001-2006 Tierragrata neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia  2007-2008 Las Mercedes – Icarus neighborhood, Bogota, Colombia |
| Further reading:  (Angel, Arias and Aschner)  (Samper, El Recinto Urbano, la Humanización de la Ciudad)  (Samper, La Arquitectura y la Ciudad, Apuntes de Viaje)  (Samper, La Evolución de la Vivienda) |