



The Nice City on the Azurine Coast of France

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Abstract

The author's travels in the Mediterranean part of France were related to his participation in the Cannes Water Symposium, namely: 9th Cannes Water Symposium (June 26-28, 2007), 10th Cannes Water Symposium (June 24-26, 2008), 11th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 3, 2009) and the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 2, 2010). At these symposia, the author presented his works related to the theme of water, mainly through examples of the symbiosis of water and architecture: 1. Les exemples de la symbiose autochtone entre l'homme et l'eau dans la Bosnie et Herzégovine, 10th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes 24.-26. June 2008, 2. „How to preserve water as a resource?“, 11th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes June 30 - July 3, 2009, 3. „Water and Environment, Water and City“, 12th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 30 - July 2, 2010. He exhibited his works in the form of posters in the lobby of the Palais des Festivals Cannes. The symposium was international in nature, taking place in the form of lectures and workshops, and was attended by scientists and experts from practice (including the French Navy), where various aspects of the importance of water in people's lives were looked at. The author had the great honor of being in the working presidency of the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30 - July 2, 2010), where he gave a lecture about his vision of this symposium, its place and importance, about developing the importance of water in people's everyday lives, with a special with reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Inspired by this symposium, the author later published the book Water and man in autochthonous symbiosis in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, Avicena, 2014.

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1. Introduction

Nice is a city (with about 944321 inhabitants, 2018) ^[1] located on the French Riviera, at the foot of the Alps (Geographical coordinates: 43°41'50.76"N, 7°16'12.30"E, elevation: 9 m), (Fig 1). It is the capital of the French province Alpes-Maritimes département. In the area of today's city of Nice, there is the Terra-Amata archaeological site with remains of artifacts from the life of prehistoric man (some artifacts date back 400,000 years). The settlement was founded in 350 by Greeks from Marseille under the name Νίκαια (Nikaia) after the name of the ancient Greek goddess of victory, Nike. Throughout history, the power over the city changed frequently, with its geopolitical position being the main reason. The ancient Romans founded the settlement of Cemenelum near today's Nice, near the Cimiez hill. Remains of Roman baths, arenas and roads were found at this site. In the 7th century, Nice joined the Genoese League, which was founded by the cities of Liguria. The city was besieged several times (729, 880) by the Saracens (then the name of the Arabs in Europe), but without success. During the Middle Ages, the city of Nice shared its history with the states (whose union would form Italy).

The author's travels in the Mediterranean part of France were related to his participation in the Cannes Water Symposium, namely: 9th Cannes Water Symposium (June 26-28, 2007), 10th Cannes Water Symposium (June 24-26, 2008), 11th Cannes

Water Symposium (June 30-July 3, 2009) and the 12th

Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 2, 2010).



Source: Google Earth. Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 1: Nice. Location

Nice (1543) was attacked by the combined forces of the French and the Ottomans led by Hayreddin Pasha Barbaros (1478-1546). The city was for centuries in the possession of the Savoy ruling family (from Sardinia), then for a short time (1792-1815) in the possession of France, again in the possession of Savoy, and since 1860 (after the signing of the Treaty of Turin between the Kingdom of Sardinia and Napoleon III (1808- 1873) in the possession of France, where it is still located. Nice got an electric tram in the 20th century famous painters and sculptors (Musée Marc Chagall, Henri Matisse, Niki de Saint Phalle, Klein, Arman, Sosno...), music composers and writers (Berlioz, Rossini, Nietzsche...), people from the sphere of business and aristocracy stayed here. The works of these fine artists can be found in museums in Nice (Musée Marc Chagall, Musée Matisse and Musée des Beaux-Arts). 1) known as Circuit Nizza During the Second World War, Nice was a city of refuge for many refugees, among whom Jews were the most numerous. With the entry of American paratroopers into the city (August 30, 1944), Nice was liberated. During his participation in the Cannes Water Symposium, the author visited the cities of Cannes, Monte Carlo and Nice, whose architecture is presented in the book: Hadrovic, Ahmet (2018). Architecture in the travelogues of an architect. Book 2: The Mediterranean, were the goal of study trips where the author wanted to get to know the cities on the spot and through their analysis (through

'cabinet work') contribute to the author's theory of "Architecturally Defined Space" (ADS) ^[2-20].

2. Natural resources and sights

The climate in Nice is considered warm and temperate (Fig 2). Winters are rainier than summers. The Köppen-Geiger climate classification is Csb. The average temperature in Nice is 12.9 °C. The annual amount of precipitation is 894 mm. Nice is located in the northern hemisphere. Summer here starts at the end of June and ends in September. The summer months are: June, July, August, September. The variance of precipitation between the month with the lowest and highest amount of precipitation is 107 mm. The difference in temperatures throughout the year is 16.3 °C. The month with the highest relative air humidity is October (77.24%). The month with the lowest relative air humidity is March (72.64%). The month with the most rainy days is April (10.87 days). The month with the fewest rainy days is July (713 days). The water temperature in Nice (Mediterranean Sea) is on average around 18.20 °C. The highest water temperature is reached in August with a monthly average of 24.80 °C. While the lowest average water temperatures are expected in Bebruar with around 13.10 °C. The lowest water temperatures are visible during the year around February 24 at 13.10°C. Average highest water temperatures are around 24.80 °C and are measured around August 4^[21].

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Avg. Temperature °C (°F)	5.2 °C (41.4) °F	5.3 °C (41.5) °F	8.1 °C (46.5) °F	11 °C (51.8) °F	14.9 °C (58.8) °F	19.1 °C (66.4) °F	21.5 °C (70.6) °F	21.5 °C (70.7) °F	18 °C (64.3) °F	14.3 °C (57.7) °F	9.5 °C (49.1) °F	6.3 °C (43.3) °F
Min. Temperature °C (°F)	2 °C (35.7) °F	1.6 °C (34.8) °F	4 °C (39.2) °F	6.9 °C (44.5) °F	10.8 °C (51.5) °F	15.1 °C (59.1) °F	17.5 °C (63.6) °F	17.8 °C (64) °F	14.6 °C (58.3) °F	11.3 °C (52.4) °F	6.5 °C (43.7) °F	3.2 °C (37.8) °F
Max. Temperature °C (°F)	8.7 °C (47.6) °F	9.1 °C (48.3) °F	12 °C (53.6) °F	14.6 °C (58.3) °F	18.1 °C (64.6) °F	22.2 °C (71.9) °F	24.6 °C (76.2) °F	24.7 °C (76.5) °F	21.1 °C (70) °F	17.3 °C (63.2) °F	12.6 °C (54.7) °F	9.7 °C (49.4) °F
Precipitation / Rainfall mm (in)	71 (2)	63 (2)	66 (2)	88 (3)	68 (2)	52 (2)	31 (1)	35 (1)	81 (3)	117 (4)	138 (5)	84 (3)
Humidity(%)	75%	73%	73%	74%	76%	76%	73%	74%	74%	77%	77%	74%
Rainy days (d)	6	6	6	8	8	7	5	6	7	7	8	6
avg. Sun hours (hours)	6.0	7.0	8.5	9.5	10.8	11.6	11.7	10.8	9.1	7.0	6.2	5.9

