|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Marta | [Middle name] | Devia |
| [Enter your biography] | | | |
| Universidad Nacional de Colombia [National University of Colombia] | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your article** |
| Rother, Leopoldo (1894-1978) |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Leopoldo Rother was a Colombian architect who exerted a great influence in the development of Colombian modern architecture. German by birth, Rother is known for his rationality, a reflection of his technical training, his great discipline, his extensive knowledge of construction techniques, and his passion for the craft. From 1920 to 1935 Rother worked for the German government. The design of several buildings for the University of Clausthal gave him a solid basis for his subsequent works in Colombia. In 1935, because of his Jewish descent, Rother had to seek refuge in Colombia, where he spent the rest of his life. When he arrived, liberal presidents Alfonso López (1934-1938) and Eduardo Santos (1938-1942) had generated profound political change in which education had a main role. The Ciudad Universitaria, campus of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, was the great initiative which that political scene produced, integrating in one project social policies, science, humanism and the arts. Rother designed 31 projects for the Ciudad Universitaria, of which 17 were built. In later life, he was professor emeritus at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia. |
| Leopoldo Rother was a Colombian architect who exerted a great influence in the development of Colombian modern architecture. German by birth, Rother is known for his rationality, a reflection of his technical training, his great discipline, his extensive knowledge of construction techniques, and his passion for the craft.  File: rother1.jpg  In 1913, Rother began his studies in Karlsruhe, Germany. He received the title of architect–engineer in 1920 from the Technische Hochschule Zu Berlin. From 1920 to 1935 Rother worked for the German government. The design of several buildings for the University of Clausthal gave him a solid basis for his subsequent works in Colombia. In 1935, because of his Jewish descent, Rother had to seek refuge in Colombia, where he spent the rest of his life. When he arrived, liberal presidents Alfonso López (1934-1938) and Eduardo Santos (1938-1942) had generated profound political change in which education had a main role. The Ciudad Universitaria, campus of the Universidad Nacional de Colombia, was the great initiative which that political scene produced, integrating in one project social policies, science, humanism and the arts.  File: rother2.jpg  1 *Aula Academica*, University of Clausthal, Zellerfeld, Germany, 1927 Copyright: Marta Devia  File: rother3.jpg  2 Master plan, *Ciudad Universitaria*, Bogota, Colombia, 1940. Copyright: Museo de Arquitectura Leopoldo Rother  File: rother4.jpg  3 *Edificio para la Imprenta,* Ciudad Universitaria, Bogota, Colombia, 1945–1949. Copyright: Camilo Páez  Rother synthesised the educational approaches of the German pedagogue Fritz Karsen in the plans of the Ciudad Universitaria. As in a great laboratory of modern architecture, Rother participated with a group of talented architects from different countries, including Albert Wills, Eusebio Santamaría, José María Plata, Bruno Violi and Ernesto Blumental. In a large tract of land on the outskirts of Bogota, scattered academic, administrative and sports buildings were projected. The geometry of the layout is that of a great oval, the major axis being composed of sports buildings to the north, a great central space surrounded by four great areas of knowledge — arts, humanities, medical sciences and natural sciences – and administrative buildings to the south. Its urban design, with isolated buildings within parks, generated a great urban impact as the ideal of the modern city.  Rother designed 31 projects for the Ciudad Universitaria. Of these, 17 were actually built. The Edificio para la Imprenta (1945-1948), which now houses the Museo de Arquitectura Leopoldo Rother, is the more significant: in this building two softly curved light concrete shells shelter spaces which were intended for a printing workshop and which now serve as exhibition spaces. One of its main internal features is a ramp which links the ground level with the main floor.  Working for the Ministry of Public Works, Rother designed several public buildings in other Colombian cities. Among these: the Edificio Nacional (1945-1952) in Barranquilla, and the Plaza de Mercado (1946-1950) in Girardot. Both projects are roofed by concrete shells which are the product of Rother’s technical expertise. Rother also had a private practice, of which several apartment buildings are the result. In later life, he was professor emeritus at the Universidad Nacional de Colombia.  File: rother5.jpg  4 *Edificio Nacional*, Barranquilla, Colombia, 1946–1952. Copyright: Marta Devia Selected List of Works:In Germany *Aula Academica* and other buildings, Clausthal Technical University, Germany (1926-1930) In Colombia Urban Plan, *Edificio para la Imprenta* and other buildings, Ciudad Universitaria, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá (1936-1956)  *Edificio Nacional*, Barranquilla, Colombia (1946-1952) |
| Further reading:  (Arango)  (Devia de Jiminez)  (Rother)  (Zalamea and Karsen) |