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THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 2007

## **MEDIA KIT**

### **ANNOUNCING THE 2007**

# **PRITZKER ARCHITECTURE PRIZE LAUREATE**

A separate photo booklet is provided with images of the Laureate's works. The photos of the Laureate and his works provided do not represent a complete catalogue of the Laureate's work, but rather a small sampling. All of the images are linked to high resolution files that you may download for printing. If you have difficulty with downloading, etc., please feel free to contact the media office noted below by phone or email.

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*Note to Editors: For complete details on the history of the Pritzker Prize and previous laureates, see [www.pritzkerprize.com](http://www.pritzkerprize.com).*

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# P R E V I O U S L A U R E A T E S

**1979**

*Philip Johnson of the United States of America*  
presented at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.

**1980**

*Luis Barragán of Mexico*  
presented at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C.

**1981**

*James Stirling of the United Kingdom*  
presented at the National Building Museum,  
Washington, D.C.

**1982**

*Kevin Roche of the United States of America*  
presented at The Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois

**1983**

*Ieoh Ming Pei of the United States of America*  
presented at The Metropolitan Museum of Art,  
New York, New York

**1984**

*Richard Meier of the United States of America*  
presented at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

**1985**

*Hans Hollein of Austria*  
presented at the Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical  
Gardens, San Marino, California

**1986**

*Gottfried Böhm of Germany*  
presented at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, United Kingdom

**1987**

*Kenzo Tange of Japan*  
presented at the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth, Texas

**1988**

*Gordon Bunshaft of the United States of America*  
and

*Oscar Niemeyer of Brazil*  
presented at The Art Institute of Chicago, Illinois

**1989**

*Frank O. Gehry of the United States of America*  
presented at the Todai-ji Buddhist Temple, Nara, Japan

**1990**

*Aldo Rossi of Italy*  
presented at Palazzo Grassi, Venice, Italy

**1991**

*Robert Venturi of the United States of America*  
presented at Palacio de Iturbide, Mexico City, Mexico

**1992**

*Alvaro Siza of Portugal*  
presented at the Harold Washington Library Center  
Chicago, Illinois

**1993**

*Fumihiko Maki of Japan*  
presented at Prague Castle, Czech Republic

**1994**

*Christian de Portzamparc of France*  
presented at The Commons, Columbus, Indiana

**1995**

*Tadao Ando of Japan*  
presented at the Grand Trianon and the Palace of Versailles, France

**1996**

*Rafael Moneo of Spain*  
presented at the construction site of The Getty Center,  
Los Angeles, California

**1997**

*Sverre Fehn of Norway*  
presented at the construction site of The Guggenheim Museum,  
Bilbao, Spain

**1998**

*Renzo Piano of Italy*  
presented at the White House, Washington, D.C.

**1999**

*Sir Norman Foster (Lord Foster) of the United Kingdom*  
presented at the Altes Museum, Berlin, Germany

**2000**

*Rem Koolhaas of The Netherlands*  
presented at the The Jerusalem Archaeological Park, Israel

**2001**

*Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron of Switzerland*  
presented at Thomas Jefferson's Monticello  
Charlottesville, Virginia

**2002**

*Glenn Murcutt of Australia*  
presented at Michelangelo's Campidoglio in Rome, Italy

**2003**

*Jørn Utzon of Denmark*  
presented at Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, Madrid, Spain

**2004**

*Zaha Hadid of the United Kingdom*  
presented in the State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia

**2005**

*Thom Mayne of the United States of America*  
presented at the Jay Pritzker Pavilion, Millennium Park  
Chicago, Illinois

**2006**

*Paulo Mendes da Rocha of Brazil*  
presented at the Dolmabahçe Palace  
Istanbul, Turkey

*For publication/broadcast on or after Thursday, March 29, 2007*

# Richard Rogers of the UK Becomes the 2007 Pritzker Architecture Prize Laureate

Los Angeles, CA—Richard Rogers, whose firm Richard Rogers Partnership is headquartered in London, has been chosen as the 2007 Laureate of the Pritzker Architecture Prize. The formal ceremony for what has come to be known throughout the world as architecture's highest honor will be held on June 4 in London. At that time, a \$100,000 grant and a bronze medallion will be bestowed on the 73-year old architect at The Banqueting House, designed in 1619 by Inigo Jones.

In announcing the jury's choice, Thomas J. Pritzker, president of The Hyatt Foundation, quoted from the jury citation, "Born in Florence, Italy, and trained as an architect in London, at the Architectural Association, and later, in the United States at Yale University, Rogers has an outlook as urbane and expansive as his upbringing. In his writings, through his role as advisor to policy making groups, as well as his large-scale planning work, Rogers is a champion of urban life and believes in the potential of the city to be a catalyst for social change."

In Rogers' own words, his vision is that cities of the future "will no longer be zoned as today in isolated one-activity ghettos; rather they will resemble the more richly layered cities of the past. Living, work, shopping, learning, and leisure will overlap and be housed in continuous, varied and changing structures."

