



Claude-Nicolas Ledoux was born in Dormans in 1736 and developed a deep interest in the architectural scene of Paris from a young age. This passion expanded his knowledge in both architecture and urban planning, eventually making him one of the leading figures of neoclassical architecture.

He attended the public courses of Jacques-François Blondel, and through them, he was introduced to the grand works of Andrea Palladio and the engravings of Giovanni Battista Piranesi's architecture, which would go on to heavily influence his own work.

His career was interrupted during the French Revolution, a time in which he was imprisoned, and he never returned to his architectural practice after that.

Ledoux's architecture is typically characterized by a simple design language that places primary importance on the combination of basic geometric shapes: pyramids, cubes, spheres. His goal was often to prioritize the symbolic meaning of his compositions over the actual functionality and practicality of the buildings. His style came to be seen as 'utopian', and before long, his work gained recognition throughout Europe, largely through his engravings.

LEDOUX, Claude-Nicolas, "L'architecture considérée sous le rapport de l'art, des moeurs et de la législation"