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The monte carlo city in the principality of monaco

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Abstract

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

Keywords: Principality of Monaco, Monte Carlo, Synergy of natural environment, social environment and man

1. Introduction

The author's travels on the French Cote d'Azur (Figures 1,2,3) were related to his participation in the Cannes Water Symposium, namely: 9th Cannes Water Symposium (June 26-28, 2007), 10th Cannes Water Symposium (June 24-26, 2008), 11th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 3, 2009) and the 12th Cannes Water Symposium (June 30-July 2, 2010). At these symposia, the author presented his works related to the theme of water, mainly through examples of the symbiosis of water and architecture: Les exemples de la symbiose autochtone entre l'homme et l'eau dans la Bosnie et Herzégovine, 10th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes 24.- 26. June 2008; "How to preserve water as a resource?", 11th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 30-July 3, 2009; "Water and Environment, Water and City", 12th Cannes Water Symposium, Cannes, June 30-2. July 2010. He exhibited his works as posters in the lobby of the Palais des Festivals Cannes. Participation in four Cannes Water Symposiums was a great opportunity for the author to get to know more cities on the French Cote d'Azur, where various cultures and peoples mix and to which many important historical events are connected. People of different nationalities still live there today. According to the 2016 census, Monaco has 37,308 inhabitants; with a density of 18,378 inhabitants/km², it is the most densely populated country in the world. There are 22.5% native Monegasques, while the majority (77.5%) of Monaco's population consists of foreign nationals who live and work there; the most are French (24.9%), Italians (21.9%), British (7.5%), Swiss (3.2%), Belgians (2.9%), Germans (2.5%) and Russians (2.5%). The official language is French, and Monegasque (a version of the Ligurian Gallo-Italian dialect), Italian and English are spoken ^[1].

The aim of the study trips was to get to know the cities on the spot and through their analysis (through 'cabinet work') to

contribute to the author's theory of "Architecturally defined space (ADS)" [2,3,4,5, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20].

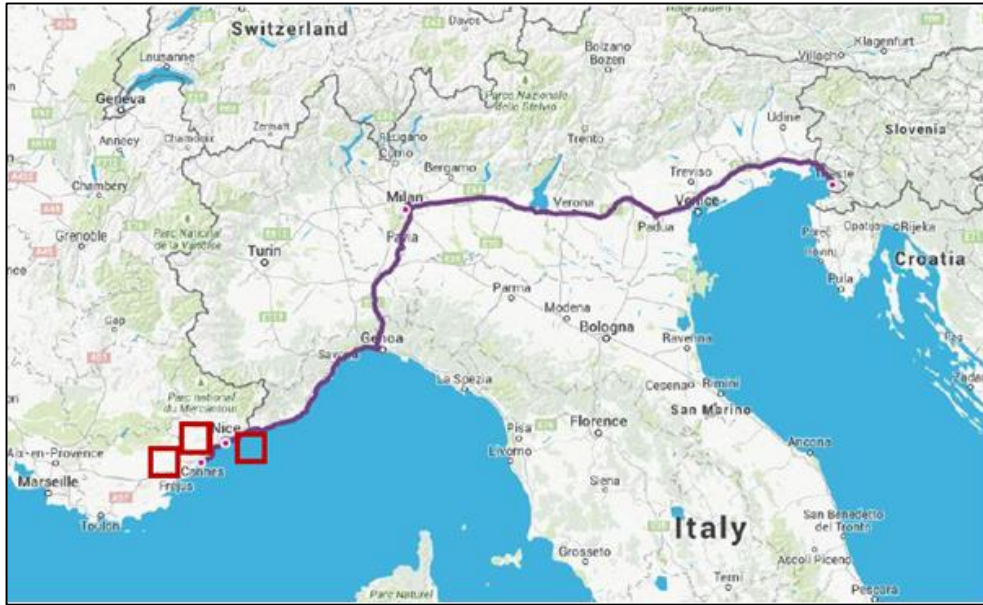


Fig 1: Map of French Cote d'Azur. (The places the author visited are marked with red squares)