Pritzker Prize jury chairman, The Lord Palumbo elaborated with more of the citation: "Throughout his distinguished career of more than forty years, Richard Rogers has consistently pursued the highest goals for architecture. Key Rogers projects already represent defining moments in the history of contemporary architecture. The Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris (1971-1977), designed in partnership with Renzo Piano, revolutionized museums, transforming what had once been elite monuments into popular places of social and cultural exchange, woven into the heart of the city. Lloyd's of London in the City of London (1978-1986), another landmark of late 20th century design, established Richard Rogers' reputation as a master not only of the large urban building, but also of his own brand of architectural expressionism. As these buildings and other subsequent projects, such as the recently completed and acclaimed Terminal 4, Barajas Airport in Madrid (1997-2005) demonstrate, a unique interpretation of the Modern Movement's fascination with the building as machine, an interest in architectural clarity and transparency, the integration of public and private spaces, and a commitment to flexible floor plans that respond to the ever-changing demands of users, are recurring themes in his work." Terminal 4, Barajas Airport won the 2006 Stirling Prize.

Rogers is the fourth laureate to be chosen from the United Kingdom, the first three being the late James Stirling in 1981, The Lord Foster (Norman Foster) in 1999, and Zaha Hadid in 2004. He is the 31st laureate since the prize was founded in 1979. Rogers was

appointed a Labour life peer in 1996 taking the title, The Lord Rogers of Riverside.

In addition to London, Richard Rogers Partnership (which will be renamed Rogers Stirk Harbour + Partners in the UK next month) has offices in Barcelona, Madrid and Tokyo. Some of the major projects that span the globe include: in New York, the design for a 71-story tower for the World Trade Center site at 175 Greenwich Street; in Washington, D.C., an office building under construction at 300 New Jersey Avenue; in UK, mentioning just a few works — the Leadenhall Building; the Millennium Experience; and an early project, Wimbledon House, a home for Rogers' parents in the late 1960s; the National Assembly for Wales in Cardiff; the Nippon Television Headquarters in Tokyo, as well as several other projects there and in South Korea.

The purpose of the Pritzker Architecture Prize is to honor annually a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture.

The distinguished jury that selected Rogers as the 2007 Laureate consists of its chairman, Lord Palumbo, internationally known architectural patron of London, chairman of the trustees, Serpentine Gallery, former chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, former chairman of the Tate Gallery Foundation, and former trustee of the Mies van der Rohe Archive at the Museum of Modern Art, New York; and alphabetically: Shigeru Ban, architect and professor at Keio University, Tokyo, Japan; Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi, architect, planner and professor of architecture of Ahmedabad, India; Rolf Fehlbaum, chairman of the board, Vitra in Basel, Switzerland; Carlos Jimenez, professor, Rice University School of Architecture, principal, Carlos Jimenez Studio in Houston, Texas; Victoria Newhouse architectural historian and author, founder and director of the Architectural History Foundation, New York, New York; Renzo Piano, architect and Pritzker Laureate, of Paris, France and Genoa, Italy; and Karen Stein, editorial director of Phaidon Press in New York. Martha Thorne, formerly a curator of architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago, is executive director.

The prize presentation ceremony moves to different locations around the world each year, paying homage to historic and contemporary architecture. Last year, the ceremony was held in Istanbul, Turkey at the Dolmabahçe Palace. The year before, Chicago's Jay Pritzker Pavilion, designed by 1989 Pritzker Laureate Frank Gehry, was the venue in that city's new Millennium Park. The State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia was the site in 2004. Over the years ceremonies have been at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, Madrid, Spain; Michelangelo's Campidoglio in Rome, Italy; Thomas Jefferson's Monticello, in Charlottesville, Virginia; the Jerusalem Archaeological Park, and The White House in Washington, D.C.

The list of venues goes on to include not only a great many of the great museums in the United States, but also many other countries including France, England, the Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Japan.

“It was a fortuitous decision to go to London this year,” explains Hyatt Foundation President, Thomas Pritzker, “but it was a decision made long before the jury selected Rogers as this year's honoree. The location for the ceremony is always planned before the laureate is chosen by the jury.”

The late Philip Johnson was the first Pritzker Laureate in 1979. The late Luis

Barragán of Mexico was named in 1980. The late James Stirling of the United Kingdom was elected in 1981, Kevin Roche in 1982, Ieoh Ming Pei in 1983, and Richard Meier in 1984. Hans Hollein of Austria was the 1985 Laureate. Gottfried Böhm of Germany received the prize in 1986. The late Kenzo Tange was the first Japanese architect to receive the prize in 1987; Fumihiko Maki was the second from Japan in 1993; and Tadao Ando the third in 1995. Robert Venturi received the honor in 1991, and Alvaro Siza of Portugal in 1992. Christian de Portzamparc of France was elected Pritzker Laureate in 1994. The late Gordon Bunshaft of the United States and Oscar Niemeyer of Brazil, were named in 1988. Frank Gehry of the United States was the recipient in 1989, the late Aldo Rossi of Italy in 1990. In 1996, Rafael Moneo of Spain was the Laureate; in 1997 Sverre Fehn of Norway; in 1998 Renzo Piano of Italy, in 1999 Sir Norman Foster of the UK, and in 2000, Rem Koolhaas of the Netherlands. In 2001, two architects from Switzerland received the honor: Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron. Australian Glenn Murcutt received the prize in 2002. Jørn Utzon of Denmark was honored in 2003; Zaha Hadid of the UK in 2004; and Thom Mayne of the United States in 2005. Last year, Paulo Mendes da Rocha of Brazil was the Laureate.