Source: Nice Climate (France) <https://en.climate-data.org/europe/france/provence-alpes-cote-d-azur/nice-714782/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 2: Weather by month/weather averages Nice

The most significant resource of the city of Nice is its geographical location and mild climate on the French Riviera (Figs 3-6). This is why the European aristocracy started visiting this city since the 18th century, especially during the winter period. These natural resources generated the urban image of Nice and its individual facilities. The main promenade along the sea coast in Nice was named Promenade des Anglais ('English Promenade') after the many Englishmen who visited this city (Figs 3,4). In the city of Nice there is a famous conference center, Acropolis Palais des Congrès, and several business parks (L'Arenas, Nice the Plain, Nice Méridiu, Saint Isidore and Northern Forum). There are also several shopping centers, the most famous of which are Nicetoile, Nice TNL, Nice Lingostière, Northern Forum, St-Isidore, Trinity and Cap 3000 in Saint-Laurent-du-Var. The most famous university in the city is Sophia Antipolis with a technology park near Antibes. The main seaport in the city of Nice (known as Lympia) was founded in 1745 (Fig 3). In addition to this port, there is also a small port in the city district of Carras. The main port is also known for the fact that, for the first time in France, cement was produced here. The main train station in Nice is Nice-Ville, which is served by high-speed TGV trains connecting Nice

to Paris, as well as local passenger and TER trains. Côte d'Azur Airport is the third busiest airport in France (after the first two, in Paris). Thanks to these natural advantages, Nice is visited by over 4 million tourists every year. Nice is known for its luxuriant Mediterranean vegetation, which, through well-organized city parks, gives the city extraordinary beauty. The Colline du Château waterfall is an artificial waterfall, a symbiosis of nature and human hands arranged in the 18th century in a medieval fortress built (1706) by King Louis XIV (1638-1715) in Nice. This place can be reached by car, elevator or on foot, via a winding staircase. From this place there is a wide view of the city of Nice. The Port of Nice (French: Port à Nice) is one of the key traffic hubs of the city of Nice and the entire French Riviera. All types of ships, as well as private yachts of visitors to Nice, dock in the port. The port is located in the very center of the city (Old Nice, Vieux Nice) so it is easily accessible, both by car and on foot. In addition, the port contributes significantly to the overall 'image of the city'. The port was built (1749), during the administration of the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia, on a former marsh, in a locality known as Lympia. To date, the port has been extended and remodeled several times, in accordance with the needs of the city.



Source: <http://www.haussmannrealestate.com/blog/delve-into-the-history-of-the-port-of-nice-area/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 3: Port of Nice



Source: Haris Braic (June 26, 2008)

Fig 4: Author in Baie des Anges (Bay of Angels)



Source: <https://www.pinterest.ca/pin/345792077630465951/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://www.nicematin.com/vie-locale/video-decouvrez-le-projetde-reamenagement-de-la-colline-du-chateau-37732>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 5: Waterfall on the Colline du Château

The Nice Botanical Garden (French: Jardin Botanique de Ville de Nice) is a municipal botanical garden located on Avenue de la Corniche Fleurie. The garden was developed (1983) on 3.5 hectares by planting 100 types of plants from the city's Histoire Naturelle (Natural History Museum), and was opened to the public in 1991. Today, the garden contains more than 3,500 plant species, mostly Mediterranean,

including trees (300 species), herbaceous plants (800 species) and medicinal plants (150 species). Particularly valuable are specimens of agave and a number of protected plants, including, for example, *Allium chamaemoly*, *Allium trifoliatum*, *Ampelodesmos mauritanicus*, *Anagallis tenella*, *Anemone coronaria* (Fig 6).



Source: <https://www.viinz.com/voyages/portugal-madere-jardinbotanique-funchal/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 6: The Nice Botanical Garden (French: Jardin Botanique de Ville de Nice)

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

Tower of St. François in Nice (French: La tour Saint-François à Nice). The tower is a remnant of the former monastery

(1410). The monastery was (1798) sold at auction and the tower became (1837) the property of the municipality when it was converted into a clock tower (Fig 7).



Source: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Tour_Saint-Fran%C3%A7ois_\(Nice\)#/media/File:Nice_tour_Saint-Francois.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Tour_Saint-Fran%C3%A7ois_(Nice)#/media/File:Nice_tour_Saint-Francois.jpg), Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 7: Tower of St. François in Nice (French: La tour Saint-François à Nice)

The Mont Alban fortress (French: Le fort du mont Alban) was built (1557-1560) on the Alban hill (between Nice and the bay of Villefranche) according to the project of the architect Domenico Ponsello (1520-1589). The fort served to defend the city of Nice from its construction until the Second

World War (when it was used by the Italian and then the German army). The Mont Alban fortress is one of the rare 16th century fortresses that has been well preserved to this day (Fig 8).



Source: <http://en.nicetourisme.com/nice/94218-visite-guideee-du-fort-dumont-alban>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 8: The Mont Alban fortress (French: Le fort du mont Alban)

The Nice old town (Vieille Ville), which is also called Old Nice (Vieux Nice), is located just below the hill-castle. In the south it borders the Promenade des Anglais, while in the north it touches the river Paillon, i.e. the Promenade of Paillon, because the river flows through the city in an underground channel since 1972. Street names in the Old Town are written in two versions: in French and in the local dialect Nissart (niçart). A walk-in old Nice is best started from Place Massena, the central square of Nice. Going

towards the sea, which can be seen between the buildings, you come to a green square called Esplanade Georges Pompidou. Just behind this square, on the Promenade, stands a tall sculpture, the work of the Veneto commemorating the 150th anniversary of the annexation of Nice to France. Cours Saleya is an oblong square that is full of flower and food stalls until noon, and later turns into a huge open-air restaurant. Every Monday, a flea market is held here, which is moved to the old port of Nice on other days (Fig 9).



