

INFORMATION FILE



TOURISM & CONVENTION BUREAU ANTIBES JUAN-LES-PINS

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2,600 YEARS OF HISTORY...



Old Antibes

FROM ANTIPOLIS TO ANTIBES

The history of Antibes Juan-les-Pins goes back several millennia. In 5th century B.C., after having founded Marseille (Massalia), the Greeks established a trading post which they named Antipolis, before creating the one in Nice (Nikaia). At that time the land was inhabited by the Ligures, who raised their troops and waged war. In 154 B.C., these small tribes laid siege to Antipolis and Nikaia. Massalia requested help from Rome and the Ligures were defeated.

Civitas antipolitana

The attacks by surrounding tribes served as occasions for the Romans to help the people of Massalia and to establish imperial rule. So when in 125 the Salians attacked Massalia, the counterattack came swiftly. Victorious once again, the Romans defeated all of the Alpine tribes and Antipolis became Roman of her own free will. The narrow Greek chora made way for the vast Civitas Antipolitana, which experienced considerable growth. One factor of its economic development was the Aurelia road, one of the main routes used by the Gauls and which led through the city, equipped with many monuments (theatre, amphitheatre, agora, thermal baths, aqueducts, triumphal arches...). It became an important emporium through which many ships transited, delivering wine, oil and ceramics. At the same time, the town made good use of local resources, in particular fish and salt, producing several seasonings which were to ensure her access to Roman tables, such as garum, a fish-based product left to ferment in the sun in salt water mixed with honey until fully dissolved: this was then filtered.

From Antipolis to Antiboul

After the reign of Constantine the Great, who recognized Christianity as a religion of the Empire, the barbarian invasions began again. The Roman Empire collapsed, leaving in its wake "the ruins of its fallen splendour". Visigoths, Burgundians and Ostrogoths vied with one another for Provence. Antipolis took on the name of Antiboul and in 442, saint Hermentaire settled there, the first bishop of the town. But insecurity was rife and did not favour the economy, least of all maritime trade. The Saracen gangs, controlling the African coastline and Iberian Peninsula in the Mediterranean waters, made frequent raids on the shores. Antibes strengthened her defences, building the "defensive wall of the year One Thousand". A waste of effort: in 1243, the pope Innocent IV decided to transfer the bishop's throne to Grasse, arguing that the town was no longer able to guarantee the necessary safety requirements for people and goods.

Antibes, royal city

After Provence had been annexed to France in 1481, Antibes became the outermost stronghold of the kingdom, facing the County of Nice and the enemy Savoy state. The accession of François 1st and his rivalry with Charles Quint for European domination were to give rise to new unrest. After having lost the Milan region, François 1st went back to war, passing through Antibes with his army. It was a dismal failure. From success to hard times, the Antibes region became the setting of huge and absurd back-and-forth struggle: "Damaged and plundered five or six times", Antibes didn't know whom she should fear the most, the Spaniards or the French returning from Italy, "who did as much harm and worse still than the others". Twelve years later, Charles Quint's armies were ready to begin again. Besieged by Andrea Doria's galleys, Antibes was sacked by enemy troops. François 1st was to show his appreciation of the attitude of his subjects, confirming their privileges in June

1538.

During the second half of the 16th century, Provence was a bloody battlefield. The Wars of Religion were coupled with a new foreign invasion led by the King of Spain, Philippe II. His ally, the Duke of Savoy, besieged Antibes and the town was sacked. So Henri IV sent along the Duke of Epemon, who took back the town on 6th December 1592. Henri IV's conversion and the proclamation of the Edict of Nantes interrupted the hostilities. In 1600, Antibes welcomed Marie de Médicis, new queen of France, come from Italy to join her new and royal husband.

Louis XIV entrusted the famous military architect Vauban with the reinforcement of the city's defences. Vauban redesigned the fortifications, before the town experienced the worst siege of its history in 1746, during the war of the Austrian succession. Under the leadership of Joseph-David, Count of Sade and commander of the stronghold, for 57 days Antibes heroically resisted the onslaught of 2600 bombs and 200 Austrian firepots. On 1st February, the siege finally ended and the valiant defenders hailed the vanguard of the liberating army with cries of «Vive le Roi!» (Long live the King).

Antibes and the Empire

The revolution was rather calm in Antibes, where young General Bonaparte settled his family before distinguishing himself during the siege of Toulon. Once he became Emperor Napoleon, he had many faithful followers in the stronghold. Some even became important members of State, starting with Marshal Masséna, «enfant chéri de la victoire» (dear child of victory), and Marshal Reille... This explains why, when Napoleon escaped from Elba Island and landed in Golfe Juan on 1st March 1815, he had intended to land in Antibes. But times had changed and so had the people of Antibes. They reserved a cold welcome and the emperor found himself obliged to avoid the city which no longer wanted him... As a reward for her loyalty, Louis XVIII gave back to Antibes her title of «Bonne Ville» (good town) which the emperor had annulled. She also gained her new coat of arms.

A new era

Closely fought over for many years by France and the House of Savoy, the county of Nice became French for good in 1860. Having thereby lost all her strategic importance, cramped within her rampart walls rendering any expansion of the city impossible, Antibes knocked down a part of these in order to open out onto the surrounding countryside.

Thus began the fabulous expansion towards Cap d'Antibes, which favoured the development of horticulture, followed by the creation in 1882 of the seaside resort Juan-les-Pins which, thanks to the phenomenal growth of tourism on the Côte d'Azur, was to become the biggest fashionable summer destination of the coastline, welcoming the international elite from political, high society and artistic circles (Fitzgerald, Picasso, Marlene Dietrich, the Kennedy family etc.)

American Story

In fact, the great adventure of Juan-les-Pins began after the First World War with the arrival of the Americans, who came to gamble away their freshly printed dollars. Traditionally deserted during the hot summer months, the area became a popular summer destination thanks to visitors from the Land of the Free.

At the heart of the pine groves amid a few discreet villas, Frank-Jay Gould, the heir to America's leading railroad developer, launched within the space of five years the first big

and fashionable summer sea resort. In partnership with Frenchman Edouard Baudoin, one of the developers of Deauville, he bought the old casino on the seafront and transformed it into one of the most beautiful and popular casinos of the Côte d'Azur, welcoming the international elite of intellectuals and high society: Scott Fitzgerald, Charlie Chaplin, Marlene Dietrich, John Dos Passos, Picasso etc. Juan and the peninsula Cap d'Antibes were the inspiration behind Francis Scott Fitzgerald's most famous novel, *Tender is the night*, but also another of his masterpieces: *Tales of the Jazz Age*.

In May 1927, Frank Jay Gould opened the Provencal, the first big luxury hotel of the Côte d'Azur: this and the casino became the driving force of Juan. Ever since, throughout the years and seasons, Juan-les-Pins has never ceased to be one of the most famous and fashionable coastal destinations in Europe: famous for its cosmopolitan nightlife, the inaccessible luxury almost within reach, the Riviera touch. This fame contributed to the creation of many cultural events, such as the first European jazz festival "Jazz à Juan" in 1960.

Tremendous development

From the start of the 20th century, to favour the boom of tourism, Antibes Juan-les-Pins brought herself up to speed with modern times, adapting to a rapid growth in population figures: 12,768 inhabitants in 1921, 26,071 in 1931, 35,439 in 1962, 62,859 in 1982, 74,120 in 2010... The old city spread outwards towards the surrounding hills. From 1891 to 1960, 283 housing project requests were made, some of which were to generate new urban clusters. These figures go to show the energy of the town, committed to managing her expansion and ensuring the development of the necessary equipment and structures to make life easier for the inhabitants (shops, nurseries, schools, administrative offices etc.), but also for visitors. And so in 1971 port Vauban was inaugurated, the most important yachting harbour in Europe in terms of the tonnage of the boats and its advanced technology.

That same year, Sophia-Antipolis - Europe's first science and technology park - was created. This ambitious project generated so much enthusiasm that today, there are around 1,400 companies and thousands of employees, engineers, researchers and students of all nationalities who work and live together on a land which has naturally grown into an extraordinary hotbed of talent, ambitions, exchanges and riches.

Antibes Juan-les-Pins, future-oriented

Today, the town continues to develop and three new structures were inaugurated in 2013:

- The **conference centre** in Juan-les-Pins offers in total 6,500m² of multi-purpose areas: an auditorium for 500 people, a 1600m² exhibition or dining hall, up to 12 modular meeting rooms as well as reception areas with terrace and panoramic view. A shopping gallery, two restaurants and an underground car park complete the building.
- **Azurarena** is a new multi-purpose sports hall for high-level athletes: this building with a surface area of 13,864m² contains a dojo, a trampolining pit and a gymnasium capable of welcoming 5,000 spectators (handball, tennis, box...) as well as a restaurant, two refreshment areas, a shop and a car park with 600 spaces.
- Thirdly, **Anthéa**, the Antipolis theatre of Antibes comprises two rooms, one large one with 1,200 seats and a smaller one with 200 seats. Not forgetting the underground car park Pré aux Pêcheurs with 600 spaces, created that same year at port Vauban.

The Conference centre in Juan-les-Pins, inaugurated on 13th September 2013



Photo: Coralie Polack

Azurarena Antibes, opened on 14th September 2013



Photo: Town of Antibes, communication service, Julien Brosset

Anthéa, the Antipolis theatre of Antibes, opened on 6th April 2013



Photo: Anthéa

JUAN-LES-PINS, THE ROARING TWENTIES AND JAZZ...

It was no accident that, in 1960, Juan-les-Pins hosted the first European Jazz Festival. Nearly 42 years earlier, from the very beginning, jazz had already come here by miracle, making Antibes the birthplace of the worldwide myth of the 'jazz age' and 'Les Enfants du Jazz'.

Here is the background on this 'prehistory'.

It began like a real fairy tale in 1923, the year Louis Armstrong made his first 78-rpm recordings in Chicago with King Oliver, the first masterpieces of jazz. That year, a handsome and immensely rich young American couple settled on Cap d'Antibes, where they built a fine villa and named it 'America'. That marks the start of the little known but fascinating story of how, unbeknown to anyone, Antibes became a major crucible for Afro-American music, as well as modern art and culture.

Gerald Murphy was born in Boston in 1888. His father had made a fortune in New York by importing all that could delight the local bourgeoisie among the precious objects that were emblematic of European culture. Breaking with his mercantile environment, Gerald preferred devoting his time to his two passions: music and painting. In Paris, he became a close friend of Igor Stravinsky, and worked on improving the Russian composer's knowledge of his own favourite music, that of black Americans. Stravinsky, whose works were already inspired by the emerging form that became known as jazz, knew it only through scores or transcriptions. Gerald Murphy came at the right time to enable him, along with his friend Jean Cocteau, to discover this art form more directly through his record collection, the first large collection of 78-rpm recordings of blues, ragtime, Negro spirituals and jazz, which he kept in his home on Cap d'Antibes.

Unbelievable but true: in 1928, in the port of Antibes, Gerald Murphy launched his yacht (a 30-metre schooner!) and, in a sumptuous fête, christened it Weather Bird, from the title (Weather Bird Rag) of the masterpiece just barely recorded by Louis Armstrong and Earl Hines... More than seventy years later, it remains one of the top hits of jazz. The better to express his admiration for what will likely remain the ideal model of improvised music at the end of the next millennium, Murphy had a copy of the original record sealed in the keel of his boat! At the same time, this enlightened amateur was also a remarkable painter, whose works are as rare as they are original. The life the Murphys led between Cap d'Antibes and Juan-les-Pins was in keeping with their temperament: dazzling, but without excess. There, they invited their sporting and seafaring friends, like the writers John Dos Passos and Ernest Hemingway.

But, of course, music hall and song provided the largest contingent of celebrities in Juan. As soon as it opened, the new casino became the main annexe for the great Parisian halls: Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett came here to live their love life. Mistinguett loved Juan, where she opened her own cabaret with a sulphurous reputation, La Cage à Poules. In 1929, Mayol inaugurated the Theatre in the Green (Théâtre de Verduze) outdoors in the heart of the Pine Grove, the ancestor of the stage for Jazz à Juan. Juan also witnessed the passage of virtually all the singing stars, some of whom stayed a while.

The best were the most assiduous: Josephine Baker, Tino Rossi, Charles Trenet, Edith Piaf, Yves Montand (it was during a holiday in Juan that he discovered Saint-Paul-de-Vence),

Amalia Rodrigues, Léo Ferré, les Frères Jacques...

In this second season, Juan's new casino hosted a troupe from Charleston for one evening. The Murphys were enthusiastic and decided to prolong their stay with a private fête. Scott Fitzgerald's drunken behaviour caused a scandal and this soirée would inspire his most famous novel, *Tender is the Night*, while the Murphys' life in Antibes would serve as a model for another masterpiece, *Tales of the Jazz Age*.

