



Claude-Nicolas Ledoux was one of the most important figures of French and European neoclassicism. His innovative architecture used pure forms like pyramids, spheres, and cubes, creating a symbolic and functional "speaking architecture." Although linked to the "Architecture of the Revolution," he supported the monarchy. The son of a merchant, he studied at the Beauvais college in Paris thanks to a scholarship. He first worked as an engraver but later focused on architecture, studying with Jacques-François Blondel. Unlike many of his peers, he did not follow French classicism or travel to Rome. In 1758, he joined Louis-François Trouard's studio, where he discovered ancient architecture, especially the temples of Paestum, which strongly influenced his style.

Arc-et-senans-pavillon du directeur

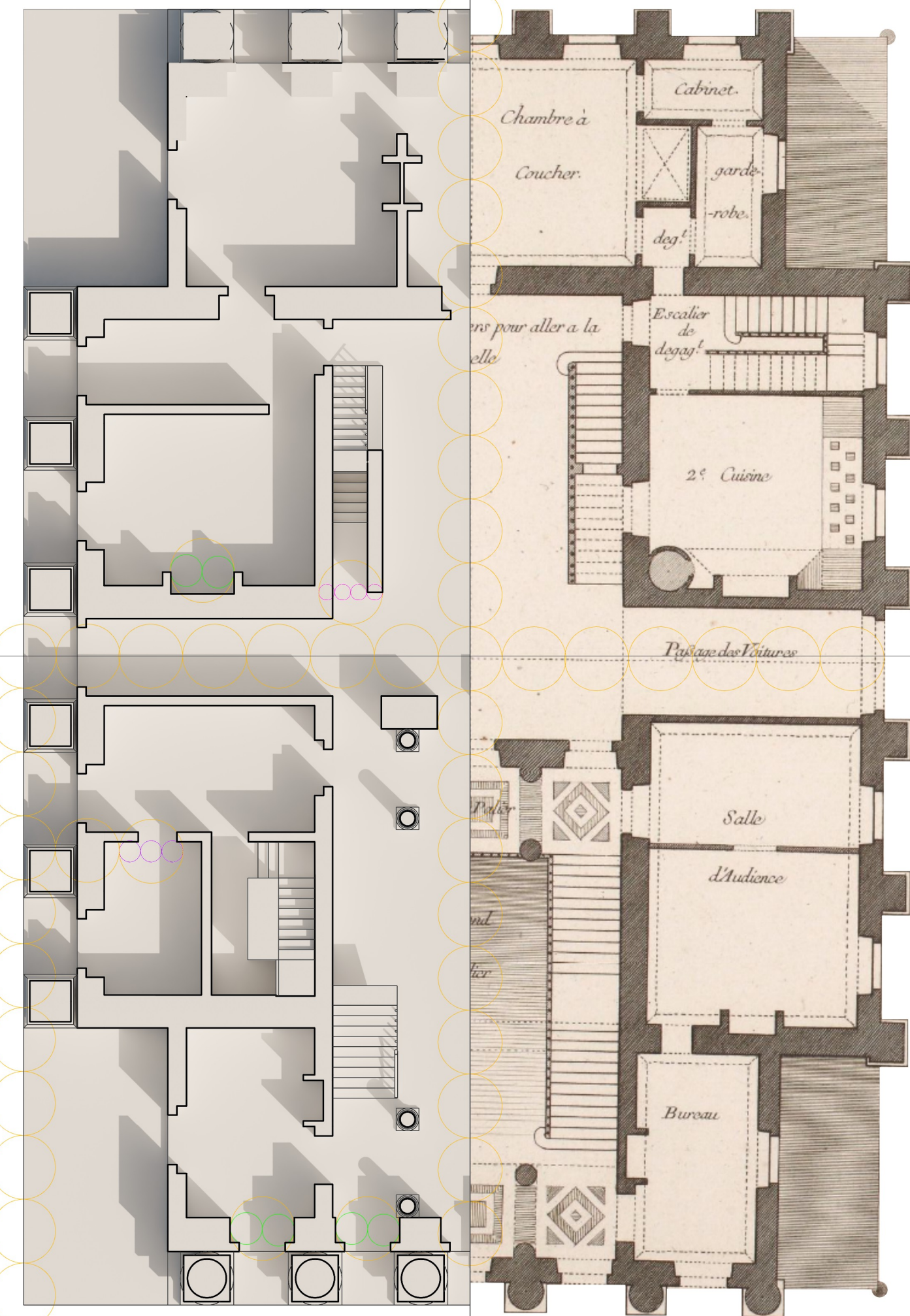
The Director's Pavilion, part of the Saline Royale d'Arc-et-Senans, was designed in the 18th century by Claude-Nicolas Ledoux and is an example of Neoclassicism and visionary architecture. The complex was a salt factory and an ideal city, showing the Enlightenment ideas of order and harmony.