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/zemzina/5017817851>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 9: The Nice old town (Vieille Ville),

Church of St. Martina-St. Augustine (French: L'église Saint-Martin-Saint-Augustin de Nice) is located in Old Nice (Vieux-Nice) on the square Saint Augustin. It is one of the oldest churches in Nice, built in 1607, in the Baroque style, according to the project of the architect Jean-Louis Baldoïno, on the site of an older Gothic church (Fig 10). Giuseppe Garibaldi was baptized in this church in 1807. The church is richly decorated with magnificent paintings and relics that have been handed down through the centuries. Among the

works it hides is a particularly magnificent Pieta (a depiction of the Virgin Mary mourning her son Jesus Christ) by the Nice artist Louis Bre, as well as a depiction of Saint Anthony of Padua. In addition, four statues adorn its corners, each representing one of the evangelists: John with an eagle, Luke with a bull, Mark with a lion and Matthew with an angel. The Augustinian monk Martin Luther celebrated mass here in 1510.



Source: http://www.lecomtedenice.fr/Visi_nice/visi_vieux_nice_06_19a.html, Accessed: December 4, 2024.

Fig 10: Church of St. Martina-St. Augustine (French: L'église Saint-Martin-Saint-Augustin de Nice)

Nice Cathedral (French: Basilique-Cathédrale Sainte-Marie et Sainte-Réparate de Nice) was built (1650-1685) in the Baroque style, according to the project of the architects Jean-

André Guibert (1609-1684) and Marc-Antonie Grigho. Since 1906, it has been declared a national monument of France (Fig 11).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/02/Cathedrale_Sainte-Reparate_Nice.jpg, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: Haris Braic (June 26, 2008)

Right: Author in the Cathedral Basilique-Cathédrale Sainte-Marie et Sainte-Réparate de Nice

Fig 11: Cathedral in Nice

Garibaldi Square in Nice (French: Place Garibaldi) is the largest and most famous square in the city of Nice. Its length is 123 m, width 92 m, and the area is 11316 m². It is framed by Jean-Jaurès Boulevard and Dr. Ciaudo, Avenue Republique, Cassini-Séguane and Catherine Street. It is a semi-pedestrian zone of the city (since a tram passes through the square). In the middle of the square is a monument to Garibaldi surrounded by a pool with a waterfall of about 17 m. From the square you can see the remains of the Pairolière tower in the Bastion of San Sebastian and the remains of the

Faubourg des Augustins. The first project for Garibaldi Square was done in 1761, but its construction did not start until 1773. The main architect of this square was Ticianese Antoine Spinelli. The square was built during the reign of Victor Amadeus III (1726-1796), King of Sardinia. The square was later named after Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882), an Italian general, politician and great Italian patriot who is considered one of the "fathers of the Italian homeland" (Fig 12).



Source: Haris Braic (June 26, 2008)

Fig 12: Author at Garibaldi Square in Nice

The Basilica of Notre-Dame de Nice (French: Basilique Notre-Dame de Nice) is located on Avenue Jean-Médecin in the center of Nice. The church was built (1864-1868) in the

neo-Gothic style, according to the project of the architect Louis Lenormand. The basilica has two towers, both 65 m high. This is the largest church in the city of Nice (Fig 13).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/40/Basilique_Notre-Dame_Nice.jpg, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.it/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g187234-d2359234-i151711328-Basilique_Notre_Dame_de_Nice-Nice_French_Riviera_Cote_d_Azur_Provence_Al.html, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 13: The Basilica of Notre-Dame de Nice (French: Basilique Notre-Dame de Nice)

The main railway station in Nice (Gare de Nice-Ville) was built (1867) according to the project of the architect Louis Bouchot (1817-1907). To date, the station has been extended

and remodeled several times, but, viewed as a whole, it has retained its main stylistic values (Louis XIII style), (Fig 14).



Source: <https://www.gares-sncf.com/fr/gare/frnic/nice>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: Author (June 26, 2008)

Fig 14: The main railway station in Nice (Gare de Nice-Ville)

The Palace of Justice (French: Palais de Justice) in Nice was built (1890-1892) on the site of a former Dominican

monastery, in the neoclassical style. In front of the palace is the famous square, Place du Palais (Fig 15).



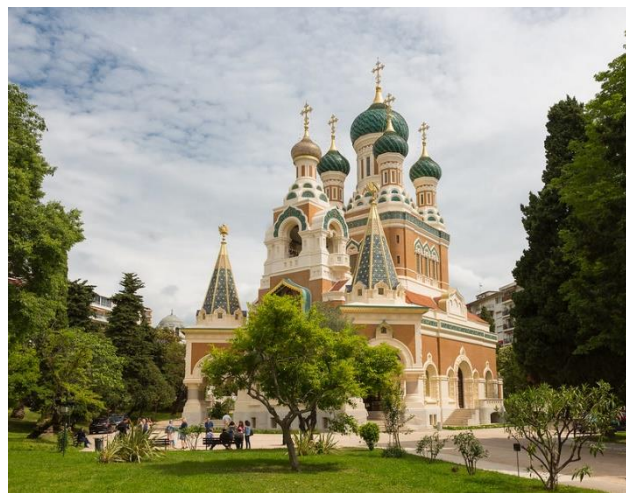
Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/432275264220368268/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://www.wimdu.co.uk/nice>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 15: The Palace of Justice (French: Palais de Justice)

Russian Church in Nice (French: Église russe à Nice). The church is located in the center of the city of Nice, near Bulevar du Tzaréwitch, and was built (1903-1912) in the neo-

Russian style, according to the project of the architect Michail Timofejewitsch Preobrashenski (1854-1930), (Fig 16).