Thus, it was in the Casino of Juan and on Cap d'Antibes that the expression 'Jazz Age' was coined. Through the enthusiastic critics of Fitzgerald's novels, the term began to be used in the United States to describe the 'roaring twenties' ('années folles', or wild years in French). Wild, they probably were here more than elsewhere, since the following year (1927) the Fitzgeralds returned and settled in Villa Saint-Louis (later Hôtel Belles Rives).

In 1928, Gerald Murphy left Antibes for Hollywood where the filmmaker King Vidor asked him to advise him for *Hallelujah*, the first film with an all-black cast devoted to their culture. This unique testimonial offers the earliest sound images of Afro-American music.

But 'Jazz à Juan' remained insouciant at the time. In 1927, the Blue Lagoon Orchestra stayed at L'Auberge du Pin Doré, and the Pré-Catelan was inaugurated the following year to the strains of Danny's Jazz Band. In 1932, Juan celebrated the 250th anniversary of champagne and, for the tribute to Dom Pérignon, the new Club Maxim's offered no less than three bands: jazz, tango, and rumba. For musicologists, this is a good indication of the most 'successful' dance styles favoured by the Maurice Chevalier/Mistinguett duo.

As little Claude Bolling was taking his first steps on the beach of Juan-les-Pins, the Casino invited a succession of jazz bands. In 1935, it had the Fred Ermelin orchestra, with the virtuoso Herman Chittison at the piano. That same year was the first time Juan greeted one of the geniuses of jazz, Benny Carter, accompanied by the first great French saxophone player, Alix Combelle. The following year, Eddy Foy's big band made a sensation at the Casino, while Radio-Méditerranée set up its emitter on Plateau Saint-Jean d'Antibes. From then on, jazz would always be part of the landscape of Juan-les-Pins.

In 2020, Jazz à Juan will celebrate its 60th anniversary. It has become one of those legendary venues marked by the memory of jazz, but also, and most of all, by its constant renewal through such talented artists as Marcus Miller, Wynton Marsalis, Salif Keita, Diana Krall, James Carter, Joshua Redman and Gregory Porter.

Text inspired by Gérald Arnaud's book «40 ans de Jazz à Antibes Juan-les-Pins».



BECHET AND ANTIBES JUAN-LES-PINS...

Sidney BECHET - (1897-1959)

This famous black American saxophonist and clarinetist began his long idyll in Antibes Juan-les-Pins in 1950; it would last until his death.

THE BECHET YEARS

Sidney Bechet's birth date remains unknown to date: 1891 or 1897? Historians of jazz continue to debate this matter... Whatever the case, in 1919, Bechet was the first great jazz soloist to come to Europe. For more than 10 years, he accompanied many shows (like the *Revue Nègre* for which he was the musical director after his friend Josephine Baker left), travelling all the way to Egypt and the USSR. He later played in Germany and Italy in the heyday of fascism, before landing in New York where he opened a cleaner's shop, before the French critic Hugues Panassié noticed him in 1938. In 1949, he was the star of the first Salon du Jazz organized by Charles Delaunay and Jacques Souplet in Paris, where he later played at the Théâtre du Vieux Colombier. In summer, the entire troupe from this theatre (including Bechet, his disciple Claude Luter and Juliette Gréco) settled for three months at the Antipolis cinema in Antibes. They met with such success that, the following year (1950), the old Cabaret of Juan-les-Pins, La Palmeraie (today's 'Village'), was renamed Vieux Colombier to greet Bechet and Luter. Antibes had become the world centre of 'New Orleans Revival'. Sidney Bechet spent his summers there and this is where he composed most of the works that have made him the greatest jazz star in France to this day. Between the beach in Juan, the market and the Port of Antibes, he improvised and composed *Le Marchand de Poissons*, *Les Oignons*, *Petite Fleur* and, of course, that feverish march, so reminiscent of those he played in New Orleans, *Dans les rues d'Antibes*. On 17 August 1951, Sidney Bechet chose the town hall of Antibes to marry Elizabeth Ziegler.

For ten years - until his death from cancer in Paris on 14 May 1959 - Sidney Bechet returned to Juan-les-Pins every summer to play at Le Vieux Colombier, with or without his friend Claude Luter. Such loyalty for an artist who was selling millions of records can only be explained by Bechet's love for Juan, which was passionately requited. In 1960, a year after his death, the first jazz festival of Antibes Juan-les-Pins opened. That same year his bust was inaugurated on the edge of the pine grove, in the Square that now bears his name. A copy of this bust stands in Armstrong Park in New Orleans.



Bust of Sidney Bechet

ART AND CULTURE



Peynet - Les amoureux aux remparts © ADAGP 2006, © Photo Graniou CGAM

ANTIBES AND THE ARTS

Since the early 20th century, painters and writers have made the Riviera, particularly the peninsula of Antibes, a peerless crossroads of modern art: a true cultural garden, ideal for jazz to flourish. Well before 1900, the tranquil beauty of the pine groves and beaches of Antibes had attracted many famous visitors. Napoleon Bonaparte had stayed here. The writers George Sand and Flaubert, Maupassant and Jules Verne withdrew here to work, while, after Meissonnier, Impressionist masters - Monet, Dufy, Boudin - found their inspiration... A little later, the literary figures Camille Flammarion and Anatole France settled here. Juan-les-Pins was still no more than a fishing hamlet, founded in 1882. The pine grove, not yet a park, extended to Boulevard Wilson, and, according to Jacques Audiberti, born in Antibes in 1899: "Around 1905, it was nothing. As a child I went there, in a sailor suit with gloves and a beret. The avenues were already drawn, the pine trees in position, the Grand Hôtel built... besides that, there was nobody!"

Artists, of course, continued looking for colours and shadows for their inspiration: first Van Dongen who, when the new casino opened, painted the portraits of those famous dancers, the Dolly Sisters; then Picasso, Picabia, Man Ray, Chagall, Nicolas de Staël and Hans Hartung - both of whom died in Antibes. And there were writers and poets, too, especially Americans in the 1920s (F. Scott Fitzgerald, John Dos Passos, Hemingway...), then Europeans (Tristan Tzara, Louis Aragon, Jean Cocteau, Jacques Prévert, Graham Greene...).

THEY PAINTED ANTIBES...

Meissonnier	1867 à 1870
Monet	1888
Signac	1913 à 1919
Roussel	1919 à 1925
Camoin	1920
Picasso	from 1923 onwards (including 1946 at the Grimaldi castle)
De Staël	1954



Nicolas De Staël - *Le Fort Carré*

MUSEUMS

THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUMS

Picasso Museum

In July 2008 the Picasso Museum reopened its doors after undergoing significant renovation work, today offering visitors new exhibition spaces and a new itinerary.



The Picasso Museum is housed in a castle built on the ancient Greek acropolis of Antipolis, occupied until 1608 by the Grimaldi family, which left its name to the Château. In 1928 the city of Antibes purchased the castle and transformed it into a museum of history and archaeology.

In 1946, Picasso who was living in Golfe-Juan with Françoise Gilot, was delighted with the offer by the museum curator, Dor de la Souchère, to set up a studio in part of the castle. During two months, the artist produced many works which he left to the town of Antibes. “If you want to see the Picassos of Antibes, then you must come to Antibes to see them.”

His resorting to unusual techniques and supports (oleoresinous paint, Fibrociment, plywood, etc) is a sign of the shortages of this post-War period, as well as his extraordinary propensity to experiment with new materials. His works essentially express his joie de vivre. The artist painted still life, nudes; centaurs, satyrs and fauns leap about feverishly on Fibrociment panels... a naturalistic inspiration with scenes of ‘oursinades’ (fishing for sea urchins) and fishermen seated at a table.

The Château Grimaldi was renamed “Picasso Museum” in 1966. Different gifts and

purchases from 1952, and works provided by Jacqueline Picasso in 1990 as payment of inheritance tax, came to enrich the Picasso Museum.

Exceptional gifts from artists and purchases by the town contributed to building up a fabulous collection by important artists of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century: Arman, Asse, Atlan, Balthus, Bertrand, Bloch, Buralio, César, Crotti, Dezeuze, Ernst, Gleizes, Guillou, Hains, Hantai, Klein, Leppien, Magnelli, Music, Picabia, Pincemin, Raysse, Sarkis, Spoerri, Tal Coat, Viallat, etc.

Works by Nicolas De Staël, Hans Hartung and Anna-Eva Bergman are displayed. A remarkable collection of sculptures by Germaine Richier and works by Joan Miró, Bernard Pagès, Anne and Patrick Poirier can be viewed on the terrace.

Temporary exhibitions are held regularly.

Picasso Museum, Château Grimaldi, Place Mariéjol, 06600 Antibes

Tel: +33 (0)4 92 90 54 26 / 20

Email: musee.picasso@ville-antibes.fr

Site : <http://www.antibes-juanlespins.com>

Open every day except Mondays and the public holidays Jan. 1st, May 1st, Nov. 1st, Dec. 25th)

16th September - 14th June: 10:00-13:00 and 14:00-18:00

15th June - 15th September: 10.00-18.00 non-stop.

Last entry at 17:30.

Full price: 6 euros / Reduced rate: 3 euros (upon presentation of proof) / free for under 18s.

Accessible to people with limited mobility.

120,677 visitors in 2012.

Peynet and Cartoon Museum

Born in Paris in 1908, Raymond Peynet entered L'École des Arts Appliqués à l'Industrie at the age of 15. He began his professional life by drawing for the English periodical The Boulevardier. In 1942, Peynet was inspired to create his famous Lovers in front of a bandstand in Valence. They have since gained worldwide renown in all forms: press cartoons, advertising posters, postcards, dolls, etc. In 1989 a gift by the artist of nearly 300 works led to the creation of this municipal museum in Antibes, displaying in two series of modern air-conditioned rooms lithographs, gouaches, pen-and-ink, jewellery and porcelain, dolls, book illustrations and theatrical sets. The permanent collection is regularly enriched thanks to the loan by the artist's daughter, Annie Druet-Peynet, of many drawings and other very rare pieces. The complementarity of these collections reveals the extreme wealth and diversity of Raymond Peynet's work. Indeed, he is far more than simply the creator of his famous Lovers, but also a remarkable and versatile press illustrator.

In 1995, with Raymond Peynet's approval and support, the museum shifted its orientation to include humoristic drawings, with regular exhibitions by artists with timeless talent. Thus, along with the permanent collection by Peynet, it has held exhibitions dedicated to such famous cartoonists as Plantu, Dubout, Chenez, Blachon, Ricord, Moisan..., and a themed

exhibition on satirical cartoons relating to Justice from Daumier to Plantu.
Furthermore, in 1995, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the end of the war, a statue of the Lovers, symbolising peace, was unveiled in Hiroshima, Japan. Two museums are devoted to Peynet in Japan, in Sakuto-cho and Karuizawa.

Musée Peynet & du Dessin Humoristique, place Nationale, 06600 Antibes
Tel: +33 (0)4 92 90 54 29/30 / Fax: +33 (0)4 92 90 54 31
Email: musee.peynet@ville-antibes.fr
Site: <http://www.antibes-juanlespins.com>

From Nov. to Jan. from Tues. to Sat.: 10:00-13:00 and 14:00-17:00
From Feb. to Oct. from Tues. to Sun.: 10:00-12:30 and 14:00-18:00
Closed on the public holidays 1st January, 1st May, 1st November and 25th December.
Warning: opening hours are subject to change; before your visit please check on +33 (0)4 92 90 54 29/30.
Full rate: 3€ / Reduced rate: 1,50€ / Under 18s: free entry.

11,289 visitors in 2016.



Peynet & Cartoon museum (photo: Direction des musées d'Antibes Juan-les-Pins)

Archaeology Museum

This last imposing vestige of Vauban's updating of the city's fortifications Fort Carré, Bastion Saint-André protected the beaches of Antibes and its powder magazine. Today it houses a museum displaying artefacts from excavations, both on land and underwater, retracing the town's history from its origins up to the end of the antiquity. Ceramics, amphorae, coins and objects from everyday life provide proof of Antibes' rich history, the ancient Antibes.

Musée d'Archéologie, Bastion Saint-André, 06600 Antibes.
T. +33 (0)4 93 95 85 98 / +33 (0)4 92 90 53 31 / Fax: + 33 (0)4 92 90 53 35

E-mail : musee.archeologie@ville-antibes.fr
<http://www.antibes-juanlespins.com>

From Nov. to Jan. from Tues. to Sat.: 10:00-13:00 and 14:00-17:00
From Feb. to Oct. from Tues. to Sun.: 10:00-12:30 and 14:00 to 18:00
Closed on the public holidays 1st January, 1st May, 1st November and 25th December.
Warning: opening hours are subject to change; before your visit please check on +33 (0)4 93 95 85 98.
Full rate: 3€ / Reduced rate: 1,50€ / Under 18s: free entry.