The field of architecture was chosen by the Pritzker family because of their keen interest in building due to their involvement with developing the Hyatt Hotels around the world; also because architecture was a creative endeavor not included in the Nobel Prizes. The procedures were modeled after the Nobels, with the final selection being made by the international jury with all deliberations and voting in secret. Nominations are continuous from year to year with hundreds of nominees from countries all around the world being considered each year.

# # #

Note to editors: Full details on the projects of Richard Rogers Partnership are available at [www.rrp.co.uk](http://www.rrp.co.uk). Additional information on the history of the Pritzker Architecture Prize and the laureates is available at [www.PritzkerPrize.com](http://www.PritzkerPrize.com).

A limited selection of photographs of Rogers and his works are provided in this media kit. These may be used in publications and/or broadcasts related to this announcement without the need for further permissions or charges. Additional photos are available through the web site at [www.rrp.co.uk](http://www.rrp.co.uk), but may require permissions depending on the instructions provided there.

## Citation from the Jury

Throughout his distinguished career of more than forty years, Richard Rogers, The Lord Rogers of Riverside, has consistently pursued the highest goals for architecture. Key Rogers projects already represent defining moments in the history of contemporary architecture. The Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris (1971-1977), designed in partnership with Renzo Piano, revolutionized museums, transforming what had once been elite monuments into popular places of social and cultural exchange, woven into the heart of the city. Lloyd's of London in the City of London (1978-1986), another landmark of late 20th century design, established Richard Rogers' reputation as a master not only of the large urban building, but also of his own brand of architectural expressionism. As these buildings and other subsequent projects, such as the recently completed and acclaimed Terminal 4, Barajas Airport in Madrid (1997-2005) demonstrate, a unique interpretation of the Modern Movement's fascination with the building as machine, an interest in architectural clarity and transparency, the integration of public and private spaces, and a commitment to flexible floor plans that respond to the ever-changing demands of users, are recurring themes in his work.

Rogers' buildings span numerous types, scales, and continents. All of his projects, however, are united by a formal rigor as well as a commitment to the user. Over the years, he has collaborated with a range of associates on projects large and small, though his steady hand remains evident in each.

Rogers combines his love of architecture with a profound knowledge of building materials and techniques. His fascination with technology is not merely for artistic effect, but more importantly, it is a clear echo of a building's program and a means to make architecture more productive for those it serves. His championing of energy efficiency and sustainability has had a lasting effect on the profession.

Born in Florence, Italy, and trained as an architect in London, at the Architectural Association and, later, in the United States at Yale University, Rogers has an outlook as urbane and expansive as his upbringing. In his writings, through his role as advisor to policy making groups, as well as his large-scale planning work, Rogers is a champion of urban life and believes in the potential of the city to be a catalyst for social change.

We know that architecture is a discipline of enormous political and social consequence. And today we celebrate Richard Rogers, a humanist, who reminds us that architecture is the most social of arts. Throughout his long, innovative career, Rogers shows us that perhaps the architect's most lasting role is that of a good citizen of the world. For all of these outstanding qualities, the Jury awards Richard Rogers the 2007 Pritzker Architecture Prize.

# THE JURY

## CHAIRMAN

The Lord Palumbo

*Architectural Patron, Chairman of the Trustees, Serpentine Gallery*

*Former Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain*

*Former Chairman of the Tate Gallery Foundation*

*Former Trustee of the Mies van der Rohe Archive at the Museum of Modern Art, New York*

*London, England*

Shigeru Ban

*Architect*

*Professor, Keio University*

*Tokyo, Japan*

Balkrishna Vitaldas Doshi

*Architect, Planner and Professor of Architecture*

*Ahmedabad, India*

Rolf Fehlbaum

*Chairman of the Board, Vitra*

*Basel, Switzerland*

Carlos Jimenez

*Professor, Rice University School of Architecture*

*Principal, Carlos Jimenez Studio*

*Houston, Texas*

Victoria Newhouse

*Architectural Historian and Author*

*Founder and Director of the Architectural History Foundation*

*New York, New York*

Renzo Piano

*Architect and Pritzker Laureate 1998*

*Paris, France and Genoa, Italy*

Karen Stein

*Editorial Director*

*Phaidon Press*

*New York, New York*

**Executive Director**

Martha Thorne

*Chicago, Illinois*

## about Richard Rogers...

Richard Rogers is best known for such pioneering buildings as the Centre Pompidou in Paris, the headquarters for Lloyd's of London, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg and the Millennium Dome in London. His practice – Richard Rogers Partnership (RRP) – was founded in 1977, and has offices in London, Barcelona, Madrid and Tokyo. RRP has designed two major airport projects – Terminal 5 at London's Heathrow Airport and the New Area Terminal at Madrid Barajas Airport, as well as high-rise office projects in London, a new law court complex in Antwerp, the National Assembly for Wales in Cardiff, and a hotel and conference centre in Barcelona. The practice also has a wealth of experience in urban masterplanning with major schemes in London, Lisbon, Berlin, New York and Seoul.