Source: Haris Bradic (June 25, 2008)
 Left: the author in the old urban core of Monte Carlo. Right: the author in the park near Salle Garnier and Monte Carlo Casino

Fig 2: Author in Monte Carlo





Source: Haris Braic (July 4, 2009)

Figure 3. Author at Monte Carlo Casino

Monte Carlo is an administrative district in the Principality of Monaco. *Nazuv Monaco* comes from "minoikos" (Greek: Μονοίκος) the name for a Ligurian tribe that lived here in the 6th century BC. François Grimaldi (1297) conquered the fortress in the area of today's Monte Carlo and thus founded the dynasty (Grimaldi) which holds the city in its possession until today (except in the period 1793-1814, when this area was governed by France). In the period (1815-1860), Monaco was under the protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia, and from the Congress of Vienna (1814-1815) and the later Franco-Monegasque Treaty (1886), it became an independent, independent Principality of Monaco (French: Principauté de Monaco). Monaco is a member of the UN (1993) and the Council of Europe (2004). Monte Carlo is the richest city in Europe and is considered a city of every kind of luxury (). The main economic branch of this city is tourism, for the purpose of which many luxury hotels, casinos, sports fields, the opera house were built... The city is administratively divided into four municipalities: Monaco-Ville (the oldest part of the city), Monte Crlo, La Condamine and Fontvieille (the newest part of the city). By the constitution of 1911, the Principality of Monaco was divided into three municipalities, among them the municipality of Monte Carlo, which included the existing settlements of La Rousse, Saint Roman, Larvotto, Bas Moulins and Saint Michel. These municipalities were soon (1917) merged into one municipality in order to ensure their greater efficiency. The city is located on a steep rocky slope, at the foot of the Maritime Alps, on the French Riviera. "According to the 2016 census, Monaco has 37,308 inhabitants; with a density of 18,378 inhabitants/km², it is the most densely populated country in the world. There are 22.5% native Monegasques, while the majority (77.5%) of Monaco's population consists of foreign nationals who live and work there; the most are French (24.9%), Italians (21.9%), British (7.5%), Swiss (3.2%), Belgians (2.9%), Germans (2.5%) and Russians (2.5%). The official language is French, and Monegasque (a version of the Ligurian Gallo-Italian dialect), Italian and English are spoken; there are no illiterates. According to religion, the inhabitants are mostly Roman Catholics (93.0%, 2016), the rest are Protestants (2.0%), Jews (1.7%), etc. The number of inhabitants is constantly increasing; In 1975, 25,029 inhabitants lived in Monaco, in 1990, 29,972, in 2000, 32,020, and in 2008, 35,352 inhabitants. The average annual population increase of 0.5% (2015–2020) is to a greater extent the result of labor

immigration than natural growth, which has been decreasing in recent years (from 6.4‰ in 2000 to 0.3‰ in 2016). The birth rate decreased from a high of 22.8‰ in 2000 (among the highest in Europe) to 6.9‰ in 2016, and the mortality rate from 16.4‰ to 6.6‰. Infant mortality is low (2.8‰, 2016)"^[1].