10,354 visitors in 2016.

Postal address of the Municipal Museum management team:
Direction des musées, 4 rue des Cordiers, 06600 Antibes

**Combined entry pass for the municipal museums and the Fort Carré:
Price 10€, valid for 7 consecutive days.**

OTHER MUSEUMS

Postcard Museum

Located in the heart of the city centre of Antibes, this museum displays several hundred postcards of all periods and all countries, and regularly organizes temporary exhibitions. The discovery of this iconographic universe, with a surprising wealth of documentary and artwork, provides a complete initiation to the world of postcards, from their origin to the present day...

Open all year from 14:00-18:00, closed on Mondays.

Contact: Musée de la Carte Postale: Mr Deflandre, 4 Rue Tournelli, 06600 Antibes
Tel: +33 (0)4 93 34 24 88 / www.museedelacartepostale.fr

School Museum

Created in November 2004 thanks to the association Notre École, this one-of-a-kind museum enables older visitors to renew links with their past, and younger visitors to discover history. In a classroom from bygone days, recreated just as it used to be, discover bygone objects, geographical maps, books and also dozens of class photos in which locals might recognise themselves. An opportunity to dive briefly back into the past.

Musée de l'école
Avenue de Verdun (angle Square du 8 Mai)
From 1st Oct. to the end of May: Sat. & Sun., 14:30 to 17:30
Free entry
Site: notre.ecole06.free.fr / E-mail: notre.ecole06@free.fr

CULTURAL SITES, MONUMENTS, PARKS AND GARDENS

Fort Carré

On this rocky promontory, 26 metres above sea level, overlooking Anse Saint-Roch, a fort composed of a central round tower and four pointed bastions was built in the 16th century by order of French King Henri II. The tower, named St Laurent, houses a chapel with the same name.

The fort was occupied in 1592 by the Duc d'Épernon on behalf of the French king Henri IV. After being upgraded under the instructions of the great French military engineer Vauban in 1680, it was never again taken and even resisted a 57-day siege during the War of Austrian Succession (1741-1748). It occupied a strategic place in the city's defence system until 1860, when the Comté de Nice was annexed to France.

Listed as an historic building in 1906 and 1913, the fort Carré and surrounding land was declared a protected zone in 1937 and acquired by the city in 1997.

Visitors walking through the protected park of flora and fauna can appreciate the panoramic view, and discover the transformations of this impressive military architecture.

Fort Carré, route du bord de mer, avenue du 11 novembre, 06600 Antibes.



Le fort Carré © DR

Tel.: +33 (0)4 92 90 52 -13 / Fax: -43 / Mobile: +33 (0)6 14 89 17 45

Site: <http://www.antibes-juanlespins.com> / Email: musees-fortcarre@ville-antibes.fr

From Nov. to Jan. from Tues. to Sat.: 10:00-12:30 / 13:30-16:30

From Feb. to May from Tues. to Sun.: 10:00-12:30 / 13:30-17:00

From June to Oct. from Tues. to Sun.: 10:00-13:00 / 14:00-18:00

Last entry 30 minutes before closing time.

Closed on the public holidays 1st January, 1st May, 1st November and 25th December.
Warning: opening hours are subject to change; before your visit please check on +33 (0)4 92 90 52 13.

18,952 visitors in 2016.

**Combined entry pass for the municipal museums and the Fort Carré:
Price 10€, valid for 7 consecutive days.**

Cathedral Notre Dame Sainte Marie de la Place

The former cathedral was probably built on a former sanctuary dedicated to Diana. It had the status of a Cathedral since it remained the Bishop of Antibes's See for many years. In its present condition, the edifice is very different from the original 12th-century church, after many changes (17th, 18th, and 20th centuries). It has a fine Crucifix dated 1447, the panel painting of Notre-Dame du Rosaire by Louis Brea (1515) and a carved portal by Jacques Dolle (1710).

La cathédrale d'Antibes © Y. Seuret



Sanctuary of La Garoupe

After two years of restoration in accordance with professional standards, the Garoupe chapel, a consecrated place of worship and listed as a historical monument, is open to visitors and believers.

The Sanctuary of La Garoupe groups several structures. The first chapel is said to have been built in the early 11th century, followed by Chapelle Sainte-Hélène. In 1560, René de Savoie commissioned the construction of the second nave and Chapelle Sainte-Hélène was rebuilt in the early 17th century. Today, it offers an exceptional collection of votive offerings (ex-votos): model boats, convicts' irons, photographs, paintings, children's drawings, etc. It also contains the Sebastopol Cross and two gilded statues of Our Lady: Notre-Dame de La Garoupe and Notre-Dame de Bon Port.

To reach the chapel, follow Chemin du Calvaire from the Salis beach. Between two vistas, you will see Notre-Dame des Amoureux, an oratory with Peynet's 'Lovers' and, a little further on, the lighthouse of La Garoupe, the most powerful on the Riviera with a beam that can be seen from a distance of 60 km.

Walkers can now stop for a relaxing break at the new cafe on this plateau.

Bains Douches art gallery

The casemates are the last remaining element of the city's fortifications, still used by troops in the 19th century. In 1929 they were restored in order to house certain administrative and social services, including the Bains Douches (public bath and shower facilities).

Today, the Bains Douches have been transformed into an art gallery, although the name remains! The Bains Douches municipal art gallery contains studios of artists who work there all year round: painters, ceramists and also a master glassblower, Didier Saba.

The town of Antibes was awarded the "Arts and Crafts City" label ("Ville et Métiers d'Art") in August 2016. This aims mainly to favour the development and transmission of exceptional know-how. With its wealth of artisans and craft trades, the town of Antibes Juan-les-Pins already has many assets such as the artist studios in the Casemates, the municipal art gallery Les Bains Douches, Old Antibes and its craft trades, the college Léonard de Vinci and its degree course "Diplôme des Métiers d'Art (DMA) Céramique", the artists-in-residence, the outdoor summer exhibitions of monumental works, and events such as the Potters' market.

Tel. +33 (0)4 93 34 74 30

Open from Tuesday to Saturday. Closed on Mondays, Sundays and public holidays.

October to April: 9:00 - 12:00 & 13:00 - 17:30.

May to September: 10:00 - 12:00 & 13:00 et 18:00.

Villa Eilenroc and gardens

This exceptional stately home symbolises the luxury and delight of the Belle Epoque. It was built in 1867 to plans by Charles Garnier, architect of the opera houses in Paris and Monte-Carlo.

The garden surrounding the Villa has been planted with traditional species of the Mediterranean landscape. At the heart of this well-preserved vegetation, the rose garden rewards visitors with the fragrances and essences of thousands of varieties, most of them created in Antibes Juan-les-Pins, the capital of roses.

Tel. +33 (0)4 93 67 74 33

Opening times: every Weds. and the first and third Sat. of each month, from 14:00 to 17:00.

Rates: 2€ per adult, free for children under 12 years of age.



La villa Eilenroc © DR

Exflora Park

Landscaped by the city, this 5-hectare park located in Juan-les-Pins, just a stone's throw from the sea, displays the various aspects of Mediterranean gardens from ancient Rome to the exuberant 19th-century Riviera.

Water is present everywhere as an essential element: cascades, fountains, ponds, pools, canals.

Admission to the park is free. Opening times:

Spring: 9:30 - 19:00; Summer: 9:30 - 21:30; Winter: 9:30 - 17h

Botanical garden 'Jardin Thuret'

It was in 1857 that Gustave Thuret, a French botanist, discovered Cap d'Antibes, a very wild peninsula. He purchased 5 hectares of land, built a villa there and founded a magnificent «test garden». Bequeathed to the state by his inheritors, today the property is run by INRA (the French National Institute for Agronomical Research). Its superb collection of trees and shrubs of Mediterranean and subtropical climates and its exceptional vegetal potential are used in particular for educational purposes and to diversify the ornamental species which can be grown on the Mediterranean coast. The label "Jardin remarquable" was awarded in 2007 by the French Ministry of Culture, and the label "Arbre remarquable" (for trees) in 2015 by the association A.R.B.R.E.S.

Garden open to the public from Mon. to Fri., 8:30-17:30 in winter and 8:00-18:00 in summer.

Marine and Coastal Centre (Espace Mer et Littoral)

Located on the rocky headland at the southern-most tip of Cap d'Antibes, the Graillon fortification is part of a remarkable natural Mediterranean site covering 2.2 hectares, consisting of a pinewood extending to the rocky coastline overlooking the crystal-clear water.

This area, with its lengthy and rich military past, is now managed by the town of Antibes Juan-les-Pins. Given the diversity of the site's heritage, comprising both nature and a construction, the Town and the Conservation organization have created the Marine and Coastal Centre "l'Espace Mer et Littoral", allowing visitors to discover our region's rich animal life, on land and at sea, through a visit of the site and educational activities.

Themed exhibitions (within the 17th century watchtower transformed into a presentation area) aim to enable visitors to discover the marine habitats of our coastline (Posidonia sea grass beds, coral, the sandy sea floor and the open sea), the nocturnal marine creatures of the Mediterranean, and to draw their attention to the origin of the macro-waste present on our coastline and ecological actions that citizens can take.

All summer, educational activities are on offer at the site, organised by an environmental activity leader and adapted to suit the public (children, teenagers and adults).

Underwater hikes and kayak outings, led by qualified instructors who are nature guides, are on offer too so that visitors can discover these natural riches in a fun way while fully immersed in the environment. These activities are open to all from age 8 upwards (Underwater hikes

cost from 15 to 20€).

It is also possible to meet the specialists who work at the care centre for wild marine animals (sea turtles) set up at the Graillon fortification.

The bay and cape of Antibes as well as the Lérins Islands have been listed by Europe for their biodiversity. On 26th June 2014 these 3 sites, which represent a surface area of 13,598 hectares, were classed as part of the **Natura 2000 site - Special Conservation Zone**.

The Natura 2000 network is composed of natural sites throughout Europe, on land and at sea, identified for the rarity or fragility of the wild animal and plantlife and their habitats. Natura 2000 conciliates nature preservation with socioeconomic concerns.

Located at the heart of the Côte d'Azur, this first, chiefly marine Natura 2000 site launched in the Alpes-Maritimes region, the site "Bay & Cap d'Antibes – Lérins Islands" harbours incredible marine and land biodiversity, under great threat. The Natura 2000 procedure represents a chance to preserve them, for all the inhabitants, users and lovers of these rare nature areas still present on the Côte d'Azur.

The site is 98% marine and 2% land. It starts in Villeneuve-Loubet and encompasses the totality of the Antibes coastline, the Fort Carré, the Garoupe woods, the rocky headland of Cap d'Antibes, stretches as far as Golfe Juan and ends around the Lérins islands.

The Marine and Coastal Centre is open from mid-June to mid-september, from Tuesday to Saturday, 10:00 - 18:30. Tel. +33 (0)4 93 61 45 32.



© J.-F. DIAZ (service communication, ville d'Antibes)

DISCOVERY WALKS

FIRST ITINERARY

Start your itinerary at the city gate, Porte Marine on Port Vauban.

In Greek times, the port was deep inside Anse Saint-Roch. The Romans made Antipolis into an important town and completely altered Anse Saint-Roch to create a port of trade and war.

With the fall of the Roman Empire, the town underwent such decline that all the structures in the port disappeared. It was not until the reign of King Henri II in the 16th century that major works were undertaken. The port as we know it was created in the late 17th century, under the supervision of the military engineer Niquet. In the 20th century, Port Vauban was extended to encompass all of Anse Saint-Roch, where the world's most luxurious yachts contemplate **Fort Carré** on its rocky promontory. There, were erected in succession a temple to Mercury, Roman structures, Chapelle Saint-Michel which subsists under the fortifications and later Chapelle Saint-Laurent. This religious vocation then yielded to military considerations with the construction of an imposing watchtower, Tour Saint-Laurent, reinforced c. 1545 during the Wars of the Renaissance.

In 1567 under the supervision of Jean Renaud de Saint-Rémy, it was completed by four bastions: France, Antibes, Corse and Nice.

Just beneath the Bastion de France is the tomb of General Championnet* who died in Antibes. A listed historic building since 1938, Fort Carré is owned by the city today. It is well worth the visit for both its architecture and its natural surroundings. It also offers a breathtaking view of the southern Alps on the Italian border to Cap d'Antibes on the sea.

Originally the port was protected by two boulders; they were connected to the town ramparts when they were reinforced in the second half of the 16th century. The shipyard (Chantier Naval) enjoyed considerable activity until an economic crisis struck shipbuilding, thereby forcing the Port of Antibes to turn to yachting.

It should be remembered that Captain Cousteau's first boat, the Calypso, was built in the shipyard of Antibes, now demolished. The site has hosted various musical events such as the International Festival of Young Soloists and the opera festival Musiques au Cœur. Beyond the fortifications, the wharf built in 1986 is used for yachting, quai de Grande Plaisance (billionaires' wharf), and is known since 2011 as quai Camille Rayon.