By any standards, Richard Rogers has had an extraordinary life, from the time of his birth in Florence, Italy on July 23, 1933 to being named The Lord Rogers of Riverside in 1996, and to the present to be chosen as the 2007 Pritzker Architecture Prize Laureate. His story could well be the subject of a fine biographical motion picture, and already is in book form written by Bryan Appleyard and published by Faber & Faber. While the notes here are primarily concerned with Rogers' architectural career, some of his more personal background is included as well—albeit much abbreviated. For details of the architectural career, the most definitive work is by Kenneth Powell in three volumes published by Phaidon. Also, please consult the Richard Rogers Partnership web site at [www.rrp.co.uk](http://www.rrp.co.uk).

At the time of Richard Rogers' birth, his father, William Nino Rogers, was a medical student. The latter was the grandson of an English dentist who had settled in Italy. Richard's mother was from Trieste. Her father had studied architecture and engineering, but had given up his practice in favor of an executive position with an insurance company. A cousin of Richard's father, Ernesto Rogers, was one of Italy's prominent architects, and a contributing editor to *Domus* and *Casabella*, that country's leading architectural magazines. Richard's mother had great interest in modern design and encouraged her son's interest in the visual arts. That interest was fulfilled when Rogers served as Chairman of the Tate Gallery and as Deputy Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain. He is also a Trustee of the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

With war in Europe looming, in 1938, the Rogers family moved back to England where Richard soon entered the public school system, but never did very well, the reason being that he was dyslexic, not diagnosed until many years later.

By the time he finished his secondary education in 1951, his family was pointing him in the direction of a possible dentistry career, but a lack of qualifications ended that possibility.

In that same year, the Festival of Britain took place and brought the first officially sanctioned modern architecture to the country. Some of the fantastic temporary buildings along the South Bank sparked an interest in Richard Rogers, but National Service was the only thing in his future for the next two years. But before that, he would make a hitch hiking trip to Venice with one of his school friends. His friend precipitated a minor riot which resulted in their arrest. Fortunately, his family connections in Italy brought about release and eventually a full pardon. But that was just one of many adventures in Italy in his student days.

By the time he finished his military service, with some of that time spent in Trieste and getting to know Ernesto and his work, he had definitely decided on attending the Architectural Association, or AA as it is more popularly known. In 1959, he won the Fifth Year Prize for a school project.

In 1960, he married Susan (Su) Brumwell, daughter of Marcus and Rene Brumwell. Her father was head of the Design Research Unit (DRU), which had been formed in 1943. DRU had been a moving force in the Festival of Britain.

In 1961, the young married couple went to the United States where Richard would pursue a masters degree in architecture at Yale on a Fulbright Scholarship, and his wife, Su, would study urban planning. Their first home in the U.S. was with some friends of Su's parents, sculptor Naum Gabo and his wife. The head of the Yale school of architecture was Paul Rudolph, and one of Richard's fellow students was Norman Foster. The late James Stirling was also one of his teachers.

It was at Yale that Rogers developed an interest in the works of Frank Lloyd Wright. In fact, Rogers has said, "Wright was my first god." While in America, Rogers, Su, Foster and another American student made a number of trips across the continent seeing as many of Wright's buildings as possible, and a number of other works as well, including Mies van der Rohe and Louis Kahn. When they finished at Yale, a trip to California resulted in a job at Skidmore, Owings & Merrill (SOM) and visits to works by Rudolph Schindler, Pierre Koenig, Craig Ellwood, Raphael Soriano and Charles and Ray Eames.

When they returned to England, Foster and Rogers with wife Su, and Wendy Cheeseman formed Team 4 as their first architectural practice. Their first significant commission was Creek Veau, a home for Su's parents. Another significant commission in the Team 4 days was the Reliance Controls Electronics Factory at Swindon. Shortly after the completion of the latter, Team 4 broke up and Rogers and Foster each formed their own firms in 1967. Two commissions of significance happened in the period from 1967-69: Spender House and Rogers

House (for Richard's parents in Wimbledon), both of which were considered as prototypes for a more portable housing that Rogers dubbed the Zip-Up House.

By 1971, Rogers' practice was involved in the rooftop extension of a factory building for DRU, and had taken on a new partner, Renzo Piano, and soon the practice had a new name, Piano + Rogers.

In that same year, the commission to design the Centre Pompidou in Paris was won, which would project both Rogers and Piano onto the world stage of architecture. The Centre Pompidou took six years and most of the practice to Paris for that time. This fall, there will be an exhibition of the history of Rogers' architectural achievements at Centre Pompidou.

