

## Claude Nicolas Ledoux 1736 1806

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Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (21 March 1736 – 18 November 1806) was one of the earliest exponents of French Neoclassical architecture. He used his knowledge of architectural theory to design not only domestic architecture but also town planning; as a consequence of his visionary plan for the Ideal City of Chaux, he became known as a utopian.

[Claude Nicolas Ledoux - Wikipedia](#)

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux, (born March 21, 1736, Dormans-sur-Marne, Fr.—died Nov. 19, 1806, Paris), French architect who developed an eclectic and visionary architecture linked with nascent pre-Revolutionary social ideals.

[Claude-Nicolas Ledoux | French architect | Britannica](#)

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux ( Dormans, 21 mars 1736 - Paris, 18 novembre 1806) est un architecte, urbaniste et utopiste fran ç ais . Tr è s actif de la fin de l' Ancien R é gime, il fut l'un des principaux cr é ateurs du style n é oclassique. La plupart de ses constructions ont é t é d é truites au XIXe si è cle.

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Claude-Nicolas Ledoux — Wikipédia

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) : œuvres (17 ressources dans data.bnf.fr) Œuvres textuelles (3) L'architecture considérée sous le rapport de l'art, des mœurs et de la législation (1804) Voir plus de documents de ce genre

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Claude Nicolas Ledoux (\*1736 † 1806) - biographie, liste des ouvrages construits, bibliographie, littérature, liens et autres détails sur cette personne.

Claude Nicolas Ledoux (1736 - 1806) | Structurae

Toutes les informations de la Bibliothèque Nationale de France sur : Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806)

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) - Autor - BnF Sammlungen

Claude Nicolas Ledoux: Nacimiento: 12 de marzo de 1736 Paris, Francia: Fallecimiento: 18 de noviembre de 1806: Ciudadanía: francesa: Educación: francesa: Ocupación: arquitecto

Claude Nicolas Ledoux - EcuRed

Claude Nicolas Ledoux. El francés Claude Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) arquitecto, ingeniero y urbanista. Fue el referente del concepto del arquitecto como organizador de la sociedad. Gracias a una beca, Ledoux recibió una sólida enseñanza en el colegio Beauvais de París. Tras cinco años en un taller de grabado, el joven Ledoux participó en el curso gratuito de arquitectura de Jacques-François Blondel, gran teórico del reino de Luis XV, que formó a la mayor parte de los arquitectos ...

Claude Nicolas Ledoux | Arkiplus

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (Dormans, 21 de marzo de 1736 — París, 18 de noviembre de 1806) fue un arquitecto y urbanista francés, uno de los principales representantes de la arquitectura neoclásica. Fue uno de los arquitectos más activos a finales del Antiguo Régimen, protegido de Madame du Barry, la amante del rey Luis XV, y autor de dos de las más importantes obras públicas de la época ...

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre

L'œuvre de Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) compte parmi celles des grands visionnaires de l'architecture.

Ledoux, Claude Nicolas 1736-1806 [WorldCat Identities]

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Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736 – 1806) was one of the earliest exponents of French Neoclassical architecture. He used his knowledge of architectural theory to design not only in domestic architecture but town planning; as a consequence of his visionary plan for the Ideal City of Chaux, he became known as a utopian.

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux - Monoskop

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (Dormans, 21 de marzo de 1736 — París, 18 de noviembre de 1806), fue un arquitecto y urbanista francés, uno de los principales representantes de la arquitectura neoclásica.

Ledoux, Claude Nicolas (1736-1806) - datos.bne.es

Ledoux, Claude Nicolas 1736-1806 . Overview. Works: 732 works in 1,243 publications in 8 languages and 7,328 library holdings Genres: History Criticism, interpretation, etc Exhibition catalogs Architectural drawings ...

Ledoux, Claude Nicolas 1736-1806 [WorldCat Identities]

CLAUDE NICOLAS LEDOUX (1736 – 1806) Ledoux was one of the earliest exponents of French Neoclassical architecture. He was architect to Madame Du Barry (Louis XV ' s mistress and former prostitute), numerous Parisian clients, to royal tax collectors, Ferme Générale.

LEDOUX ' S VISIONARY ARCHITECTURE & SOCIAL UTOPIA ...

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806). The digital edition of "L'architecture considérée sous le rapport de l'art, des mœurs et de la législation" Contrat doctoral - Labex « Les passés dans le présent » et université Paris Lumières Doctoral contract - "Past in the present" lab and Paris Lumières University

Calenda - Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806). Édition ...

Claude Nicolas Ledoux, född 21 mars 1736 i Dormans, död 18 november 1806 i Paris, var en fransk arkitekt inom nyklassicismen, hovarkitekt från 1773. Claude-Nicolas Ledoux ritade bostäder anpassade efter ändamålet, till exempel ett stort för en bonde eller ett hus för en flodvaktare där vattnet strömmar genom huset.

Ledoux, Claude Nicolas (1736 - 1806) [sv] - KulturNav

Ledoux, Claude-Nicolas 1736-1806 (French)

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Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) is today regarded as chief representative of French revolutionary architecture. With his extraordinary inventiveness he projected the architectural ideals of his era. Ledoux's influential buildings and projects are presented and interpreted both aesthetically and historically in this book. His best-known projects - the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans, the tollgates of Paris, the ideal city of Chaux - reveal the architect's allegiance to the principles of antiquity and Renaissance but also illustrate the evolution of his own utopian language. With the French Revolution, Ledoux ceased building as his contemporaries perceived him as a royal architect. He focused on the development of his architectural theory and redefined the vision of the modern architect.

Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) is the "boldest and most extreme" (Nikolaus Pevsner) French revolutionary architect. Since the 1930s, when he was rediscovered by Emil Kaufmann in the famous study "From Ledoux to Le Corbusier", his visionary but widely realized buildings have served as a source of inspiration for unusual designs. His famous tollgates are familiar to every cultured traveler to Paris, and the TV film on the Royal Saltworks of Arc-et-Senans has also brought fresh proof of his popular appeal.

"Anthony Vidler's recent monograph on the eighteenth-century French architect Claude-Nicolas Ledoux (1736-1806) characterizes certain aspects of Ledoux's work as Masonic. Vidler defines Freemasonry primarily as an instrument of sociability. His recognition of Masonic imagery and intent, especially in Ledoux's Ideal City, combines with certain details of Ledoux's life to convince Vidler of Ledoux's adherence to a Masonic or quasi-Masonic lodge." --

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