The largest berth was designed for Saudi Arabia's King Fahd, who stayed in Antibes in 1987.

Walk alongside the billionaires' wharf as far as Bastion Saint Jaume, which became the permanent home of «le Nomade» in 2009: this very large sculpture sits looking out to sea, and was created by the Catalan artist Jaume Plensa, who had already given a temporary exhibition in Antibes in 2007.

Return to Old Antibes through the **Porte Marine**.

The smaller door on the left was the only gate between the town and port for centuries. Built in the 17th century, it was closed by a drawbridge. After the Porte Marine, on the right, the **fountain on Boulevard d'Aguillon** was built in 1786-1787, following the rediscovery and restoration of the old Roman aqueduct of Fontvieille by Louis d'Aguillon, deputy sergeant in the Génie (Royal Corps of Engineers).

Follow the rampart wall, built in the 18th century, one of the last remains of the fortifications surrounding the city. A commemorative plaque recalls the wreck of a hydroplane when Antibes was a naval base for hydroplanes; a commercial line then linked the continent with North Africa via Ajaccio in Corsica. It was in Antibes that the Garbéro brothers, pioneers in aviation, improved the system of floats in hydroplanes. Continue to Place Malespine* on the left, climb the steps to Bastion de la Placette with a breathtaking view on the Port of Antibes.

Continue along the ramparts through a porch to your right to enter the citadel and discover the charming **Place du Révély**, in the middle of which stands a century-old nettle tree.

On the lintel over the original door to the Révély leading to the square, a Roman inscription is still fairly clearly visible upside-down.

“E. Albucio Scaevanio Albucia chrusis opt. Sibi posterique suis viva fecit”

(A.E. Albucius Scaevianus Albucia Chrusis, his very good mother erected this monument for his descendants and for her in her lifetime)

Pursue your way along Rue du Saint-Esprit, which owes its name to the **Chapelle du Saint-Esprit**, built in part on the Cathedral's old cloister in 1385. It belonged to the Confraternity of White Penitents of the Holy Ghost (Saint-Esprit), founded in 1591.

In 1815, it became a temporary prison for Napoleon's vanguard after the Emperor landed in Golfe-Juan. Today, the chapel is the Town Council meeting room. Jacques Audiberti, the famous poet from Antibes, was born on 23 March 1899 in the house at number 4 of this street.

Head towards the former **Cathedral**, built in the 5th century by the first known bishop of Antibes, Saint Hermentaire, not far from a pagan temple.

In 1125, Saracens destroyed 'Sainte-Marie d'Antibes' and the present edifice was rebuilt in the 12th century. It was restored in 1867 and the Romanesque façade was covered with a pediment and stucco columns and capitals. The most precious work in the cathedral is the famous panel painting of Notre-Dame du Rosaire (Our Lady of the Rosary) dated 1515 and attributed to Louis Brea.

The monumental portal, carved sandstone baptismery and pulpit are all by Joseph Dolle, an 18th-century artist from Antibes. The portal is adorned with the figures of Saint Sebastian and Saint Roch, the two patron saints of Antibes, both of whom were said to protect against the plague. The upper cartouche evokes the Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament by two angels.

You can also admire a recumbent figure of Christ made of lime wood and another made of olive wood (15th century). Today, the former cathedral is a listed historic building.

From the parvis of the Cathedral, you can see the so-called **Saracen towers**, built in the 11th and 12th centuries by the people of Antibes to keep out the Saracens who ravaged the coastline. These watchtowers are made entirely of stone blocks taken from Roman structures. On the east side of the clock tower facing the cathedral, in the ninth course, you can read the inscription Antipolis, meaning 'the town opposite'.

This tower has become the bell tower, since the cathedral had none. A few metres below, on the left, sealed in the west wall of the Mairie or Town Hall on Rue de la Paroisse, you can see a cast of the stela to the child-dancer Septentrio, the most famous Roman inscription

of Antibes, on which you can read: "To the Manes of the child Septentrio, twelve years old, who, in Antibes, in the theatre, for two days danced and pleased." The original inscription is today in the Picasso Museum.

Climb the steps leading to Château Grimaldi, which houses the **Picasso Museum**. Built on the uppermost part of the citadel on the site of late Roman ruins, Château Grimaldi has had a turbulent history.

A bishopric in the Dark Ages, a fortified castle, the home of the Grimaldi family, then the residence of the Royal governors, after the French Revolution, it became a barracks, then a hospital and even a municipal workshop!

Saved from ruin and restored thanks to a local scholar, Dor de la Souchère, who made it a museum, it greeted Pablo Picasso in 1946. He worked there in the autumn and, in gratitude, offered the city a veritable treasure: 23 major paintings, 44 drawings and around a hundred ceramics. Today, the Picasso Museum is truly a temple to pictorial art. In addition to the Master's 275 works, there are others by Léger, Modigliani, Balthus, Miró, Ernst, Atlan, Picabia, Richier, Anna-Eva Bergman, as well as Hans Hartung and Nicolas de Staël who lived and died in Antibes.

Place Mariéjol, leave the Museum to your left and take Rue du Bateau to **Portail de l'Orme**, one of the gates in the city's mediaeval ramparts protecting the city, before construction of the second fortified wall. The base is Roman and the gate, originally much wider, was narrowed for defensive purposes in the turmoil of the Dark Ages.

Continuing on straight ahead, you reach Rue de la Pompe, a narrow street in Old Antibes, where there persists the tradition of the Pissala of Antibes, a derivative of garum, a condiment made from fish and highly prized by the ancient Romans.

Here begins the **Commune Libre du Safranier** (Free Commune of Le Safranier), whose perimeter is marked by yellow and orange signs. This Association, on the model of Montmartre in Paris, aims to perpetuate local traditions, like the grape-picking festival in September, which yields a rustic vintage, and preserve the ties between all the neighbourhood's inhabitants. Take Rue du Haut-Castelet to Place du Safranier. On the left, above a stone bench is engraved a sentence by the Greek writer Nikos Kazantzakis*: "I fear nothing, I await nothing, I am free."

The likeliest origin of the name Safranier is the existence here of a quarry yielding a friable stone called safre. Because the square used to be a little fishing harbour covered by the sea, some believe its name to derive from the word safran, a part of the rudder of boats.

A brief detour, as you leave Place du Safranier on the left, take Rue de la Tourraque to the last remaining **public wash-house**, already in use in the 16th century.

Turn back and follow the ramparts to the right to **Bastion Saint-André**. Overlooking the sea with an exceptional panorama over the old town and Cap d'Antibes, this half-bastion incorporated in the fortifications is part of the ramparts built by the chief military engineer, Niquet, according to plans by Vauban (completed in 1717).

In 1963, it became an **Archaeology Museum** displaying ceramics, amphorae, coins, mosaics and murals, an invitation to discover the history and daily life in the ancient city of Antipolis.

Follow the ramparts in the other direction back to Old Antibes, past a succession of five bastions (Épernon, Alaist, Suisse, de Chavigny and de la Placette).

At the tip of each bastion there remain corbels that used to support bartizans, the best preserved is on Bastion de la Placette.

On the left, a bust of Victor Hugo: in 1985, for the centennial of Victor Hugo's death, the city of Antibes had a bust of the great Romantic writer erected in the garden of Promenade Amiral de Grasse, facing the sea. It recalls Victor Hugo's stay in our region in 1839 with Juliette Drouet.

Below the ramparts and Château Grimaldi, you can see the remains of a Roman wall. To the right, there is also a fragment of mediaeval wall overlooking the sea.

A little further on the left, stands the house in which the Russian-born French painter Nicolas de Staël committed suicide in 1954, leaving a large painting unfinished: 'Le Grand Concert', displayed today in the Picasso Museum.



Alley in the Old City (D. Vincendeau)

SECOND ITINERARY

Begin this itinerary on **Place de Gaulle**, created in the early 20th century; it presents great architectural unity, particularly in the façade of the Grand Hôtel, built by Louis Copello with stones from the ramparts. It was one of the first structures on the brand new Place Macé, resulting from the demolition of the city's fortifications at the end of the 19th century.

As you walk down towards Place Guynemer, note on the left a villa with a triangular pediment emerging above the shops: the last vestige of **Porte de France**. When Antibes was the last stronghold before the border on the Var River, Porte de France was Antibes's only large gate inland. Erected in the late 17th century, as part of a large-scale fortification project at Vauban's instigation, and realized under the supervision of the royal engineer Niquet, it was renamed Porte de la Convention during the French Revolution, then Porte de France. Its pediment, a cast today, was sculpted by Joseph Dolle. The original was just behind and partly visible on the left as you leave Place de Gaulle towards Place Guynemer. This is the only trace of inland defences after the fortifications were razed to the ground in the late 19th century.

To your left, the coach station is located on the site of the ancient Roman theatre. Follow Rue Vauban to the **Fontvieille fountain**. The 'old fountain' was one of the water conduits reserved by the Romans for the needs of the population.

On its location stands a small structure bearing the Latin inscription, "civium commodo urbis ornamentum" (in the interest of the citizens and to embellish the city), as well as a curious ban on allowing harnessed animals to drink there.

Continue to Rue du Docteur-Rostan. **Chapelle Saint-Bernardin**, a listed historic building, was erected in 1513. Locals and tourists saw it in a new light from 2008, after renovation works which extended to its frescos and stuccos. At the end of the 19th century, when Rue du Docteur-Rostan was created, the façade was altered by adding a large portal and Neo-Gothic, troubadour-style decoration. The stained-glass windows are signed and dated 1912.

Follow the busy commercial street, Rue James-Cluse, to **Place Nationale**, once the ancient Roman Forum, then the 'King's Garden' in the late Middle Ages and, after the French Revolution, Place Neuve. The marble column designed by the architect Penchaud commemorates the loyalty of the people of Antibes to King Louis XVIII, when they refused to open the city gates to Napoleon I after his return from exile on the Isle of Elba in 1815. This monument was erected by the population of Antibes in the King's honour and inaugurated with great pomp in 1818. The city's coat of arms was enriched with a chief of the Bonnes Villes de France and the motto: "fidei servandae exemplum" (an example of loyalty).

Musée Peynet & du Dessin Humoristique is located on the square.

Take Rue Thuret*, then, to your right, Rue des Palmiers to reach Rue Aubernon, across from **Rampe des Saleurs**, to admire a 17th-century home whose **lintel** bears the coat of arms of General de Barquier, from one of Antibes's oldest families.

Walk up Rue Aubernon towards the Hôtel de Ville (Town Hall) to discover the **Provençal market** (you won't want to miss its bright colours and picturesque site!). At the merchants' request in 1928, the municipality decided to cover Place Vieille, one of the city's oldest market squares, which has always been devoted to exchanges.

Halfway through the market, Rue Sade, formerly Rue de Saint-Tropez, offers many colourful

shops.

Rue Isnard leads to Rue Georges-Clemenceau, formerly Rue du Puits-Neuf (new well); take the cul-de-sac on your right to a picturesque little courtyard with many antique shops and a venerable private home belonging to the Guide family from 1608 till the French Revolution. At the end of the street, the **fountain** was restored in 1786 by Louis d'Aguillon. It follows the course of the ancient Roman aqueduct, which conveyed water to the presbytery garden at number 13 Rue Georges-Clemenceau. The fountain is adorned in the middle with a Roman granite column. The King and the city's coat of arms, as well as the eagle that decorated it were chiselled off in 1793.

THIRD ITINERARY - CAP D'ANTIBES

"Cap d'Antibes is the most enchanting place to stay on earth..." Anatole France

From the little **port of La Salis**, you can follow **Chemin du Calvaire (pilgrims' path)** to the Sanctuary of La Garoupe. From time immemorial, pilgrims worshipped in front of small oratories evoking the Way of the Cross. **Chapelle de La Garoupe** is dedicated to Notre-Dame de La Garde and Notre-Dame de Bon-Port. Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port is the patron saint of fishermen at sea; in the chapel, it is surrounded by many votive offerings (ex-votos): paintings, often very simple, whose authors - most of them anonymous - express thanks to the Virgin for her intervention. Go to the **lighthouse of La Garoupe**, whose beam of light reaches 31 miles. It was built on the site of a previous one, erected in 1836. Because of its unique position, the site of La Garoupe is a traditional observation site. In 1892 the first lighthouse was equipped with a semaphore installed in the chapel guardian's house. The Germans blew them up in August 1944. Orientation table.