At the center of the semicircular layout, the Pavilion represents authority, with its symmetry, columns, and simple design. Ledoux wanted to create buildings that were not only useful but also symbols of progress and connection between architecture and society. In 1982, the Saline Royale became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

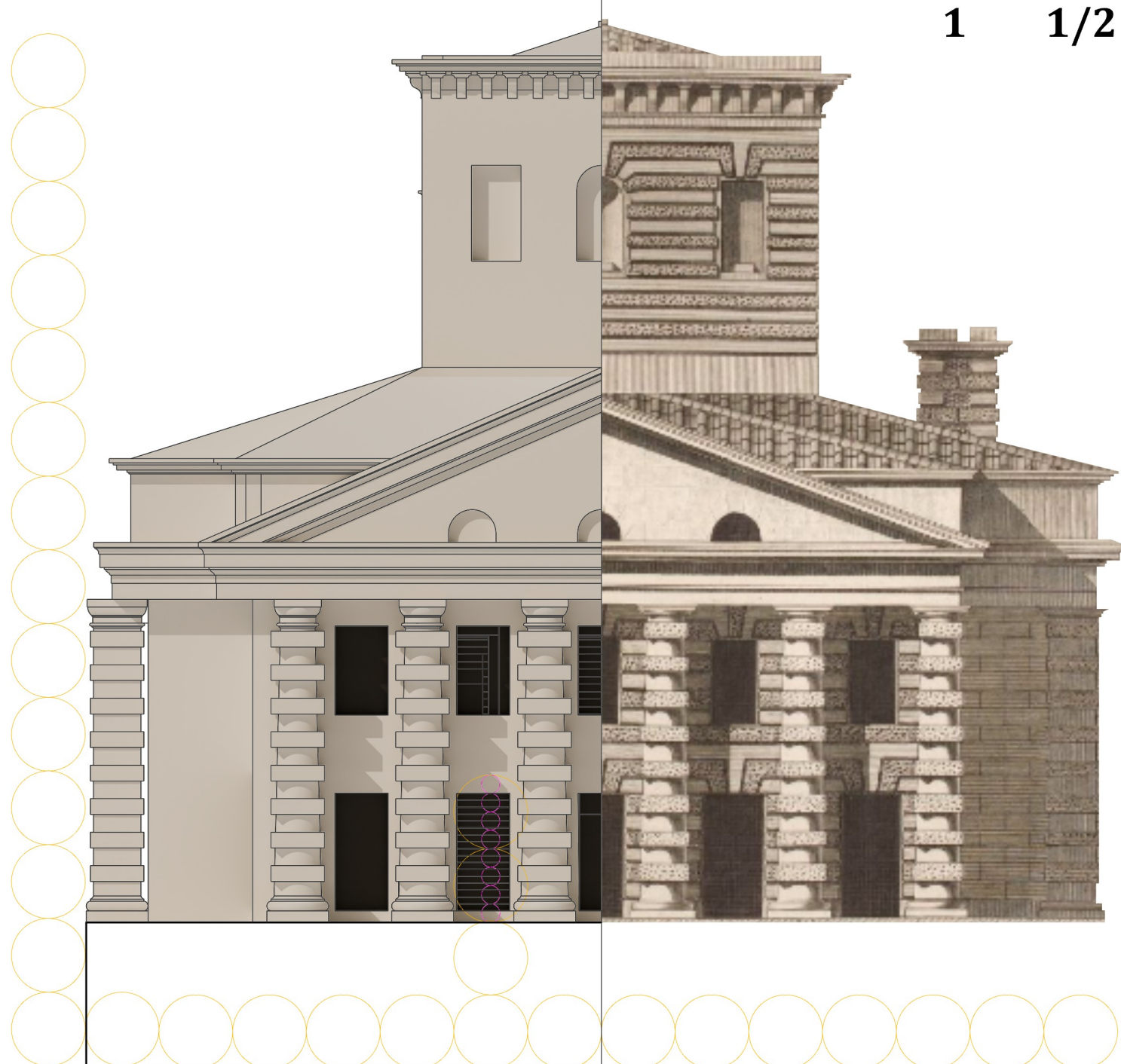
Ricostruzione pianta piano terra



Ricostruzione pianta piano primo



Ricostruzione elevazione



Ricostruzione sezione AA'



0 5 10 Metri
0 5

Modulo (Piedi)
1 1/2 1/3 1/4