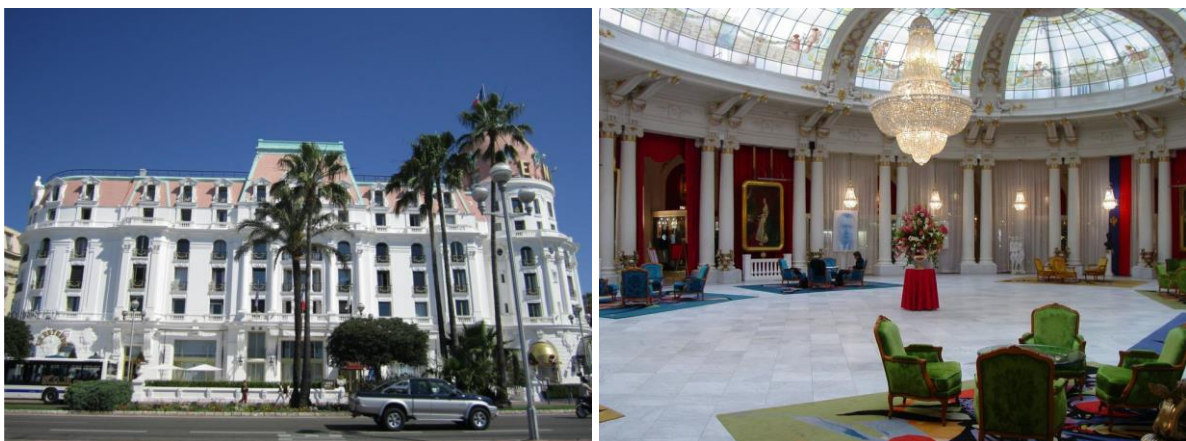


Source: <https://www.spottinghistory.com/view/7855/st-nicholas-orthodox-cathedral/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 16: Russian Church in Nice (French: Église russe à Nice)

Hotel Negresco is located on the Promenade des Anglais, on the Baie des Anges in Nice. It was built (1912-1913) by Henri Alrxandre Negresco (1868-1920), after whom it was named,

according to the project of the Danish-French architect Eduard-Jean Niermans (1859-1928), (Fig 17).



Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/H%C3%B4tel_5_%C3%A9toiles_Le_Negresco.jpg, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 17: Hotel Negresco in Nice

The Nice Opera House (Opéra de Nice) was built (1885) according to the project of the architect François Aune (1814-1894) in the neo-baroque style, on the site of the earlier

construction of the Maccarani Theater, which was built by King Charles Félix of Sardinia (1764-1831). (Fig 18).



Source: https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Op%C3%A9ra_de_Nice, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://sortiesmediapresse.com/opera-de-nice-concertphilharmonique/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 18: The Nice Opera House (Opéra de Nice)

The Masséna Museum (French: Musée Masséna) is arranged in one of the most beautiful villas in Nice, the Villa Masséna (André Masséna, 1st Duc de Rivoli, 1st Prince d'Essling, 1758-1817) which was built (1898-1901) according to the project of the Danish architect Hans-Georg Tersling (1857-1920) on the Promenade des Anglais, in the immediate

vicinity of the Hotel Negresco. The museum building is surrounded by richly decorated gardens. The Masséna Museum was opened in 1921 and renovated in 2008. On the exhibition area of 1,800 m², artefacts about the history of Nice are displayed chronologically, from the prehistoric era of Terra Amata to the present day (Fig 19).



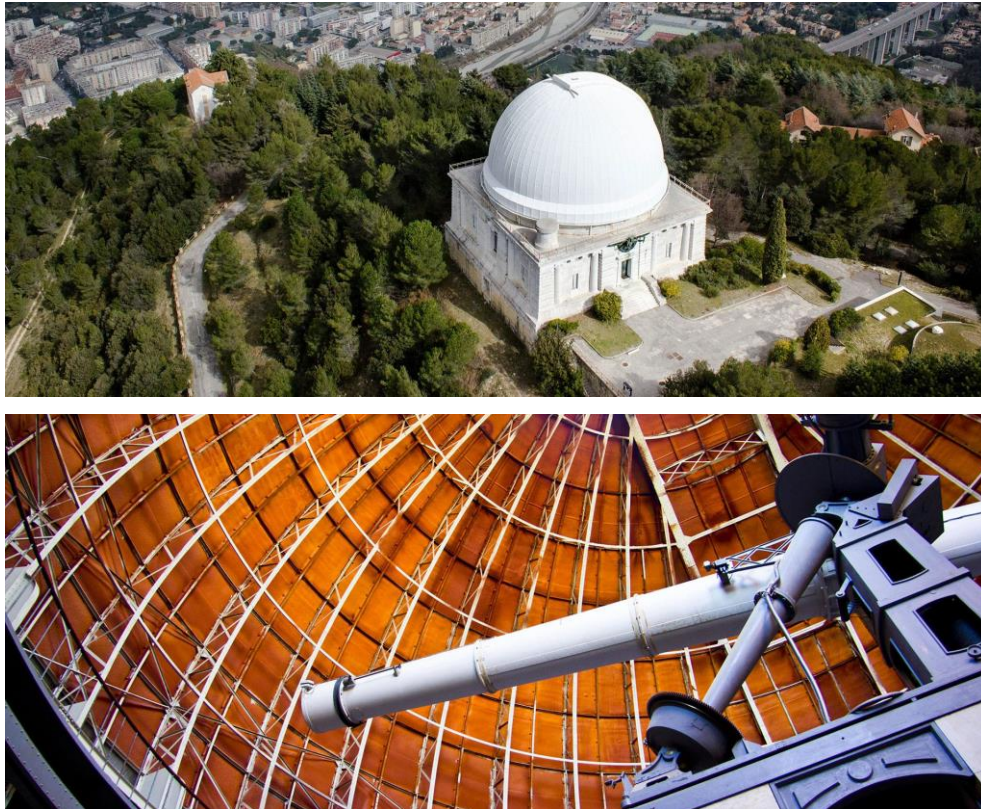
Source: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Nice_Mus%C3%A9e_Mass%C3%A9na_01.jpg, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/dalbera/5954064092>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 19: The Masséna Museum (French: Musée Masséna)

The observatory in Nice (French: Nice Observatory) was built (1879) by the banker Raphaël Bischoffsheim according to the project of the architect Charles Garnier, while the dome

of the observatory was designed by the engineer Gustave Eiffel. Her 76 cm telescope from 1888 was at that time the largest in the world (Fig 20).



Source: <http://reservationriviera.com/15656-2/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 20: The observatory in Nice (French: Nice Observatory)

The Museum of Fine Arts (French: Musée des Beaux-Arts) is located on Avenue Baumes, in a palace built (1878) by the Ukrainian princess Elisabeth Vassilievna Kotschoubey (1821-1897). The museum exhibits work of art (paintings, sculptures and ceramics) created in the last four centuries,

mainly by those artists who lived and worked in Nice (painters: Alexis Mossa and Gustav-Adolf Mossa, sculptors: Jean-Baptiste Carpeaux, François Rude, Michel de Tarnowsky and Auguste Rodin). The museum was opened in 1928 (Fig 21).



Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/kentish/6301363897>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://nice.city-life.fr/Visiter/Nice/Musees/686/Musee-des-BeauxArts?lang=fr>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 21: The Museum of Fine Arts (French: Musée des Beaux-Arts)

The Matisse Museum (French: Musée Matisse) is located on the Avenue des Arènes de Cimiez in Nice, and was opened in 1963. It was named after the painter Henri Matisse (1869-1954), who lived and worked in Nice for many years. The museum was created with the donation of works by many

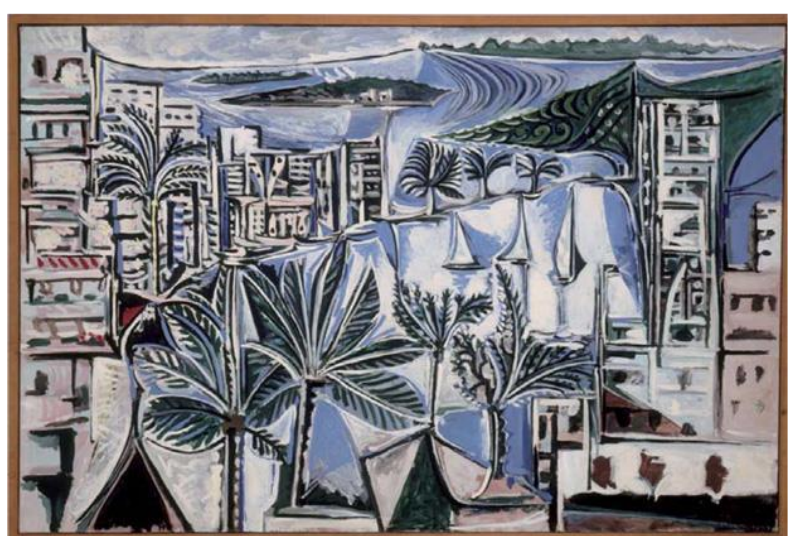
painters, including Henri Matisse. The museum exhibits 68 paintings, 236 drawings, 218 graphics, 95 photographs, 57 sculptures, 14 books illustrated by Matisse, 187 items that belonged to this painter, tapestries, ceramics, stained glass and various written documents (Fig 22).



Left: Museum building. **Right:** Exhibition hall



Left: Henri Matisse: Young Girl in White, with a Red Background (Jeune fille en blanc, fond rouge, 1946). **Right:** Pablo Picasso: Painter with Palette and Stick (Peintre à la palette et au chevalet, 1928)



Left: Henri Matisse: Still life with pomegranates (Still life with pomegranates, 1947). **Right:** Pablo Picasso: The Bay of Cannes (1958)

Source: <http://europa.cityjumpr.com/suedeuropa/matisse-museum-innizza/411/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

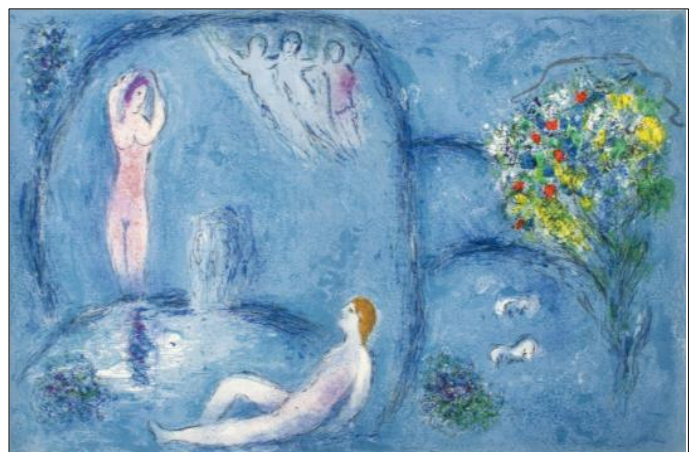
Source: <http://www.christian-bonnefoi.com/dos-a-dos-musee-matisse-lecateau-cambresis-ete-2012/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://www.musee-matisse-nice.org/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 22: The Matisse Museum (French: Musée Matisse)

The Marc Chagall Museum (French: Musée Marc Chagall) is located in the Alpes-Maritimes, in Nice. The museum is dedicated to the painter Marc Chagall (1887-1985), i.e. his works inspired by religion (a series of paintings illustrating the biblical chapters Genesis, Exodus and Song of Songs), which is why the museum is also known as the National

Museum - Marc Chagall's Biblical Message. The museum was founded in 1973 during Chagall's lifetime (the painter himself took part in its arrangement) and with the great support of the then Minister of Culture of France, André Malraux (Fig 23).



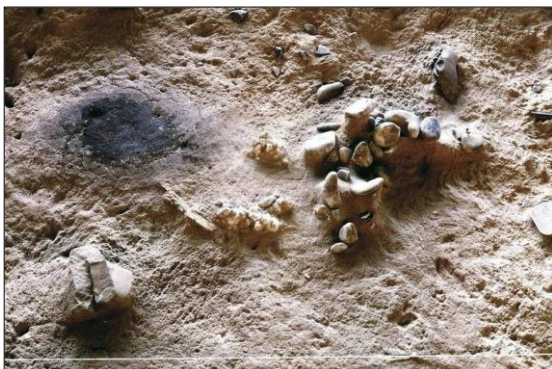
Source: <http://en.nicetourisme.com/nice/183-musee-national-marcchagall>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5aQz3cui4WU>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 23: The Marc Chagall Museum (French: Musée Marc Chagall)

The Terra-Amata Museum (French: Le musée de paléontologie humaine de Terra Amata) is located in the archaeological site of Cimiez, on Boulevard Carnot in Nice. Archeological research (1958, 1966) found material remains

of the culture of Paleolithic man and remains of architectural structures from the time of ancient Rome at this site. The museum was organized (1971-1976) on the spot (Fig 24).