Return to Boulevard de Bacon on the seafront to the beach of La Garoupe where you should follow the **Tirepoil footpath** past a multitude of tiny inlets for fishermen and sun worshippers. It is lined with prestigious estates in this privileged area along '**Billionaires' Bay**'. The **Villa Eilenroc**, designed by Charles Garnier, architect of the Paris and Monte Carlo opera houses, is a former residence in a splendid wooded park of 11 hectares. On the coastal road, heading towards Juan-les-Pins at the beginning of the Cape, you won't want to miss Villa Aujourd'hui, built in 1938 par Barry Dierks: a Hollywood set, cleverly raised on the shores of the Côte d'Azur, motivated by the sinuous road and the power play of curves magnifying this daring composition. And Villa 'La Calade' is one of the most interesting modern homes on the eastern French Riviera; from the road, it is concealed by a purplish pink fence, punctuated with wildly exuberant flowerpots. This villa, a late synthesis of the experimentation of the great architectural innovators, is the work of César Cavellin, an architect from Cannes.

Take Boulevard Kennedy where **Hôtel du Cap, Éden-Roc**, one of the most luxurious hotels in the world, was inaugurated in 1870. It was one of the first hotels on the Riviera to open for the summer season. Anatole France, Camille Flammarion, Ernest Hemingway, Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, Rita Hayworth, Marlene Dietrich, Charles de Gaulle and many others stayed there.

Not to be missed: the Maritime and Coastal centre (Espace Mer et Littoral), a site offering

themed educational exhibitions, animal protection and discovery of the riches of our environment.

Make a quick detour towards the centre of the Cape so as not to miss **Jardin Thuret** at 47 Boulevard du Cap. This garden was created by the botanist Gustave Thuret, who acclimated many trees, then unknown on our shores, such as eucalyptus and palm trees. Today, it is the headquarters of an INRA (National Institute of Agronomic Research) research centre.

Another must on Cap d'Antibes, on the coastal road before reaching Juan-les-Pins, is **Hôtel Belles Rives**, the former home of F. Scott Fitzgerald, acquired by Mr and Mrs Estène. César Cavallin, a young architect from Cannes, was in charge of the project, seeking his inspiration in the archaeological remains of ancient Antipolis. The hotel is built around a Fitzgeraldian villa, although the interior makes reference to the world of Agatha Christie. This hotel is unique in having preserved virtually intact all the original furniture and decoration. Continue on Boulevard Baudoin to **Villa 'La Vigie'**, the home of billionaire Frank Jay Gould, with ostentation in keeping with the extravagance of this man, who has entered the legend of Juan-les-Pins. A little farther on, **Hôtel Juana** on Avenue Georges-Gallice was built in 1931 by the architect Dikansky in the most characteristic tradition of the architecture of his time. Its famous guests include in particular the great Ella Fitzgerald. It is a listed historic building for its façade. A few metres away, in its orientalizing 'Art-Deco' style, **Le Provençal** was one of the most elegant hotels in Europe, where all the great names from the world over came to be seen.



Coastal path *Sentier de Tirepoil*, Cap d'Antibes © J.-F. DIAZ (service communication, ville d'Antibes)

NOTES :

Vauban : Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban, Marshal of France (1633-1707), was Chief military engineer for King Louis XIV. He updated the fortifications of Antibes and supervised the works undertaken by Niquet from 1682 to 1692. The final phase of fortification was c. 1717.

Malespine : There is Place Malespine in Old Antibes and Avenue Malespine on Cap d'Antibes, named for this old family from Antibes, which sacrificed to the custom of escaping the stifling heat of summer by seeking cooler air outside the ramparts, on the Cape or in the surrounding countryside.

Championnet : Born in Valence on 24 May 1762, a hero of the French Revolution, he died of typhus in Antibes and is buried at Fort Carré. On 15 August 1891, a bust of him was inaugurated with great pomp on Cours Masséna.

Thuret : The French botanist Gustave Thuret (Paris 1817-Nice 1875) was the first 'foreigner' to settle on Cap d'Antibes in 1853. A diplomat and embassy attaché, he became interested in scientific research, especially on plants. He surrounded his villa with a garden, 'Jardin Thuret', today an exceptional scientific laboratory. In 1946, the garden was acquired by INRA (National Institute of Agronomic Research).

Massena : André Masséna, Marshal of France (1756-1817), enjoyed a brilliant military career during the campaign in Italy, particularly at Rivoli (1797). Bonaparte then dubbed him 'the darling son of Victory'. He married Marie Rosalie Lamarre, the mayor of Antibes's niece, and for a time was a cheese and vegetable merchant on the street that would bear his name, Cours Masséna.

Rampe des Saleurs : this ramp is so called because, on the little square at the corner of Rue Auberon, there used to live a large number of fishermen who salted their fish.



Bust of Championnet, Cours Masséna, Antibes ©DR

THEY LOVED ANTIBES JUAN-LES-PINS...

Jacques AUDIBERTI (1899-1965)

A poet, novelist, essayist, the author of many plays, Jacques Audiberti was born on 25 March 1899 on Rue du Saint-Esprit, which he renamed Rue Amen in his writings. After attending primary school on Rue Arazi, he entered secondary school at the Collège d'Antibes.

"He was not a child like others; his mother and grandmother were overly protective of him and, instead of playing with other children, he could always be seen, looking chilly with a cape over his shoulders, sitting by the sea, with a book in his hand," would later report old Thérèse, who had known him as a child.

A few months before his death, the city of Antibes had honoured him by naming the former Place de la Marine after him and, on 5 May 1973, his name was also given to the Lycée on Boulevard Wilson. In 1989, the city created a Grand Prix Littéraire de la Ville d'Antibes Juan-les-Pins - 'Jacques Audiberti' to reward writers whose works bear on the theme of the Mediterranean. He referred to his native town at length in most of his books, particularly in *Monorail* (1946), *Les tombeaux ferment mal* (1963) and *Dimanche m'attend* (1965).



Plaque maison natale Jacques Audiberti © DR

Frank Jay GOULD (1877-1956)

American business man

The wealthy heir to the American railway tycoon, Frank Jay Gould settled in France at the turn of the century, then in Juan-les-Pins with his wife Florence Lacaze in 1925. He associated with Édouard Baudoin in a real estate enterprise and financed construction of sumptuous luxury hotel Le Provençal in Juan-les-Pins, demanding that a railway station be built in Juan-les-Pins.

He died in 1956 in Juan, leaving a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000. Today, the pine grove in Juan-les-Pins bears his name: Pinède Gould.

MISTINGUETT (1875-1956)

In the early 1930s, Mistinguett sent her private secretary and friend to the Riviera to find her a beautiful house to buy. "She had found a large villa she really liked. She described it to

me in detail on the phone: three hectares, palm trees, olive trees, on the road to the Cape near Antibes..." Thus, Mistinguett bought a house she had never seen. The star livened up the evenings of Juan, both in her nightclub, La Cage aux Poules, and in her home where she gave brilliant receptions. Not everyone appreciated these soirées, because of the noise.

Graham GREENE (1904-1991)

He discovered Antibes in 1946, the guest of Sir Alexander Korda, family film producer whose boat was moored in Port Vauban. He returned a few years later to visit with friends, before buying his own flat on Avenue Pasteur, in Résidence des Fleurs, entrance Les Cyclamins. He was often seen shopping or seated at a restaurant table, sipping his dry Martini (without lemon!), then savouring sole meunière or a slice of calf liver, his two favourite dishes. He enjoyed saying that "Antibes... stands alone as the only town on the Cote d'Azur that has kept its... soul, and it is also the only one where I truly feel at home." He evoked Antibes in his collection of short stories *May we Borrow your Husband?* (1967).

Victor HUGO (1802-1885)

After having gone to Golfe-Juan to meditate in Napoleon's footsteps, Victor Hugo spent only a few hours in Antibes, whose 'charming melancholy little bay' left him fond memories. Facing the sea, on Promenade Amiral-de-Grasse, his bust recalls his brief stopover in Antibes, which had such a strong impact on him that, thirty years later, he gave the name of Capgaroupe (sic) to one of the protagonists of *The Man who Laughs*. On the base, a few words bear witness to his wonder: "Everything here is radiant, everything is in bloom, everything sings. the sun, women, love are all at home here. My eyes and my soul are still dazzled."

Paul ARENE (1843-1896)

Both for his health and for his enjoyment, this poet and novelist often stayed in Antibes, where he died on 17 December 1896. A collaborator of Alphonse Daudet, hailed by Frédéric Mistral and Anatole France, who did not hesitate to dub him 'Prince of storytellers', Paul Arène wrote a great deal about Antibes, "a gallant little town beloved of the sun where the houses climb one on top of the other the better to see the sea." He evoked his adopted city in *La gueuse Parfumée* (1876).

Claude MONET (1840-1926)

The artist stayed at Château de la Pinède, recommended to him by Guy de Maupassant, from January to May 1888. In Antibes, he created 36 paintings. Most of the works from this period, which he himself considered to be among his best ones ever, are in the United States, testimony to the exceptional meeting of an artist of genius with a city.

Nikos KAZANTZAKI (1883-1957)

This Cretan novelist discovered Antibes in 1948. The author of *The Last Temptation of Christ* and *Zorba the Greek*, both adapted for the cinema with great success, first settled on Cap d'Antibes, then in a small house at 8 Rue du Bas-Castelet, with a terrace overlooking Place



Placette Kazantzaki © DR



Rue du Bas Castelet © J.-F. DIAZ

du Safranier. "It is not a house," he enjoyed saying, "it's a cocoon, a garment that will keep us warm in winter." He stayed there until 1957, greeting friends and writing some of his most famous works. Nikos Kazantzakis often came to sit and meditate on a stone bench at the foot of the Rocher du Castelet, on the little square that bears his name. On the plaque perpetuating his memory, a few words sum up the life of a man Albert Camus considered to be one of the greatest writers of his day: "I expect nothing, I fear nothing, I am free."

Nicolas de STAËL (1914-1955)

This French painter was born in Saint Petersburg, Russia, and died in Antibes where he moved in 1954 to the Maison Ardouin on the ramparts. Nicolas de Staël's year in Antibes was extremely prolific: nearly 300 paintings in a succession of landscapes, marines, nudes, studios, still lifes; the warm reds and browns given way to nuances of blue and grey, their coldness and melancholy emphasized by their balanced vertical composition. After having realized two large canvases, the most famous being *Le Grand Concert*, with its broad fluid flat tints, Nicolas de Staël suddenly ended his life.

Hans HARTUNG (1904-1989)



In 1972, the German painter, a leader of Lyrical Abstraction, settled in Antibes with his wife Anna-Eva Bergman in a house and studios they chose to build in the midst of an olive grove. The architecture was designed by the painter and the two artists enjoyed a period of intense creative activity for the rest of their lives. Today, the estate houses the Hartung Foundation.

Hans Hartung's studio

Guy de MAUPASSANT (1850 – 1893)

Maupassant spent the winter of 1885/1886 at Villa Le Bosquet in Antibes. He enjoyed the little town so much that he returned a few months later, staying at Le Chalet des Alpes, 22 route de la Badine, from October 1886 to April 1887. His brother Hervé ran a small horticultural estate on the site presently occupied by the Cardiology Department of the La Fontonne Hospital. Guy de Maupassant never tired of sailing on his yacht, le Bel Ami. He immortalized Antibes in his most personal journal « Sur l'eau ».

Jules VERNE (1828 – 1905)

Jules Verne spent four winters in a row starting in 1874 at Villa Les Chênes Verts on Cap d'Antibes, 152 boulevard J.F. Kennedy, where he worked on the theatrical adaptation of four of his most popular novels: Around the World in 80 Days, The Children of Captain Grant, Michael Strogoff and An Impossible Voyage.

THEY WROTE...

"I am struck by that sort of stupor in which the magnitude of things puts us as we go through a garden admirably located at the tip of Antibes. It is an Eden that seems to be steeped in the heart of immensity."

George Sand

"I remember one day feeling faint in front of a town, as if I were seized in the breadth of a bolt of light, and crying out that it was too much, too beautiful!"

Jacques Audiberti

"What I will bring back from here is gentleness itself. White, pink, blue, all wrapped up in a magical air."

Claude Monet

"Antibes, a gallant little city beloved of the sun... and that the Eternal Father has set aside so one day, later, he can retire here when he feels old..."

Paul Arène

GREAT CONFECTIONERS...

Christian COTTARD

This master confectioner and chocolate maker in Antibes has worked for the most famous restaurants. In 2014, he created his current establishment **La Closerie**, 8 boulevard Dugommier. Here he has established both a quality cake shop and a restaurant. His school of cake-making opened on the upper floor in 2015.

After an apprenticeship at his parents' cake shop in Menton, he chose Paris, aged 19, to define his style, and worked for firms such as Hellgouarch, la Brasserie Flo and Riembeker. In 1982 he tried his luck in the United States, at the Moustache Cafe in Los Angeles. He then returned to Menton for 5 years before officiating at the Château D'Esclimont in Eure et Loire, an establishment owned by the group Relais et Château. This is where he was discovered by Alain Ducasse who took him to the Louis XV in Monte-Carlo.