In 1978, the separation of Piano and Rogers was finalized. At that same time, Rogers produced his new practice which was formed based on relationships developed over the past twenty years: Richard Rogers Partnership.

The Lloyd's of London building was its first commission and firmly established Rogers as a major architect not only in England, but the rest of the world. For the complete list of RRP projects, please consult the web site at [www.rrp.co.uk](http://www.rrp.co.uk).

His many honors include the Praemium Imperiale in 2000, The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Medal in 1999, the Arnold W. Brunner Memorial Prize from the American Academy & Institute of Arts and Letters in 1989, the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1985.

In 1995, Rogers was the first architect ever invited to give the BBC Reith Lectures — a series titled, *Cities for a Small Planet* (see web site [www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/reith/reith\\_history.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/radio4/reith/reith_history.shtml)).

To illustrate Rogers' passion on the subject, the following is quoted from his Reith Lectures:

“Human life has always depended on the three variables of population, resources and environment. But today, we're perhaps the first generation to face the simultaneous impact of expanding populations, depletion of resources, and erosion of the environment. All this is common knowledge, and yet, incredibly, industrial expansion carries on regardless.

“Other societies have faced extinction—some, like the Easter Islanders of the Pacific, the Harappa civilization of the Indus Valley, the Teotihuacan in pre-Columbian America, due to ecological disasters of their own making. Historically, societies unable to solve their environmental crises have either migrated or become extinct. The vital difference today is that the scale of our crisis is no longer regional but global: it involves all of humanity and the entire planet.”

And further, he stated, “...cities are where life is often at its most

precarious, they are also where we have the greatest tangible opportunity for improvement, intervention, and change.”

In 1998, he was appointed by the Deputy Prime Minister to chair the UK Government’s Urban Task Force. He is chief advisor to the Mayor of London on Architecture and Urbanism. He was recently appointed Chair of the Greater London Authority’s Design for London Advisory Group.

His vision is that cities of the future “will no longer be zoned as today in isolated one-activity ghettos; rather they will resemble the more richly layered cities of the past. Living, work, shopping, learning, and leisure will overlap and be housed in continuous, varied and changing structures.”

Rogers is married to the former Ruth Elias of Woodstock, New York and Providence, Rhode Island. They have two sons, Roo, 32, and Bo, 24. Rogers has three sons from his former marriage to Su: Ben, 43; Zad, 42; and Ab, 38.

# # #

# Fact Summary

For complete details on all projects of the firm Richard Rogers Partnership (RRP).

The web address is:

<http://www.rrp.co.uk>

**Birthdate:** July 23, 1933

**Birthplace:** Florence, Italy

**Education:**

1954-59 Architecture Association, Yale M Arch

1961-62 Fulbright, Edward Stone and

Yale Scholar

AA Dipl, M Arch (Yale), RIBA, RA (Hon), FAIA (Hon), Dr RCA (Hon), FREng, HonDDes

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**Charitable Associations:**

President - The National Communities Resource Center

Trustee - Médecins du Monde, UK Board

Patron - Society of Black Architects

**Honors:**

- 2006 Golden Lion for Lifetime Achievement
- 2000 Praemium Imperiale architecture laureate
- 1999 The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation Medal in Architecture
- 1997 Friend of Barcelona
- 1996 Life Baron of the United Kingdom
- 1991 Knighthood
- 1989 American Academy & Institute of Arts & Letters: Arnold W. Brunner Memorial Prize
- 1986 Chevalier, l'Ordre National de la Legion de Honneur
- 1985 The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture
- 1984 Royal Academician, London
- 1984-1987 Academician, International Academy of Architecture; Member, United Nations Architects' Committee; Member, RIBA Council and Policy Committees
- 1983 Membre de l'Academie d'Archiecture

**Recent Honorary**

- 2004 Degree - Laurea Honoris Causa, Università di Firenze  
Professor, Tongi University, China
- 2000 Honorary Doctor of Design, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford
- 1999 Fellow, Royal Institute of Architects in Scotland  
Fellow, Cardiff University, Wales  
Honorary Doctor of Technical Sciences, Czech Technical University, Prague
- 1996 Doctor, North London University  
Doctor, South Bank University

- 1994 Doctor, University College, Bath  
 1992 Doctor, University of Westminster

## Other

- 1991-  
 2001 Chairman, The Architecture Foundation  
 1981  
 1989 Chairman of the Board, Tate Gallery  
 1994  
 1997 Deputy Chairman, Arts Council of  
 England  
 1986-  
 1987 Vice President, RIBA  
 Honorary Trustee, Museum of Modern  
 Art, New York  
 Director, River Cafe  
 Founder Member, Continuing  
 Professional Development, RIBA  
 Member, United Nations World Com  
 mission on 21st Century Urbanisation  
 1984-  
 1987 RIBA Council and Policy Committees,  
 Congress of International Modern  
 Architects (CIMA)