Source: https://www.tripadvisor.co.za/ShowUserReviews-g187234-d283314-r277453157-Terra_Amata_Museum-Nice_French_Riviera_Cote_d_Azur_Provence_Alpes_Cote_d_Azur.html, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://www.unidivers.fr/rennes/nice-nuit-des-musees-musee-deterra-amata-geste-et-mouvement-de-lantiquite-2/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

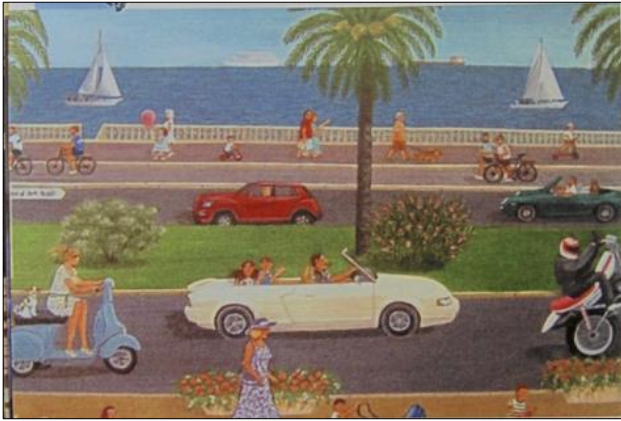
Source: <http://www.recreanice.fr/musee-archeologie-nice-terra-amatahoraires-tarif>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 24: The Terra-Amata Museum (French: Le musée de paléontologie humaine de Terra Amata)

The Anatole Jakovsky International Art Museum (French: Musée International d'Art Naïf Anatole-Jakovsky) is housed in Château Saint Hélène, owned by François Coty, a former businessman in the field of perfume production and distribution. The museum exhibits work (mainly from the field of naïve art) from the 18th to the 21st century. According to the order of Coty's wife, Mrs. Yvonne, the interior of the villa was redesigned by the architect H.

Malgauda, and Coty's daughter, Christiane Coty, sold the villa (1973) to the city of Nice. The museum was opened in 1982. The museum exhibits works of art (paintings, drawings, sculptures, posters) by famous artists, such as Henri Rousseau, Séraphine Louis, Baka Moses, O'Brady, Rimbert, Ivan and Josip Gènéralić, Bauchant, Vivin, Lacković, Haddelsey, Ligabue, Vivancos (Fig 25).





Source: <http://www.waymarking.com/gallery/image.aspx?f=1&guid=196d5d77-8f81-4b27-9768-0e69c2645bfa>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://artetcinemas.over-blog.com/2015/07/the-internationalmuseum-of-naive-art-anatole-jakovsky-the-promenade-only.html>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 25: The Anatole Jakovsky International Art Museum (French: Musée International d'Art Naïf Anatole-Jakovsky)

The Museum of Asian Arts in Nice (French: Musée des arts asiatiques de Nice), located in the Phoenix Park of Nice, was

opened in 1998. The museum building was designed by the Japanese architect Kenzo Tange (1913-2005), (Fig 26).



Source: <http://www.recreanice.fr/musee-arts-asiatiques-nice-visiteculture>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://www.10best.com/destinations/france/nice/airportnce/attractions/musee-des-arts-asiatiques/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

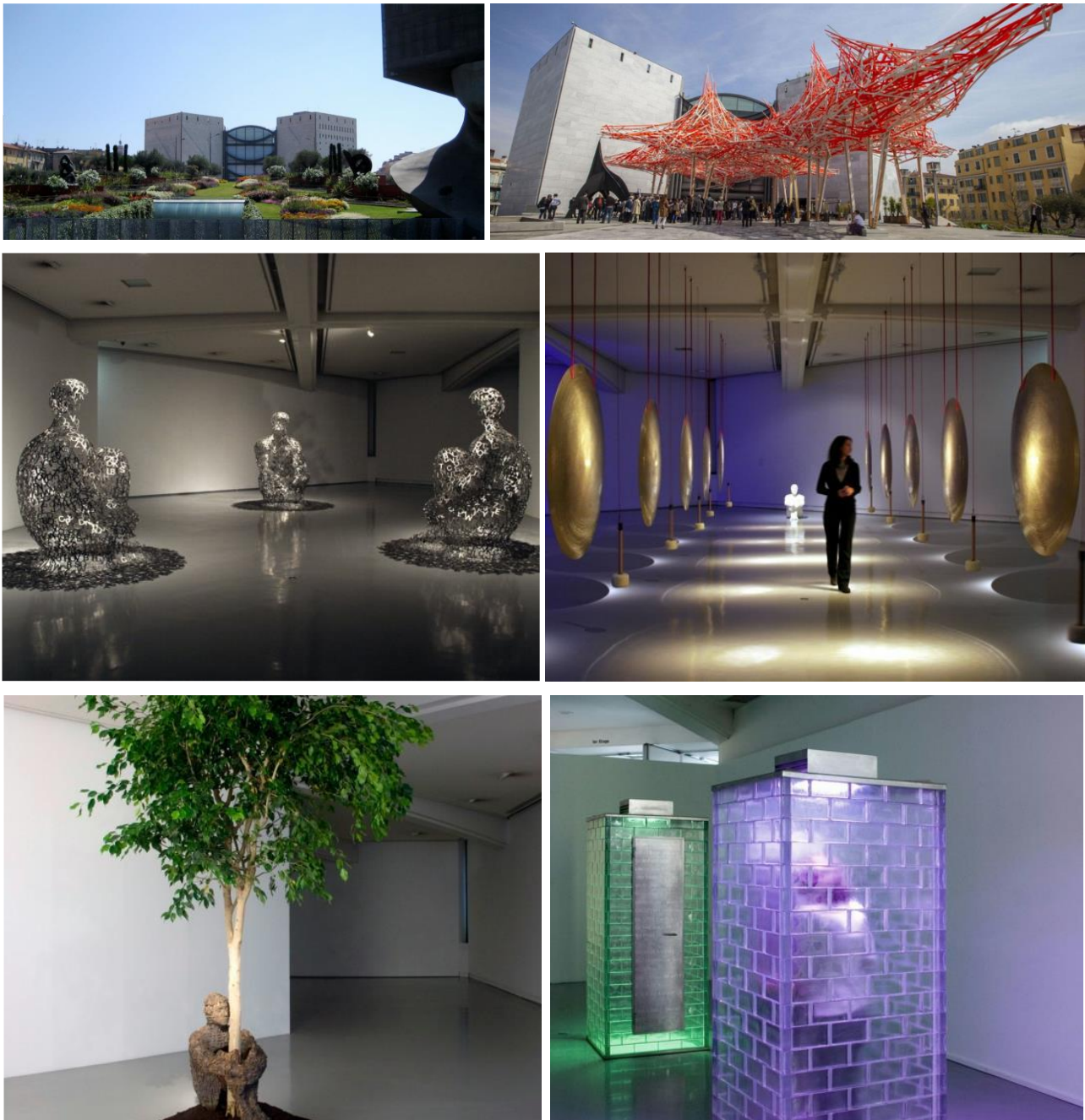
Source: https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/LocationPhotoDirectLinkg187234-d2519909-i275560598-Musee_des_Arts_Asiatiques_de_Nice-Nice_French_Riviera_Cote_d_Azur_Proven.html, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://severinebourgeois.wordpress.com/tag/musee-artsasiatiques/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 26: The Museum of Asian Arts in Nice (French: Musée des arts asiatiques de Nice)

The Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art (French: Musée d'art moderne et d'art contemporain, MAMAC) is located near Garibaldi Square. The museum building was

built (1990) according to the project of architects Yves Bayard and Henri Vidal, inspired by neoclassicism (Fig 27).



Source: <https://www.thousandwonders.net/Mus%C3%A9e+d%27art+moderne+et+d%27art+contemporain/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://info-provence.com/en/attractions-provence/Musee-dartmoderne-et-dart-contemporain/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://jaumeplensa.com/exhibitions-andprojects/exhibitions/mamac>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 27: The Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art (French: Musée d'art moderne et d'art contemporain, MAMAC)

The Natural History Museum in Nice (French: Le muséum d'histoire naturelle de Nice), also known as the Musée Barla, is located in the Risso Boulevard of the Garibaldi District. It is the oldest museum in Nice (opened in 1846), which has

more than a million exhibits related to the area of the Mediterranean, South America, Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean (Fig 28).



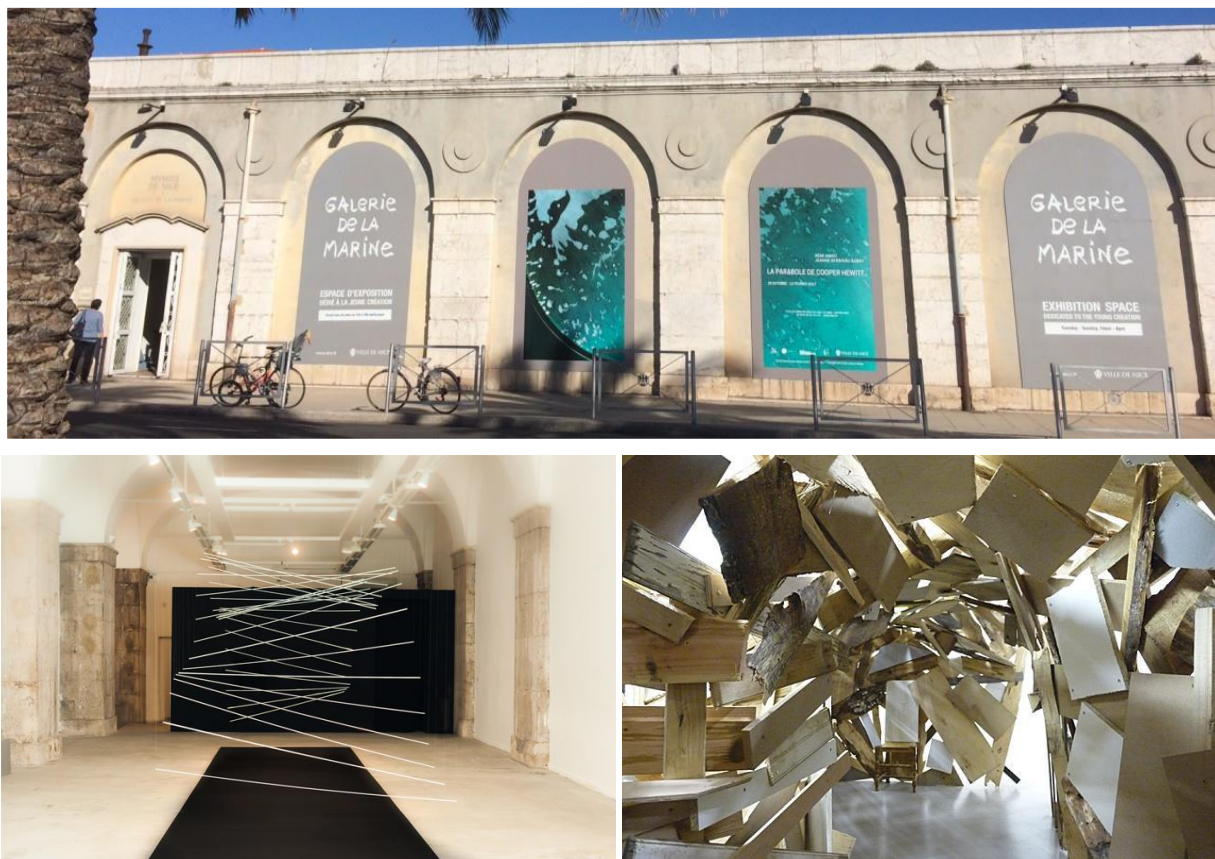
Source: <https://www.nice.fr/culture/musees-et-galeries/museum-dhistoire-naturelle>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: https://www.tripadvisor.co.za/ShowUserReviews-g187147-d189241-r457180012-National_Museum_of_Natural_History-Paris_Ile_de_France.html, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 28: The Natural History Museum in Nice (French: Le muséum d'histoire naturelle de Nice)

The Navy Gallery in Nice (French: La Galerie de la Marine) is located in the Villa Arson neighborhood in Nice. It is a specialized gallery that was opened in 1976, where the works

of local and international artists are exhibited. The gallery was built in 1835 between Cours Saley and the waterfront (Fig 29).



Source: <http://en.nicetourisme.com/nice/228-galerie-de-la-marine>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://la-lezardiere.eu/la-galerie-de-la-marine-a-nice/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://www.eliascrespil.net/es/exposiciones/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 29: The Navy Gallery in Nice (French: La Galerie de la Marine)

The Grand Hôtel Impérial is located on the site of the former Levico and Vetricolo thermal springs that were discovered (1860) during geological-mining investigations. Shortly after the discovery of the hot water springs, a spa center was built, and then connected by the Valsugana railway. The German businessman Julije Adrian Pollacsek founded the company

"Levico-Vetricolo-Heilquellen" here, within which the Grand Hôtel Impérial was built (1900), according to the project of the architect Georg Ziehl. From its construction until today, the hotel was regarded as a cult place in the city of Nice where the most famous personalities from all over the world stayed (Fig 30).