In 1989, he left Ducasse in order to prepare for the prestigious competition 'meilleur ouvrier de France' (best French worker) and won this title with distinction.

Today, in Antibes, he enjoys making traditional patisserie products evolve: Viennese pastry, little cakes, petits fours and cakes for special events. His creations have earned him an esteemed mention in the Eurodéluxe Encyclopaedia alongside two other Frenchmen: Bernachon from Lyon and Hermé from Chez Fauchon.



Christian Cottard © DR

Christian LUTZELSCHWAB

This craftman's passion became his career. In 1991, he chose the old town in Antibes as the location for his first boutique, Au Palais de la Friandise.

He began his Tour de France in Paris with Monsieur Bastien, with whom he discovered pâtisserie. Aged around 22, he worked for Ducasse, for Chibois and for Hédiard where he stayed for 2 years. In 1993, he opened a boutique in Juan-les-Pins. Christian Lutzelschwab's speciality lies in his capacity to offer traditional products and modernise traditional sweets such as the famous *cayrons d'Antibes*.

Lilian BONNEFOI

Originally from Roanne, Lilian Bonnefoi grew up within the inner circle of haute cuisine. Often considered an « enfant terrible », somewhat resistant to study, he found his calling as a teenager by following a course to become a professional pastry chef, which revealed his willingness, creativity and determination.

With a master's degree certificate under his belt, he joined the Troisgros team in 1990 as line cook, then second-in-command pastry chef, remaining until 1992.

This unique experience gave him an international outlook - he travelled as far as the United States - and was to serve as a springboard enabling him to land the job of head pastry chef at the prestigious Guanahany Hotel in Saint-Barthélemy.

In 1996 his meeting with Arnaud Poette, Chef of the Hôtel du Cap-Eden-Roc in Antibes, marked a turning point in his career and was the start of a grand collaboration.

The two men shared ideas, combined their talents, shared fundamental values and accompanied one another in a quest for excellence which they would constantly redefine.

Awarded the title Best Pastry Chef of the Côte d'Azur in January 2008, aged 38, Lilian Bonnefoi has a gift for extending established limits ever further in order to magnify sugar in the manner of a sculptor, making matter and colour rhyme as would a poet, inventing new harmonies and reviving tastes from childhood memories.

Despite his demanding responsibilities at the Hôtel du Cap-Eden-Roc where he manages a team of 14 pastry chefs and 3 bakers, Lilian Bonnefoi made his dream come true in 2015 by opening a boutique of his own located at 7, avenue Robert Soleau, Antibes.



Lilian Bonnefoi's boutique © DR

A world champion!

Second-in-command pastry chef at the Hôtel du Cap-Eden-Roc, together with Bastien Girard and Jean-Thomas Schneider, **Etienne Leroy** won the *Coupe du Monde de la Pâtisserie* (World Pastry Cup) in his discipline, the sugar category, in January 2017. This prestigious event in Lyon was created in 1989 by Gabriel Paillason, Founding President and famous French pastry chef. Organised every two years, this year's competition featured twenty-two teams of young pastry chefs from around the globe, among the most promising of their generation.

POPULATION, GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

Population

An impressive demographic progression: The employment area of Antibes Juan-les-Pins groups almost all the specifics of the Alpes-Maritimes département and the French Riviera. Antibes has grown to become the second largest city in the Alpes-Maritimes after Nice, in an environment with real estate possibilities providing for the location of new enterprises with the presence of young executives working in many activities in the service sector.

The town of Antibes Juan-les-Pins has 75,456 inhabitants (figure INSEE 2013) with a total of 60,529 homes, of which 61,7% are main residencies and 31,4% are second homes.

Geography

A commune measuring 2,648 hectares and 75 ares, located:

- 12 km from the Nice Côte d'Azur International Airport
- 20 km from the centre of Nice
- 12 km from Cannes
- 8 km from Sophia Antipolis
- 48 km from the Italian border (by motorway)
- 50 km from the nearest ski resort (Gréolières)

Antibes Juan-les-Pins has 25 km of coastline (the longest on the French Riviera), including 7.5 km of sandy beaches, 2 km of pebble beaches and 15.5 km of rocky inlets and cliffs.

Climate

Mediterranean climate

Mean annual temperature: 15.6°C (60°F)

Annual rainfall: 803 millimetres (31,6 inches)

Mean annual humidity: 76%

2 days of frost per year

300 days of sunshine per year

ANTIBES JUAN-LES-PINS, TOWN OF ALL SPORTS



Voiles d'Antibes © DR

SPORTS

Known for its tourist attractions, Antibes Juan-les-Pins is recognized today as one of the most sporty French cities (2nd city in the Équipe Challenge rating 2009).

It has acquired structures for practising sports in the best conditions. A dynamic sports department, in the service of the population with many athletic facilities, the presence of the Regional Olympic Committee, of a CREPS (Centre Régional d'Éducation Populaire & Sportive) specialized in nautical activities and a Regional Medico-Sporting Centre open to all, which today greet athletes from all the French teams present in the region...

- 7 covered installations (gymnastics, baby-gym, handball, basketball, fencing, boxing, indoor football, volleyball, table tennis, trampolining, etc.)
- 5 open air installations (basketball, athletics, handball, beach volley, squash, climbing wall, etc.)
- 9 football pitches (artificial and real grass, drained & levelled)

- 1 rugby stadium - 1 shooting range - 1 skeet-shooting range - 1 archery range
- 6 tennis clubs, two of them municipal - 3 sailing schools and clubs - 9 fitness clubs

The nautical stadium, Espace Jean Bunoz, comprises a 50m outdoor Olympic pool with 8 swimming lanes, a 25m indoor pool with 8 swimming lanes, an indoor learners' pool, a diving pool and a paddling pool. It also features a fitness room and a meeting room.

Among the many regular users of these facilities: the *Cercle des Nageurs d'Antibes* (swimming, synchronised swimming and water-polo club), *Antibes Triathlon*, the *Spondyle Club* and the high-level swimmers' organisation *Pôle France de natation*.

The nautical stadium is also used by the town's primary and secondary school establishments and by the general public. It is open all year long. At certain times of year, the facilities also host many training sessions for French and international clubs as well as sporting events in various disciplines.

An **omnisports hall** for high level sport, **AzurArena Antibes**, opened its doors in 2013. This building of 13,864m² houses a dojo, a trampoline pit and a gymnasium capable of welcoming 5,000 spectators. The sports centre is able to receive any discipline (handball, tennis, boxing...) but it is especially dedicated to the Antibes basketball team, the Sharks. This complex also houses a restaurant, two refreshment rooms, a shop and a car park of 600 spaces.

With around 20,000 sports permit holders, the fabric of associations in Antibes represents 159 clubs providing training in all the main athletic disciplines. Top-level sport also has an essential place in the athletic life of Antibes, whose colours are borne all over France and internationally. With more than 120 athletes registered with the ministerial lists of top-level athletes, Antibes Juan-les-Pins is home to such French sports as trampoline/acrosport, gymnastics, swimming and sailing.

True incubators, the clubs of Antibes prepare young talents for French sport; they will soon rise to international podiums.

Among the most impressive sporting achievements of the past few years:

- **Alain Bernard** (Swimming): Olympic champion in 2008 and 2012 (gold medal for 100m free-style, silver medal for the free-style relay 4x100m and bronze medal for 50m free-style).
- **Elodie Lorandi** (Handicapped swimming): Silver medal in 2008 at the Olympic Games in Beijing; then in Rio in 2016 she won the bronze in 100m free-style.
- **Hamilton Sabot** (Gymnastics): Bronze medal in the Olympic Games in London in 2012.
- **Nicolas Charbonnier** (Sailing): Five-time world sailing champion and bronze medal winner at the Olympic Games in Beijing in 2008 in 470 category.
- **Marc Audineau** (Sailing): He represented France in the 49ers category at the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens.
- **Sophie de Turckheim** (Sailing): European vice-champion in the Laser category
- **Jean Quiquampoix** (Pistol): Silver medal in Rio in 2016
- **Alexis Raynaud** (Rifle): Bronze medal in Rio in 2016

WATER SPORTS

In Antibes, water sports have a very important place.

Whether you enjoy sailing to feast your eyes or for the pleasure of feeling your boat take off in the wind, you will find what you are seeking here. Some with the annual 'Voiles d'Antibes', with regattas in the Bay of Antibes Juan-les-Pins on the finest old sailing vessels and class JI. Others with the possibility of practising their passion through the three sailing schools and clubs, or the boat rental companies. If you prefer staying underwater, whether you are an experienced diver or a beginner, Antibes Juan-les-Pins offers a multitude of magnificent sites: capes, sheer drops, plateaux, shipwrecks, etc. And to get there, you can choose from fourteen specialized clubs and associations. But in Juan-les-Pins, you can also go water-skiing, a sport that was born in this very city in the 1930s.

It was in 1935 that the first federation was founded on the initiative of Ms Gould and in 1949 Juan-les-Pins hosted the first world championship in this very fashionable sport. Today a dozen or so private clubs and beaches enable you to practise it.

In 1997, Antibes Juan-les-Pins was awarded the 'Station Voile - Nautisme & Tourisme' label granted to resorts meeting rigorous selection criteria in terms of facilities, monitoring and resources offered for water sports. The resort's partners, who largely contributed to this honour, are committed to respecting in every way the Quality Charter governing this 'Station Nautique' label of quality.

The French champion of stand-up paddle, Céline Guesdon has opened a school «Supdreams» in Cap d'Antibes, where beginners and experienced sportspeople can enjoy to the full the pleasures of an escapade across the water.

On the site of Antibes Juan-les-Pins, the offering in terms of water sports is divided into two sectors: private and associative. Both these sectors are in constant interrelation since many private structures created a club.

The following disciplines are available:

- Water skiing
- Deep-sea diving
- Sailing
- Canoeing
- Parascending
- Catamaran
- Windsurfing
- Optimist
- ULM hydroplane
- Light sailing



Antibes Yacht Club

PORTS

Port Vauban

Port Vauban is a very major European yachting harbour in terms of tonnage (volume of the vessels, which increases as does their length), the biggest harbour in Europe in terms of the number of boats welcomed being port Camargue with its 3,500 spaces (but for vessels of less than 50m). Port Vauban has around **10 kilometres of wharfs and 1,680 berths**, a large yachting basin which can accommodate **yachts up to 165m long** and luxurious harbourmaster management. Antibes is where the world's finest yachts stop, including *Kingdom* (formerly *Nabila*) belonging to the Saudi-Arabian prince Al-Waleed, the *Prince Abdul Aziz*, the yachts owned by Paul Allen (cofounder of Microsoft) *Octopus* and *Tatoosh*, and the immense *Eclipse* belonging to Roman Abramovitch, a private mega-yacht 162.2 metres long.

Flanked by the Fort Carré and the ramparts, Anse Saint-Roch is the finest site one could imagine for a harbour. Awarded the Pavillon Bleu d'Europe, Port Vauban is at the origin of a diverse complex of activities: professional fishing, shipyards, careenage and repair, nautical clubs... and also a modern harbourmaster's office, day and night surveillance, service wharf and heliport.

Thanks to a convention signed between the CCI and Port Vauban, this semi-private harbour has been welcoming cruise ships since 2009.

Surface of the basin: 25 hectares

Berthing capacity: 1,230 fixed berths, 450 anchor buoys

Depth of water: 2.5 to 8 metres

Yachting basin, renamed quai Camille Rayon in 2011 :

able to accommodate yachts up to 165 metres long

Information - Port Vauban harbour master's office:

Tel: +33 (0)4 92 91 60 00 / Fax: (0)4 93 34 74 04



At the Port: all change!

A new organisation, new interests at stake, a new look for port Vauban.

A new harbour, ecologically sustainable, innovative and connected, the creation contract of which has been landed by the Artémis group, composed of the Nice Côte d'Azur Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the *Caisse des Dépôts* and the *Caisse d'Epargne*. The goal: make Antibes a Mediterranean reference among ports of the 3rd millenium, a real yachting city.

The investment plan: 135 million euros over a 25-year period, for the creation of a new harbour master's office, a rethink regarding the careening areas, consolidation of the ramparts, the creation of a Yacht Club with a luxury restaurant, 600 parking spaces (mostly underground, to reduce the number of above-ground vehicles and free up space for strolling around the harbour), a landscape promenade more than 7km long and adjustments regarding the Fort Carré.

A port which will be both CAMPUS, with modular rooms for training, workshops and conferences and TECHNOPOLE, to promote an economical synergy with local companies and a network with Sophia Antipolis.

A place for companies to experiment their know-how: this project has been named «Vauban 21» and entrusted to the architect and professor Philippe Prost.

