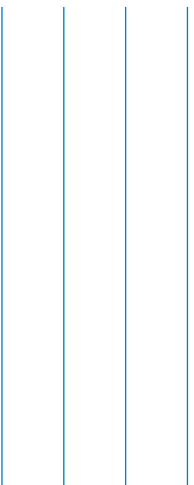


Les Propylées de Paris

This Postcard allows you to see the 3D model of the building on your phone through Augmented Reality (AR), by simply scanning the QR code at the end of the other page to open the program on your phone and then frame the Groundfloor plan.



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Les Propylées de Paris were built in 1784 after the commission of the Ferme Générale, and it was architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux to receive the task of designing the custom system that would surround Paris. The name Propylées comes from the Propylaea of Athens, the monumental ceremony gateway to the Acropolis of Athens.

Les Propylées were a system meant to control and collect the octroi duty; the wall was 3,50 meters high, and it was more than 22 kilometres long, while also incorporating the custom duty gates. It was only in 1785 that the construction work began, but already in 1789, the work was interrupted and Ledoux was dismissed, the high cost and the too-modern, majestic structures being the causes.

Despite the controversies, the work was completed, and in 1790 the duty wall came into operation. After the destructions of the French Revolution and the demolition of the duty wall in 1860, only four of the buildings that marked the entrance to the main streets of Paris remained.

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux is one of the most influential architects of the XVIII century in France. He was born in 1736 in Dormans and studied in Paris, where he began working under important architects of the time, like Jacques-Francois Blondel. Thanks to Blondel, he will get to know Andrea Palladio and his work and the architectural engravings of Giovanni Battista Piranesi, which influenced him greatly. Soon he distinguished himself for his innovative and visionary style, letting go of the traditional architectural canons and instead embracing Neoclassicism.

His work is characterised by a simple language that sees elementary geometric solids, such as pyramids, cubes, and spheres, as the main element, with the aim of making the symbolism of his compositions prevail over the actual functionality and practicability of the buildings.

He also had a very revolutionary approach towards planning and designing, and his bold vision was often described as "utopic", inspiring numerous generations of French architects, which made him to be studied and admired even to this day.

This model was developed during the course "Disegno dell'Architettura II" held by professors Federico Fallavollita and Fabrizio Ivan Apollonio at the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Bologna, with also Igor Ptejr Bajena and Riccardo Foschi as Teaching assistants.

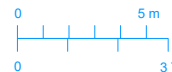
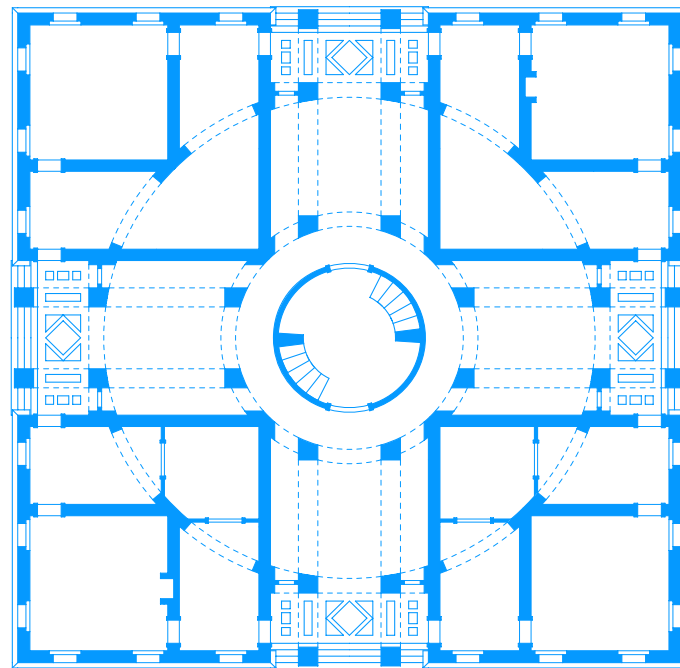


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