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 1991 *Nine Projects - Japan - Richard Rogers*  
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 Gallery  
 1990 *Architecture - A Modern View* by  
 Richard Rogers, Thames & Hudson  
 1988 *Richard Rogers, 1978-1988*, Architecture  
 + Urbanism, Extra Edition #12  
 1986 *New Architecture: Foster, Rogers, Stirling*  
 by Deyan Sudjic, Thames & Hudson  
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 1985 *Richard Rogers + Architects*, Monograph,  
 Academy Editions  
 1980 *By Their Own Design* by Abbey Suckle,  
 Granada



*The bronze medallion awarded to each Laureate of the Pritzker Architecture Prize is based on designs of Louis Sullivan, famed Chicago architect generally acknowledged as the father of the skyscraper. On one side is the name of the prize. On the reverse, three words are inscribed, “firmness, commodity and delight,” These are the three conditions referred to by Henry Wotton in his 1624 treatise, The Elements of Architecture, which was a translation of thoughts originally set down nearly 2000 years ago by Marcus Vitruvius in his Ten Books on Architecture, dedicated to the Roman Emperor Augustus. Wotton, who did the translation when he was England’s first ambassador to Venice, used the complete quote as: “The end is to build well. Well-building hath three conditions: commodity, firmness and delight.”*

# The 2007 Pritzker Architecture Prize Ceremony Will Be Held in London

On June 4, 2007 in London, The Banqueting House, the only building that survived the disastrous Whitehall Palace fire in 1698, will be the venue for the ceremony awarding the Pritzker Architecture Prize to Richard Rogers (The Lord Rogers of Riverside). The building with its ceiling murals by Peter Paul Rubens, was designed by Inigo Jones in 1619, and has been used over the centuries for many royal functions.

“Jones is credited with being the first Englishman to properly understand the rules of Classical and Renaissance architecture, primarily as defined by Vitruvius and Palladio respectively,” explained Thomas J. Pritzker, president of The Hyatt Foundation. “So it is totally in keeping with our tradition of holding the ceremonies in locations that honor the history of architecture.”

The international prize, which is awarded each year to a living architect for lifetime achievement, was established by the Pritzker family of Chicago through their Hyatt Foundation in 1979. Often referred to as “architecture’s Nobel” and “the profession’s highest honor,” the presentation ceremonies move around the world each year, paying homage to the architecture of other eras and/or works by previous laureates of the prize. As the ceremony locations are usually chosen each year before the laureate is selected, there is no intended connection between the two.

The award has been given in nine different countries in Europe, once in Jerusalem and just last year in Istanbul. Japan and Mexico have also hosted the ceremony. It has been held fifteen times in the United States.

Some of the previous venues over the years have included St. Petersburg, Russia, the State Hermitage Museum, where a great museum and architectural monument comprising several epochs and styles was the site for the presentation to the first woman architect to receive the honor, Zaha Hadid.

Dolmabahçe Palace was the ceremony site where Paulo Mendes da Rocha of Brazil received the prize last year. The palace was built by Sultan Abdul Mecit as a replacement for Topkapi Palace, which had been the imperial residence of the Ottoman Empire for some four hundred years.

“There has been a wide range of locations,” explained Thomas J. Pritzker, president of The Hyatt Foundation, “a virtual international grand tour of architecture. In addition to historic sites, buildings by laureates of the Pritzker Prize, such as the National Gallery of Art’s East Building designed by I.M. Pei, or Richard Meier’s Getty Center in Los Angeles have been used for the award. We’ve been to Frank Gehry designed locations twice — once in Bilbao, Spain at his Guggenheim Museum, and then in 2005, we were in our hometown of Chicago in Millennium Park, at the Jay Pritzker Pavilion, named to honor my father, who founded the prize with my mother, Cindy.”

Ceremonies were held twice in Italy, the first being in 1990 at the Palazzo Grassi in Venice when the late Aldo Rossi received the prize. The second time was in 2002 when Glenn Murcutt received the award in Michelangelo’s Campidoglio Square in Rome.

In some instances, places of historic interest such as France’s Palace of Versailles

and Grand Trianon, Todai-ji Buddhist Temple in Japan, and Prague Castle in The Czech Republic have been chosen as ceremony venues.

Some of the most beautiful museums have hosted the event, including the already mentioned Palazzo Grassi: Chicago's Art Institute (using the Chicago Stock Exchange Trading Room designed by Louis Sullivan and his partner, Dankmar Adler, which was preserved when the Stock Exchange building was torn down in 1972. The Trading Room was then reconstructed in the museum's new wing in 1977).

New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art provided the setting in 1982 using Laureate Kevin Roche's pavilion for the Temple of Dendur. In homage to the late Louis Kahn, the ceremony was held in Fort Worth's Kimbell Art Museum in 1987. California's Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens was the setting in 1985.