Information - Port Vauban harbour master's office:

Tel: +33 (0)4 92 91 60 00 / Fax: (0)4 93 34 74 04

Antibes Juan-les-Pins offers four other harbours:

Port Gallice

With its convenient location in the heart of Juan-les-Pins, Port Gallice offers 486 berths. This port too is affected by the new project with an investment programme of 16 million euros over a 15-year period. The goal is to make Gallice a pioneer port in environmental terms, through reorganisation and eco-exemplary management.

Port du Croûton

Adjacent to Port Gallice, it offers 390 berths for units under 10 metres long.

Port de la Salis

Located along Boulevard James-Wyllie, it has 233 berths for boats up to 6 metres long.

Port Abri de l'Olivette

This picturesque, traditional little port with around forty berths, to the west of Cap d'Antibes, is reached by following the seafront from Juan-les-Pins.

ANTIBES, LEISURE ACTIVITIES



Aquasplash, Marineland

MARINELAND AND ITS PARKS

Spanning more than 25 hectares and home to almost 5,000 creatures, Marineland is today's **most important Marine park in Europe** and the biggest tourist attraction of the Côte d'Azur. Marineland's aim has always been to ensure unforgettable moments through shows and activities, with an aquatic and animal theme. But it also seeks to widen visitors' knowledge of the marine world and its inhabitants, highlighting the importance of preserving this environment.

In this park, created in Antibes in 1970 by the Earl Roland de la Poype and purchased in July 2006 by the Spanish group **Parques Reunidos** (2nd biggest European operator of leisure parks), an ambitious investment programme has enabled the offer to be developed and renewed (new areas, educational activities, original themed shows...) for the enjoyment of both children and adults.

At Marineland, you can watch the **killer whales**, great predators of the oceans, through the panoramic glass wall of the biggest tank in Europe (80 metres long by 11 metres high) containing 40 million litres of water with a surface area of 3,700m². A close-up show and an incredible meeting with these impressive animals! Not only killer whales but also **dolphins**, emblematic animals of the Antibes park, delight visitors with their graceful, breathtaking daylight and dusk performances.

The Marineland centre is moreover the only site in France allowing you to come up close to these playful sea animals, source of dreams and emotions. It is also possible to **meet the sea lions and dolphins up close**, and even **dive with the sharks!**

The **Shark Tunnel** presents a wide variety of species (bull sharks, grey sharks and nurse sharks). A moment of strong emotions for this face-to-face encounter with the jaws of the ocean, at the heart of a glass tunnel 30 metres long fully immersed in the giant aquarium which holds 2 million litres of water!

The **seal and sea lion pool** is a show in itself, full of humour and fantasy ! These animals are not the only inhabitants of Marineland. The aquariums and tropical reefs display **thousands of fish** of all colours, shellfish and tropical corals; a giant aquarium recreates the shore of an atoll, from the beach to the open sea. The touch pool with rays and the **Jellyfish Odyssey** are two more amazing attractions.

A **penguin house** is home to two southern species very rare in Europe (Rockhopper penguins and Royal penguins). And there are **the biggest sea lion species in the world, Steller sea lions**: Boris and Laska are housed in a specially adapted pool. Marineland has thus become **the only park in France, and the third in Europe, where you can admire this unique species!**

In 2010 for its 40th anniversary, Marineland welcomed **two polar bears**, Flocke and Raspoutine, born in a zoo in Germany, in collaboration with the EEP (European Endangered species programme) which ensures the conservation of species at risk in their natural environment. The programme was successful with the birth of baby bear Hope in late 2014.

Although the Sea Park is the highlight of the site, Marineland gives visitors the opportunity to experience various activities thanks to the **three other themed parks...**

Aqua-Splash

(mid-June to early September)

Aquasplash offers more than 2,500 metres of waterslides. The Park is composed of more than 15 giant slides, with adventure tracks specially designed for children: giant slides, pool with wave machine, giant pool, lazy river, toddlers' pool...

In 2011 Aquasplash became the **most important seasonal water park in France** with over 180,000 visitors. New attraction since 2013: «Splash Battle»!

Kids' Island

Children and grown-ups can also enjoy Kid's Island! Many attractions and activities are on offer for children. After an immersion in the great blue sea, set foot on dry land amid animals including lemurs, a new addition in 2013.

Adventure Golf

Mini-golf inspired by the worlds of Jules Verne, where players can take part in the challenge at their own pace! Three mini-golf courses (18 holes each) amid tropical vegetation, caves and waterfalls.

ESPACE MARINELAND

306 Avenue Mozart

06 600 ANTIBES

Tel. : +33 (0)4 93 33 82 72

Site: www.marineland.fr



Marineland welcomed **more than 1.2 million visitors** in 2012.



Marineland, bassin des orques

ANTIBESLAND



The fairground Antibesland is located very close to Marineland.

The fairground offers free entry and rides starting at 1.50€.

30 international attractions for children and adults alike with breathtaking new adventures!

Antibesland
301 route de Biot, 06600 ANTIBES
Tel. +33(0)9 81 37 68 03
Email: info@antibesland.fr

Dates et horaires d'ouverture:
www.antibesland.fr

ACCOMMODATION



Art Deco period hotel

TOURISM

FREQUENTATION AND ORIGIN OF VISITORS (*Source of figures : CRT Riviera / INSEE*)

After the French clientele (around 50% of visitors), here are the top ten countries of origin concerning visitors to the Côte d'Azur in 2015:

- 1. Italy**
- 2. Great Britain/Ireland**
- 3. Germany**
- 4. USA**
- 5. Scandinavia**
- 6. Switzerland**
- 7. Eastern Europe - excluding Russia**
- 8. Belgium/Luxemburg**
- 9. Russia**
- 10. Spain**

In hotels, 9,726,000 nights and 4,326,000 stays were recorded on the Cote d'Azur in 2015 (all hotel types).

In tourist residences, 3,091,000 nights and 664,000 stays on the Côte d'Azur in 2015.

At campsites, 934,000 nights and 154,000 stays were recorded on the Côte d'Azur.

HOTELS AND TOURIST RESIDENCES IN ANTIBES JUAN-LES-PINS

77 hotels with 5,480 beds

15 tourist residences with 4,793 beds

(CRT Riviera figures, 2016)

Listed in the Tourist Office guide (2017 figures)

61 hotels, 2,315 rooms and suites, comprising:

- 5 hotels***** (262 rooms and suites)
- 9 hotels**** (765 rooms and suites)
- 27 hotels*** (907 rooms and suites)
- 16 hotels** (322 rooms and suites)
- 1 hotels* (18 rooms)
- 3 non-classified hotels (41 rooms and suites)

Hotel Chains or Groups :

Accor

AC Hotels Marriott

Best Western

Châteaux et hôtels de France

Châteaux et Hôtels Collection

Logis de France

Louvre Hotels Group

JJW Hotels & Resorts
 Oetker Hotel Collection
 Preferred Hotels & Resorts
 Small Luxury Hotels
 Relais et Châteaux
 Thalazur
 Villadelles

Hôtels de charme (privately run hotels):

5* hotels: Hôtel du Cap Eden Roc, Hôtel Imperial Garoupe, Hôtel Belles Rives, Hôtel Juana.

4* hotels: Hôtel La Villa, Hôtel Sainte Valérie.

3* hotels: Hôtel Beau Site, Hôtel Emeraude, Hôtel Garoupe-Gardiole, Hôtel Juan Beach, Hôtel Mas Djoliba, Hôtel Des Mimosas, Hôtel Petit Castel, Hôtel Le Pré Catelan.

2* hotels: Hôtel Alexandra, Hôtel La Jabotte, Hôtel Marjolaine, Hôtel Le Ponteil, Hôtel Le Relais du Postillon.

TOURIST RESIDENCES

14 holiday residences in the Tourist Office listings.

997 studios and apartments:

Residence belonging to Chains or Groups:

AppartCity
 Franceloc
 Pierre et Vacances
 Preferred
 Thalazur

OTHER ACCOMMODATION

listed in the Tourist Office guide (2017 figures)

7 campsites

1 youth hostel (18 rooms)

Furnished studios and apartments :

48 studios / 1-room apartments

39 2-room apartments

15 3-room apartments

4 apartments with 4 or more rooms

+ 7 estate agencies proposing seasonal lettings

+ 13 bed and breakfasts



Hôtels de charme

THE SOPHIA ANTIPOLIS SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY PARK

Sophia Antipolis is the **biggest Science & Technology Park in Europe**, founded in 1969: a French-scale replica of the famous Californian Silicon Valley of the United States.

The technology park is located on the hills inland, mainly in the commune of Valbonne Sophia Antipolis, and partly in those of Mougins, Biot, Vallauris and Antibes. Although the inhabitants all live in the same administrative district, it is possible to differentiate between those of Sophia Antipolis (the Sophipolitains) and those of Valbonne village (the Valbonnais). There is another, etymological explanation for this name (ancient Greek):

- **Sophia** for knowledge or wisdom;
- **Antipolis**, name given to the town of Antibes and meaning “the town opposite”.

This research park is located at the heart of the Valmasque forest.

2,400 hectares of pine forest were purchased on this land (the coast itself being prohibitively expensive) and the site was made serviceable (roads, electricity, gas, running water) according to a precise rule: 2/3 of green and habitable areas for 1/3 of activity areas: leisure, tennis, golf... and residential areas. Part of this was sold to companies with speculation and benefits to finance the zone, aiming to create a synergy between researchers and industrialists.

There are now **more than 2,230 companies** (224 of which are financed by foreign capital), which employ **36,300 people**, of 63 different nationalities; there are also 4,000 researchers and 5,000 students.

Today Sophia Antipolis is the leader among research and development poles in Europe, thereby confirming its attractiveness for companies and research centres in the following fields: information technology, life sciences and fine chemicals, environmental sciences. The technology park of Sophia Antipolis brings together in one area a panel of specialist skills unique in Europe: multinationals, small innovative businesses and technology based start-ups form at Sophia Antipolis a community of talents where **more than 70 nationalities** are represented.

The presence in Sophia Antipolis of numerous training institutes and higher education centres (SKEMA, UNSA...) reinforce the synergy between university research entities and businesses through technological partnerships.

Le SophiaTech campus, dedicated to Information and Communication Technologies (ITC), was inaugurated in 2012. In addition to a strong academic cluster (UNS/Polytech Nice Sophia, Eurecom/Telecom ParisTech, INRIA, CNRS, INRA), designed to welcome 3,000 students and 800 academic researchers, it hosts SATT Sud Est, the KIC ICT Labs headquarters, the CIM PACA collaborative platform, and the new FabLab «SoLab» dedicated to the Internet of Things.

The technology park is equipped with new generation urbanism: new constructions here are designed with sustainable development in mind, always taking into account the recommendations of the Grenelle environmental agreements.

In the park covering 2,400 hectares, 1.1 million square metres of developed land is currently occupied, and a further 10,000m² of offices are currently being built (20,000m² are permitted).

Major development projects are planned for the sites Les Trois Moulins (Antibes), Saint-Philippe (Biot), le Fugueiret and les Clausonnes (Valbonne). Finally, a tram-bus and various development projects aim to improve accessibility to the technology park...

Source of key figures: <http://investincotedazur.com/fr/sophia-antipolis/index.php>



Sophia Antipolis et la mer

NICE COTE D'AZUR AIRPORT

12 km from Antibes

Second biggest international airport in France, after Paris Charles-de-Gaulle but ahead of Paris Orly.

Over 12 million passengers in 2016: a new record with 3.4% more than the previous year.

107 destinations benefit from direct flights from Nice through 59 airlines (regular and low-cost).

On its 400 hectares by the sea, the airport gives itself the means of progressing still further, by investing 60 million euros per year to modernize its installations.

The Airport Promenade project has resulted in a real renouveau at the entrance to Nice. Perfectly integrated into the future Grand Arénas zone, this project will offer many high-end services close to the terminals: hotels, restaurants, commerces, centre d'affaires...

Works on the West-East tramway line have begun, and once finished, this line will enable visitors to reach Nice centre in a few minutes.

In keeping with recent environmental measures such as switching to 100% renewable electricity, the test of the first 100% electric airport shuttle with opportunity charging stations and setting up a self-sustaining system in electricity and air-conditioning for business aviation, Nice Côte d'Azur Airport has become the first French Carbon Neutral airport, obtaining level 3+ Carbon Accreditation, and the 25th certified airport in the world. It has reached the ultimate, determining stage in environmental measures as a Carbon Accreditation Airport, that of Carbon Neutrality.

More information: www.nice.aeroport.fr



Nice Côte d'Azur Airport

EVENTS



Jazz à Juan festival

JANUARY-APRIL

«LES LUNDIS DU CONSERVATOIRE» (CLASSICAL MUSIC CONCERTS)

Villa Eilenroc - 460, avenue Mrs L.D. Beaumont, Cap d'Antibes

Saint Bernardin Chapel - 14, rue du Docteur Rostan, Antibes

Conference centre - 60, chemin des Sables, Juan-les-Pins

Each year, the teachers of the Music School share the very essence of their art with the public through a series of concerts of great variety, revealing their real talent as soloists and their strong desire to help others discover the many facets of their passion for music. A series of concerts anything but traditional.