Source: https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Hotel_Review-g194793-d292364-Reviews-Grand_Hotel_Imperial_Levico_Terme-Levico_Terme_Province_of_Trento_Trentino_Alto_Adige.html, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 30: Grand Hôtel Impérial in Nice

The Church of Sainte Jeanne d'Arc in Nice (French: Église de Sainte Jeanne d'Arc à Nice) is a Roman Catholic church whose construction began (1914) according to the project of the architect Louis Castel. After the First World War, work on the church continued according to the project of the architect Jacques Droz. The church is made of reinforced

concrete, and the thickness of the dome's shell is 45 cm at its base and 8 cm at the top. The appearance of this church has been followed by many controversial opinions, until today (Fig 31).



Source: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/366480488405960857/>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sainte_Jeanne_d%27Arc_Church,_Nice#/media/File:Saint_Joan_of_Arc_-_Nice_-_France.jpg, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 31: The Church of Sainte Jeanne d'Arc in Nice (French: Église de Sainte Jeanne d'Arc à Nice)

The Nice Monument to the Dead (French: Le monument aux morts de Rauba-Capeù) was built (1924-1927) on the Promenade des Anglais, according to the project of the German architect Roger Séassal (1885-1967). The monument was built in honor of fallen French soldiers in World War I for the freedom of France. The text is written on the

monument: La Ville de Nice à ses fils morts pour la France: Souvenez-vous des oeuvres que vos pères ont accomplies de leur temps et vous recevrez une gloire et un nom immortels. (The city of Nice for its dead sons for France: Remember the deeds your fathers accomplished in their time for immortal glory and name), (Fig 32).



Source: Haris Braic (June 26, 2008)

Fig 32: The author in front of the Monument to the Dead in Nice

Flower Market (French: Marché aux fleurs). The market is located in Stara Nica and is one of its iconic places (Fig 33).



Source: <https://nice.city-life.fr/Commerces/Nice/Marches/156/Marcheaux-Fleurs-saleya?lang=fr>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <http://herault34.canalblog.com/archives/2008/06/14/9571495.html>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 33: Flower Market (French: Marché aux fleurs)

The National Theater in Nice (French: Theater National de Nice) was built in 1989. The main hall of the theater (Salle Pierre Brasseur) has a capacity of 900 seats, and the small

hall (Salle Michel Simon) has a capacity of 300 seats (Fig 34).



Source: Author (June 26, 2008)

Fig 34: The National Theater in Nice (French: Theater National de Nice)

The Stadium du Ray (French: Stade du Ray) was built (1897) on the site of Rue Jules Bianchi, Saint-Isidore, but after a series of reconstructions it was closed (2013) and finally

demolished. A new stadium, Allianz Riviera, was built on the site of this stadium (Fig 35).



Source: <http://en.nicetourisme.com/nice/40724-allianz-riviera>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 35: Allianz Riviera Stadium in Nice

Palais Nikaia is a modern hall built in 2001 according to the project of architects André Gresy, Serge Gresy and Louis Chevalier. The capacity of the hall is from 1500 to 9000 seats,

depending on the purpose. The hall is located right next to the Stade Charles-Ehrmann, with which it is connected by a sliding door (Fig 36).



Source: <http://www.sudconcerts.net/nos-spectacles/calogero-nice-palaisnikaia-2018-03-22t190000>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://www.bedouk.com/palais-nikaia,L66865>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 36: Palais Nikaia in Nice

Côte d'Azur Airport in Nice (French: Aéroport Nice Côte d'Azur, ACA) is located 7 km southwest of Nice city center. It was opened in 1944, since then it has been extended and

renovated several times. This airport is also the main airport of the Principality of Monaco. In 2017, the airport had an annual traffic of 13304782 passengers (Fig 37).



Source: <http://www.lifeinriviera.com/news/nice-international-airportwill-be-sold-by-mid-2016/#.W1DLStR94-U>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Source: <https://societe.nice.aeroport.fr/Le-groupe/ACTUALITESMEDIAS/Mediatheque/Photos-Aeroport-Nice-Cote-d-Azur>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 37: Côte d'Azur Airport in Nice (French: Aéroport Nice Côte d'Azur, ACA)

The Nice Jazz Festival is an event that has been continuously held in Nice since 1948. The most famous jazz musicians from all over the world performed here, including: Lionel

Hampton, Dizzy Gillespie, Ray Charles, Ella Fitzgerald, Helen Humes, Herbie Hancock and Miles Davis (Fig 38).



Source: <http://yesicannes.com/nice-jazz-festival-2015-opening-24937>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 38: The Nice Jazz Festival

Carnaval de Nice is one of the oldest carnivals in the world. There are records that carnivals were held in Nice as early as 1294. The continuation of the medieval tradition of holding the carnival took place in 1873 (Fig 39).



Source: <http://ee.france.fr/en/events/nice-carnival-2017-king-energy-0>, Accessed: December 3, 2024.

Fig 39: Carnaval de Nice

4. Conclusion

From a geopolitical and cultural point of view, the water area of the Mediterranean Sea is one of the central points in the world that connects three continents - Europe, Asia and Africa. On its edges, great civilizations arose (Ancient Egyptian, Ancient Greek, Ancient Roman) which relied on other great civilizations (Mesopotamian, Persian, and further – on the Indian and Chinese civilizations). The Mediterranean Sea was the port for the wide area of its hinterland. The geographic space itself in the more or less wide hinterland of the Mediterranean Sea, due to the favorable climate, provided good conditions for people's lives (growing olives, citrus fruits, farming, livestock...). however, its role as a 'link' connecting three continents is the most important. The city of Nice was created and has been maintained to this day as one of the important links of that 'link'. The author's four visits to Cannes were part of his participation in the famous "Cannes Water Symposiums", where the author presented his works. The content of the topics presented at these symposia was diverse and rich, and it directly inspired the author to present his previous (and later) research on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina through his published books and scientific works. Visiting cities and towns in various natural environments around the planet enriched his 'file' of global architecture studies, through the topic "Defining

Architectural Space (ADS)".

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