2. Natural resources and sights

Monte Carlo has a hot summer Mediterranean climate (Köppen climate classification: Csa), which is influenced by an oceanic climate and a humid subtropical climate. The main features of Monte Carlo's subtropical Mediterranean climate are dry summers and rainy, warm winters. This is due to the fact that the city is completely closed from the cold winds by the Alpine mountains. According to statistics, the sun shines here 300 days a year. The highest temperature in Monte Carlo is in August (the temperature often rises to +35°C). February is the coldest month with an average temperature of +9°C. Snowfall in winter is extremely rare. The mild climate of Monte Carlo allows the capital city of Monaco to proudly hold the title of one of the best climatic resorts in Europe. Monaco's unique location and subtropical climate make Monte-Carlo a stunning natural setting. The city and its surroundings are rich in palm trees, citrus orchards, parks and squares^[21] (Figure 4). Until the 1850s, Monaco's main source of income was the production of Mediterranean crops (lemons, oranges and olives) around the cities of Menton and Roquebrune, but with their loss, Monaco was left without basic income. The principality came to the brink of bankruptcy, when it strategically decided to become what it is today: a destination of exclusive tourism with many accompanying events that further encourage it (casinos, organization of the Formula 1 car race (Grand Prix Formula One Monaco), Monte Carlo Rally, transit station in the Tour de France bicycle race...). Charles III, Prince of Monaco (1818-1889) is most responsible for this profiling of the city. Charles III granted a concession to Napoleon Langlois and Albert Aubert to build a pool by the sea (as a kind of medical spa) and a casino. The first casino was opened (1862) in the district of Condamenu, which did not work successfully, so a casino was built at today's location, Les Spélugues. The reason for the initial failure was the lack of quality traffic connections between Monte Carlo and the continental hinterland of Europe, which changed completely with the construction (1868) of a railway connecting the city with the rest of Europe. The city got (1900) a tram as a city transport

that connected all parts of the city, and it was used until 1953. A large pier for ships was built in the city (2003), for the purpose of tourist cruises. Monte Carlo is the location of many famous films and television series, including the films "Foolish Wives" directed by Erich von Stroheim (1885-1957) from 1922, Catch a Thief (1954), Grand Prix (1966), Never Say Never Again (1983), Golden Eye (1995), several episodes of the series The Bold and The Beautiful (1916,

1917)... In the eastern part of the city (Larvotto), the only public beach in Monaco has been arranged, where a new congress center has been built (Grimaldi Forum) and Monte-Carlo Bay Hotel & Resort. On Monte Carlo, on its eastern side, the French city of Beausoleir continues, which is often called Monte-Carlo-Supérieur due to its location next to the city of Monte Carlo.



Monte Carlo (View from the fortress)



A new part of Monte Carlo

Source: <https://www.monte-carlo.mc/en/>, Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: https://sv.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fil:Whole_Monaco.jpg, Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: Author (July 3, 2009, June 25, 2008, June 27, 2008)

Fig 4: Monte Carlo

3. Architectural cultural and historical heritage

The Prince's Palace in Monaco (French: Le palais de Monaco) is the official residence of the Grimaldi dynasty of Monaco. The palace was built (1191) by the Genoese as a

fort, and it has been owned by the Grimaldi ruling family since 1297, when the fort was extended several times with new contents (Figure 5).





Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b6/Monaco_BW_2011-06-07_16-21-27.jpg, Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: Author (July 3, 2009)

Fig 5: Prince's Palace in Monaco

Monte Carlo Casino is a world-famous gambling center that attracts many rich people where they spend money in the pastime of gambling. The casino building was built (1863)

according to the project of the architect Jean-Louis Charles Garnier (1825-1898), (Figure 6).



Source: Author (June 27, 2007, July 4, 2009)

Fig 6: Monte Carlo Casino

The Hôtel de Paris in Monte Carlo was built (1864) by order of Charles III, Prince of Monaco (1818-1889). Since the hotel was extended several times, several architects participated in its design: Gobineau de la Brétonnerie (1862), Jules Dutrou (1865, extension), Édouard Niermans (1908, interior remodeling). The hotel is located in the very center of Monte Carlo, right next to the Place du Casino. It has 106 rooms classified into four groups, according to the level of luxury they provide: 20 rooms are in the Exclusive City View category, 29 rooms are in the superior category (facing the

courtyard), 59 rooms in the Exclusive Sea View category (with a view of the sea) and six room in the Exclusive Casino category. In addition to individual rooms, the hotel also has 74 luxury suites that are classified according to the same categories as the rooms. The presidential suite is especially luxuriously equipped. The hotel was renovated (2014) when additional luxury facilities were arranged (newly decorated inner courtyard, new spa center, fitness and swimming pools, new apartments, "villa on the roof" with a private garden and swimming pool)^[22] (Figure 7).



