

Paul Rudolph

Architect (1918 – 1997)



Rudolph was born in Elkton, Kentucky and earned his bachelor's degree at Auburn University in 1940 before moving on to the Harvard Graduate School of Design. He left to serve in the Navy for three years before returning to Harvard to receive his degree in 1947.

He moved to Florida and partnered with Ralph Twitchell for four years until he started his own practice in 1951. Rudolph's Sarasota time is now part of the period labeled Sarasota Modern in his career. The most notable work in Sarasota was the W. R. Healy House, built in 1950, a one-story house built on posts.

Shortly after designing the Yale Art and Architecture Building (now Rudolph Hall) in 1958, a building many consider his masterpiece, he became dean of the Yale School of Architecture. He stayed on at Yale for six years before returning to private practice.

In 1958, Rudolph was commissioned to create a master plan for Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama. He also collaborated with graduates of Tuskegee's architecture school on the design of a new chapel building, completed in 1969. The Lippo Centre, created by Rudolph in 1987, is a landmark building in Hong Kong.

Rudolph died in 1997 at the age of seventy-eight in New York from mesothelioma, a cancer that almost always originates from exposure to asbestos.

He was proposed for the Century by architect/kinetic sculptor TIM PRENTICE and urban planner EDWARD LOGUE.