The 20th anniversary of the prize was hosted at the White House since in a way, the Pritzker Prize roots are in Washington where the first two ceremonies were held. The first being at Dumbarton Oaks, where a major addition to the original estate, had been designed by yet another Pritzker Laureate — in fact, the first laureate, Philip Johnson. Two other Washington venues, The National Building Museum and the already mentioned National Gallery of Art have both hosted the prize ceremony.

In 2003, the King and Queen of Spain presided over the ceremony in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando in Madrid, when the Danish architect Jørn Utzon was honored.

In 2000, Jerusalem's Archeological Park on the Herodian Street at the foot of the Temple Mount provided the most ancient of the venues. The following year, the ceremony was held at Monticello, the home designed by Thomas Jefferson, who was not only an architect, but the third president of the United States, who also authored the Declaration of Independence.

The ceremony itself is relatively short, consisting of welcoming remarks usually from a dignitary of the host country; comments from the jury chairman, Lord Palumbo of the UK; the presentation of the prize by Thomas Pritzker; and an acceptance speech from the laureate.

One of the founding jurors of the Pritzker Prize, the late Lord Clark of Saltwood, also known as art historian Kenneth Clark, and perhaps best known for his television series and book, *Civilisation*, said at one of the ceremonies, "A great historical episode can exist in our imagination almost entirely in the form of architecture. Very few of us have read the texts of early Egyptian literature. Yet we feel we know those infinitely remote people almost as well as our immediate ancestors, chiefly because of their sculpture and architecture."

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## A Brief History of the Pritzker Architecture Prize

The Pritzker Architecture Prize was established by The Hyatt Foundation in 1979 to honor annually a living architect whose built work demonstrates a combination of those qualities of talent, vision, and commitment, which has produced consistent and significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture. It has often been described as “architecture’s most prestigious award” or as “the Nobel of architecture.”

The prize takes its name from the Pritzker family, whose international business interests are headquartered in Chicago. They have long been known for their support of educational, social welfare, scientific, medical and cultural activities. Jay A. Pritzker, who founded the prize with his wife, Cindy, died on January 23, 1999. His eldest son, Thomas J. Pritzker has become president of The Hyatt Foundation. In 2004, Chicago celebrated the opening of Millennium Park, in which a music pavilion designed by Pritzker Laureate Frank Gehry was dedicated and named for the founder of the prize. It was in the Jay Pritzker Pavilion that the 2005 awarding ceremony took place.

Tom Pritzker explains, “As native Chicagoans, it’s not surprising that our family was keenly aware of architecture, living in the birthplace of the skyscraper, a city filled with buildings designed by architectural legends such as Louis Sullivan, Frank Lloyd Wright, Mies van der Rohe, and many others.” He continues, “In 1967, we acquired an unfinished building which was to become the Hyatt Regency Atlanta. Its soaring atrium was wildly successful and became the signature piece of our hotels around the world. It was immediately apparent that this design had a pronounced effect on the mood of our guests and attitude of our employees. While the architecture of Chicago made us cognizant of the art of architecture, our work with designing and building hotels made us aware of the impact architecture could have on human behavior. So in 1978, when we were approached with the idea of honoring living architects, we were responsive. Mom and Dad (Cindy and the late Jay A. Pritzker) believed that a meaningful prize would encourage and stimulate not only a greater public awareness of buildings, but also would inspire greater creativity within the architectural profession.” He went on to add that he is extremely proud to carry on that effort on behalf of his family.

Many of the procedures and rewards of the Pritzker Prize are modeled after the Nobel Prize. Laureates of the Pritzker Architecture Prize receive a \$100,000 grant, a formal citation certificate, and since 1987, a bronze medallion. Prior to that year, a limited edition Henry Moore sculpture was presented to each Laureate.

Nominations are accepted from all nations; from government officials, writers, critics, academicians, fellow architects, architectural societies, or industrialists, virtually anyone who might have an interest in advancing great architecture. The prize is awarded irrespective of nationality, race, creed, or ideology.

The nominating procedure is continuous from year to year, closing in November each year. Nominations received after the closing are automatically considered in the following calendar year. There are well over 500 nominees from more than 47 countries to date. The final selection is made by an international jury with all deliberation and voting in secret.

## The Evolution of the Jury

The first jury assembled in 1979 consisted of the late J. Carter Brown, then director of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C.; the late J. Irwin Miller, then chairman of the executive and finance committee of Cummins Engine Company; Cesar Pelli, architect and at the time, dean of the Yale University School of Architecture; Arata Isozaki, architect from Japan; and the late Kenneth Clark (Lord Clark of Saltwood), noted English author and art historian.

The jury that selected the 2007 laureate comprises the chairman, Lord Palumbo of the UK, well known architectural patron and former chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain, former chairman of the Tate Gallery Foundation, former trustee of the Mies van der Rohe Archives of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and chairman of the trustees, Serpentine Gallery; Shigeru Ban, architect and professor at Keio University, Tokyo, Japan; Balkrishna Vithaldas Doshi, architect, planner and professor of architecture from Ahmedabad, India; Rolf Fehlbaum, chairman of the board of Vitra, Basel, Switzerland; Carlos Jimenez, a principal of Carlos Jimenez Studio and professor at the Rice University School of Architecture in Houston, Texas; Victoria Newhouse, architectural historian and author, founder and director of the Architectural History Foundation of New York; Renzo Piano architect and 1998 Pritzker Laureate, of Paris, France and Genoa, Italy; and Karen Stein, editorial director of Phaidon Press, New York.

