## Why Plečnik?

It is the geometrical correctness of design, the beauty of a clean construction, and the simplicity of concept that comprise those characteristics of Plečnik's work that reflect something of the Slovenian building tradition

-Aleš Vodopivec

Plečnik's work has often been compared with that of his peer, Max Fabiani. But Plečnik himself was a visionary. He seamlessly bridged the gap between classicism and modernism.

-Robert Ackley



Above: Triple Bridge, Ljubljana





## A Slovenian in Prague and Vienna

Beginning in 1900, Plečnik studied under the famous architect, Otto Wagner, in Vienna. During this time he worked on techniques such as using concrete in both structure and surface of buildings. In 1910 he began work on his celebrated Viennese church, Church of the Holy Spirit. A year later he moved to Prague to teach and in 1920 was appointed as chief architect for the renovation of the Prague castle. His most distinctive work during his time in Prague was the modernist masterpiece, Church of the Most Sacred Heart of Our Lord (pictured above). After his time in Prague, Plečnik returned to Ljubljana and would reshape the city for the rest of his life.

## Plečnik's Greatest Hits

Church of the Holy Spirit Vienna	1913	Peglezen House Ljubljana (pictured below)	1934
Triple bridge Ljubljana	1932	National and University Library Ljubljana	1941
Prague Castle (various projects), Prague	1934	The Fish Market Ljubljana	1942
Bežigrad Stadium Ljubljana	1939	Slovenian National Parliament (unrealized) Ljubljana	1947
Žale Cemetery Ljubljana (pictured below)	1940	Križanke Ljubljana	1956