Ticket sales : Tourism & Convention Bureau, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, Antibes - Tel: +33 (0)4 22 10 60 -10 / 60 chemin des Sables à Juan-les-Pins – Tel : +33 (0)4 22 10 60 01. www.antibesjuanlespins.com

FEBRUARY

«PAIN AMOUR ET CHOCOLAT» (BREAD, LOVE AND CHOCOLATE)

Each year, around the Valentine's Day period

Pré-aux-Pêcheurs esplanade, Port Vauban

An event organised in collaboration with the Italian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) and the Alpes Maritimes Bakers' and Cakemakers' Union. Held around the Valentine's Day period, this original and international event brings together the best Italian, French and foreign producers of: bread, cakes, chocolates, sweets, wine, cooked meat and gift ideas on the theme of Love! Free entry.

Tel. : +33 (0)4 97 03 03 70 / eventi@ccinice.org / <http://www.amourchocolat.fr>

MARCH

FEMINARTE

A women's festival, by women and for... everyone! The organisation Théâtre de la Marguerite will be giving a feminine take on the arts. Female graphists, plastic artists, singers, comedians and improvisers will be gathering in Antibes Juan-les-Pins to share their enthusiasm.

Contact: Théâtre de la Marguerite - 5, place Amiral Barnaud, Antibes

Tel.: +33 (0)6 43 44 38 21 - contact@theatredelamarguerite.fr

MARCH-MAY

CLASSIC A JUAN

Conference Centre, Juan-les-Pins

Internationally renowned for its jazz festival, Antibes Juan-les-Pins celebrates music all year round, by way of many prestigious events. Classic à Juan represents a great classical repertoire, a prestigious band, reunions and discoveries.

A series of classical concerts presenting a soloist accompanied by the Orchestre de Cannes Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur.

Ticket sales : Tourism & Convention Bureau, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, Antibes - Tel: +33 (0)4 22 10 60 -10 / 60 chemin des Sables à Juan-les-Pins – Tel : +33 (0)4 22 10 60 01. www.antibesjuanlespins.com

APRIL / MAY

ANTIBES ART FAIR - Antiques, Bric-a-Brac & Modern Art fair

Port Vauban, Antibes

This fair has become a benchmark in Europe among professionals but also a meeting for all antiques enthusiasts and collectors, and people interested in works of art more generally. Founded by Jean Gismondi and presided by Gérard Fantino, it has gained its fame and reputation by privileging the quality and diversity of its French and international exhibitors (Belgian, Swiss, Italian, Spanish...), many of whom are internationally recognized in their fields. Antiques, bric-a-brac, old jewels, table art... but also furniture and 20th century art objects. The Antibes antiques fair offers a wide and varied choice of the highest quality. In total, more than 100 exhibitors will be gathered under the large tent set up on port Vauban. As always, a flea market will complete the programme!

Information: Accueil Touristique du Vieil Antibes, 32 bd d'Aguillon, 06600 Antibes, tel. +33 (0)4 93 34 65 65 / www.salon-antiquaires-antibes.com

Press contact: Gilbert Gay-Parme, tel. +33 (0)6 42 63 26 70 - gilbert.gp@club-internet.fr

MAY

FLORALIES

To celebrate the arrival of spring, nature's awakening and the return of hot weather, Antibes Juan-les-Pins organises this event entirely dedicated to flowers and gardens.

As the capital of roses, a horticultural land and the birthplace of Meilland varieties, Antibes has kept strong links with the flowers whose cultivation continues... On the programme: Garden fragrances (« Senteurs du jardin ») at the villa Eilenroc, activities in the Exflora park, flower parades, and a Plant, Flower and Garden Fair on the esplanade Pré-aux-Pêcheurs, port Vauban.

Information: www.antibes-juanlespins.com

ANTIBES – COTE D'AZUR RALLY

Bastion Saint-Jaume, port Vauban

This competition is one of the events selected in the context of the European Rally Racing Championship by the International Motor Sports Federation, one of the top-level tests with a coefficient of 20.

Organiser: Association Sportive Automobile d'Antibes Juan-les-Pins.

Tel. : +33 (0)4 93 61 78 66 / www.antibes-rallye.com

JUNE

«LES VOILES D'ANTIBES» (SAILING REGATTA) / Panerai Classic Yachts Challenge

Port Vauban, cap d'Antibes et baie de Juan-les-Pins

Opening the Mediterranean season, sixty or so of the most beautiful yachts in the world, which have shaped the great history of International Yachting since the end of the 19th century, will once again gather in Antibes. Like cathedrals (some units spreading more than 1,000m² of sails) they will delight enthusiasts of grand sights by participating in a regatta all along the 24km coastline. Besides the sporting aspect, the Voiles d'Antibes also means four days of activities and celebrations at the «Village des Voiles» and in Old Antibes.

Organiser : Association «Les Voiles d'Antibes», 17 rue Andréossy, 06600 Antibes

Tel. / Fax: 04 93 34 42 47 / Contact: Yann Joannon, director.
Email: infos@voilesdantibes.com / Website: www.voilesdantibes.com

«LES DÉANTIBULATIONS» (STREET ENTERTAINMENT)

Esplanade Pré-des-Pêcheurs

The festival of street entertainment fills the open spaces of the town. The highly varied programme comprises both well-known and up-and-coming troupes.

No specific stages, no numbered seats, no reservation: quite bewildering for certain spectators accustomed to checking their ticket to get the best spot!

So let's break the codes of dark audience halls, and attend these open-air performances organised by volunteers of the Association Culture Loisirs. Open to all.

Tel. +33 (0)6 03 60 32 84 - acla06@free.fr - <http://www.acla06.com/>

«LES NUITS CARRÉES» (CONCERTS)

Fort-Carré Amphitheatre

The *Festival des Nuits Carrées*, organised by the association Label Note has become an unmissable event and opens the summer season with great flourish.

Each evening, the doors open at 7pm, and from 8pm then live music lasting 8 hours is performed to the crowd gathered in the Fort Carré amphitheatre. Around 3500 people are present on the gallery seats.

Furthermore, les Nuits Carrées is an event which promotes the principle of eco-conception! This is demonstrated concretely in several ways: dry toilets, reusable cups, waste sorting, disposable ashtrays, organic food...

Les Nuits Carrées present many artists from the hip-hop, jazz, électro and rock scene.

Information and reservation: www.nuitscarrees.com

JULY

«FETE DE LA SAINT PIERRE» (SAINT-PETER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS)

Bastion Saint-Jaume & in the streets

Three days of festivities in honour of the patron saint of Fisherman at Bastion Saint Jaume, in the streets of Old Antibes and Juan-les-Pins. Many activities and events. Among the highlights: procession of candle-lit paper boats along the ramparts then in Juan-les-Pins, demonstration of water-skiing, sailors' high mass, a procession in the town, the laying of a wreath of flowers at sea and a rowing race at the Gravette beach.

Tel: +33 (0)6 11 72 17 47

FETE DE NOTRE DAME DE BON-PORT

Since 1016, sailors have been carrying, barefoot, the statue of Notre-Dame-de-Bon-Port down to the cathedral on the first Thursday in July then carrying her back up to her Garoupe sanctuary the following Sunday, via the "chemin du Calvaire" (pilgrim's path). Mass, sailor songs and praise, concerts and bonfires mark this celebration dear to the heart of the Antibes inhabitants.

Organiser: Corporation des marins d'Antibes. Tél: +33 (0)6 77 80 68 50.

«JAZZ A JUAN» FESTIVAL

Gould pine grove, Juan-les-Pins

In the eyes of stars from all over the world, the Gould Pine Grove has as much importance as La Scala in Milan for opera: a confirmation and an exceptional meeting with the public.

The longest-running jazz festival in Europe, «Jazz à Juan» remains a fabulous melting pot for all trends. Many stars have performed upon the stage of the legendary pine grove since the festival's creation in 1960.

Organiser: Tourism & Convention Bureau, 60 chemin des Sables, 06160 Juan-les-Pins, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 02 // Tourist Office, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, 06600 Antibes, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 15 // www.jazzajuan.com

« OFF » FESTIVAL, JAZZ A JUAN

Each year, in parallel to Jazz à Juan, the Antibes Juan-les-Pins Tourist Office celebrates jazz with free concerts in the streets and hotels, given by many talented soloists and groups.

Organiser: Tourism & Convention Bureau, 60 chemin des Sables, 06160 Juan-les-Pins, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 06 // Tourist Office, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, 06600 Antibes, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 15 // www.jazzajuan.com

AUGUST

MUSICAL FIREWORK FESTIVAL

Bay of Juan-les-Pins and fort Carré beach (route du bord de mer), Antibes.

Today's greatest fireworks specialists offer a complete, truly magical show of sound and lights, followed attentively by more than 10,000 spectators.

Organiser: Tourism & Convention Bureau, 60 chemin des Sables, 06160 Juan-les-Pins, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 02 // Tourist Office, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, 06600 Antibes, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 12 // www.jazzajuan.com

SEPTEMBER

«FESTIVAL D'ART SACRE» (FESTIVAL OF SACRED MUSIC)

Antibes Cathedral and Saint-Bernardin Chapel, 06600 Antibes

At the heart of Old Antibes, the harmonies of oratorios and cantatas will fill the nave of the cathedral and the recently restored Saint-Bernardin chapel. It is an opportunity for music lovers to discover a brilliant repertoire often featuring little known works.

Artistic director: Philippe Depétris

Ticket sales: Tourism & Convention Bureau, 60 chemin des Sables, 06160 Juan-les-Pins, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 02 // Tourist Office, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, 06600 Antibes, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 12 / www.antibesjuanlespins.com

OCTOBER

«COURIR POUR UNE FLEUR» (RUN FOR A FLOWER)

Antibes, along the coast, Nice, Antibes

A race open to everyone, sportsmen or not. More than 3,000 runners participate in this great classic race along what is assuredly one of the world's most beautiful routes. Each competitor is rewarded with a rose, of course!

Organiser: Sports Department, City of Antibes. Tel: +33 (0)4 92 90 53 40

BOEUF THEATRE (Laughter festival)

(Laughter Festival)

At various sites in Antibes

Created by the théâtre de la Marguerite in 1977, the longest-running festival of humour in France.

Information and ticket sales: Théâtre du Tribunal, place Amiral Barnaud, Antibes

Tel. +33 (0)4 93 34 11 21 / (0)6 43 44 38 21 - www.boeuf-theatre.fr

JAMMIN' JUAN

Conference centre, Juan-les-Pins

The 1st Market for Jazz professionals in France, organised under the aegis of the Jazz à Juan festival. This event comprises concerts and many showcases, also accessible to the general public.

Ticket sales and general public enquiries: Tourism & Convention Bureau, 60 chemin des Sables, 06160 Juan-les-Pins, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 02 // Tourist Office, 42 avenue Robert Soleau, 06600 Antibes, tel. +33 (0)4 22 10 60 12 // www.jammin.jazzajuan.com

Registration for professionals: tel: +33 (0)4 22 10 -32 / -33

NOVEMBER

SUGAR AND CHOCOLATE FAIR

Conference centre, Juan-les-Pins

Organised by the regional trade union of master pastry chefs ("Chambre syndicale des maîtres pâtisseries des Alpes-Maritimes"), this event gives the public an opportunity to discover better this fabulous profession, with the participation of pastry professionals.

Tel.: +33 (0)4 93 34 09 92 - patisseriecottard@wanadoo.fr

DECEMBER

End-of-year festivities.



TWIN CITIES

Aalborg, Denmark
1975

Schwäbisch Gmund, Germany
1975

Eilat, Israel
1982

Newport Beach, California, USA
1990

Kinsale, Ireland
1990

Desenzano del Garda, Italie
2001

Olympia, Greece
2003

Krasnogorsk, Russia
2010

www.antibesjumelages.org

District twinning (in the context of the Jazz à Juan festival):

French Quarter of New Orleans, Louisiana, USA
1994



SOURCES

Municipal archives

Association Antipolis Histoire et Archéologie

«Dictionnaire d'Antibes Juan-les-Pins», Pierre Tosan, Ed. HEPTA

«Juan Passion», Paul Maurt et Robert Maire, Ed. Gismondi

« Antibes Juan-les-Pins le temps retrouvé », Renaud Duménil, Ed. Equinoxe

«Le patrimoine des communes des Alpes Maritimes», Ed. Flohic

« Antibes, l'Eden retrouvé », Pierre Joannon, Ed. La Table Ronde

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- Restaurants & leisure
- Highlights
- City map

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