Others who have served include the late Thomas J. Watson, Jr., former chairman of IBM; the late Giovanni Agnelli, former chairman of Fiat; Toshio Nakamura, former editor of A+U in Japan; and American architects the late Philip Johnson, Frank Gehry and Kevin Roche; as well as architects Ricardo Legorreta of Mexico, Fumihiko Maki of Japan, and Charles Correa of India, the Lord Rothschild of UK; Ada Louise Huxtable, author and architecture critic of the Wall Street Journal; and Jorge Silvetti, architect and professor of architecture at Harvard University.

Martha Thorne has become the executive director of the prize in 2005. She was associate curator of architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago for the past decade. While there, she curated such exhibitions as the *Pritzker Architecture Prize: The First Twenty-five Years*, as well as *Modern Trains and Splendid Stations* and *Bilbao: The Transformation of a City*. The author of numerous books and articles on contemporary architecture, she also serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Graham Foundation.

Bill Lacy, architect and advisor to the J. Paul Getty Trust and many other foundations, as well as a professor at State University of New York at Purchase, served as executive director of the prize from 1988 through 2005. Previous secretaries to the jury were the late Brendan Gill, who was architecture critic of *The New Yorker* magazine; and the late Carleton Smith. From the prize's founding until his death in 1986, Arthur Drexler, who was the director of the department of architecture and design at The Museum of Modern Art in New York City, was a consultant to the jury.

## Television Symposium Marked Tenth Anniversary of the Prize

“Architecture has long been considered the mother of all the arts,” is how the distinguished journalist Edwin Newman, serving as moderator, opened the television

symposium *Architecture and the City: Friends or Foes?* “Building and decorating shelter was one of the first expressions of man’s creativity, but we take for granted most of the places in which we work or live,” he continued. “Architecture has become both the least and the most conspicuous of art forms.”

With a panel that included three architects, a critic, a city planner, a developer, a mayor, a lawyer, a museum director, an industrialist, an educator, and an administrator, the symposium explored problems facing everyone — not just those who live in big cities, but anyone involved in community life. Some of the questions discussed: what should be built, how much, where, when, what will it look like, what controls should be allowed, and who should impose them?

For complete details on the symposium which was produced in the tenth anniversary year of the prize, please go to the “pritzkerprize.com” web site, where you can also view the video tape of the symposium.

## **Exhibitions and Book on the Pritzker Prize**

*The Art of Architecture*, a circulating exhibition of the work of Laureates of the Pritzker Architecture Prize, has been retired after 15 years of touring. The exhibit, which had its world premiere at the Harold Washington Library Center in Chicago in 1992, made its first appearance in the Far East in 2005 at the Fine Arts Museum of Taipei, Taiwan. The European debut was in Berlin at the Deutsches Architektur Zentrum in 1995. It was also shown at the Karntens Haus der Architektur in Klagenfurt, Austria in 1996, and in 1997, in South America, at the Architecture Biennale in Saõ Paulo, Brazil. It was shown in Istanbul, Turkey in 2000 at the Cultural Center.

In the U.S. it has been shown at the Gallery of Fine Art, Edison Community College in Ft. Myers, Florida; the Fine Arts Gallery at Texas A&M University; the National Building Museum in Washington, D.C.; The J. B. Speed Museum in Louisville, Kentucky; the Canton Art Institute, Ohio; the Indianapolis Museum of Art Columbus Gallery, Indiana; the Washington State University Museum of Art in Pullman, Washington; the University of Nebraska, and Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. Its most recent showing in the U.S. was Costa Mesa, California and museums in Poland and Turkey.

A smaller version of the exhibit was shown at the White House ceremony in 1998, and has been shown at the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg, Russia and at Cranbrook Academy in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan.

Another exhibition, curated by Martha Thorne and designed by Carlos Jimenez, titled, *The Pritzker Architecture Prize 1979-1999*, which was organized by The Art Institute of Chicago and celebrated the first twenty years of the prize and the works of the laureates, was shown in Chicago in 1999 and in Toronto at the Royal Ontario Museum in 2000. It provided, through original drawings, original sketches, photographs, plans and models, an opportunity to view works from some of the most important architects who shaped the architecture of 20th century.

A book with texts by the late J. Carter Brown, Bill Lacy, British journalist Colin Amery, and William J. R. Curtis, was produced to accompany the exhibition, and is still available. Co-published by Abrams of New York and The Art Institute of Chicago, the 206 page book was edited by Martha Thorne. It presents an analytical history of the prize along with examples of buildings by the laureates illustrated in full color. The book celebrates the first twenty years of the prize and the works of the laureates, providing an opportunity to analyze the significance of the prize and its evolution.