Source: Author (June 25, 2008)

Fig 7: Hôtel de Paris in Monte Carlo

Salle Garnier or Opéra de Monte-Carlo was built (1879) according to the project of architect Jean-Louis Charles Garnier (1825-1898), architect of the Palais Garnier-Paris Opera. Prince Charles III, together with the Société des bains de mer, decided (in the 1870s) to include the concert hall as

part of the casino. The main public entrance to the hall was from the casino, while Prince Charles' private entrance was on the west side. The opera was opened in 1879 and became known as Salle Garnier, after the architect Charles Garnier who designed it (Figure 8).



Source: Author (June 25, 2008, July 3, 2009)

Fig 8: Salle Garnier and Monte Carlo Casino

Café de Paris in Monte Carlo (also known by its original name Café Divan) is a cult café in the old core of Monte Carlo, built in 1900 in the immediate vicinity of the Casino

de Monte-Carlo, on the Place du Casino. Café de Paris was renovated several times (from 1930 to 1988), (Figure 9).



<http://www.terrassmontecarlosbm.com/en/>, Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: Haris Bradic (July 4, 2009)

Fig 9: Author in front of Café de Paris in Monte Carlo

Saint-Charles Church on Avenue Sainte-Charles in Monte Carlo (French: L'église Saint-Charles) was built (1883) according to the project of the architect Charles Lenormand (1801-1862). It was renovated (1983) to mark the century since its construction (Figure 10). Saint-Charles Church is a Roman Catholic church dedicated to Saint Charles Borromeo, an Italian cardinal and archbishop from the 16th

century. The church hosts the only Catholic service in English on the French Riviera and offers catechism classes in English for children and adults. Bishop Charles Theuret of Monaco laid the foundation stone of Saint-Charles on November 11, 1879. The church was completed and opened on Easter Monday, March 26, 1883, and then declared a parish church on March 15, 1887 ^[23].



Source: <https://www.spottinghistory.com/view/7149/st-charles-church/>, Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: <https://www.musiqueorguequebec.ca/orgues/monaco/mcarlosc1.html>, Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Fig 10: Saint-Charles Church on Avenue Sainte-Charles in Monte Carlo

The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Monaco (French: La cathédrale Notre-Dame-Immaculée de Monaco) was built (1875-1887) according to the project of the architect Charles Lenormand (1801-1862) on the site of the former church of St. Nicholas from the 13th century (Figure 11). The wedding (1956) of Princess Grace (Grace Patricia Kelly (1929-1982), American actress) and Prince Rainier III (1923-2005) took place in this cathedral. The cathedral is a burial church where all the deceased princes of Monaco and Princess Grace () are buried. Papal services are held on major

religious holidays, such as the feast of Sainte Dévota (27 January) and the National Day of Monaco (19 November). On holidays and during religious music concerts, you can hear the four-manual organ, ceremonially opened in 1976. From September to June, the singers of the Cathedral Choir School perform at masses every Sunday at 10:00 am. Mass is also celebrated every year on St. Nicholas Day on December 6, when elementary school children gather to commemorate the life of St. Nicholas ^[24].



Source: Author (July 3, 2009)

Fig 11: The Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Monaco (French: La cathédrale Notre-Dame-Immaculée de Monaco)

The Napoleon Museum in Monte Carlo (French: Musée des Souvenirs Napoléoniens) is a museum of artifacts (letters, clothes...) related to the life of Napoleon I Bonaparte (1769-

1821) from the time of his exile to the island of Saint Helena, and some documents related to the Principality Monaco, including the Principality's Charter of Independence. The

museum was founded by Prince Louis II (1870-1949), and until recently it was in its location since 1970 (previously it was part of the Prince's Palace). The museum's collection was

sold at auction (2014) to raise funds for the restoration of the Duke's Palace ^[25] (Figure 12).

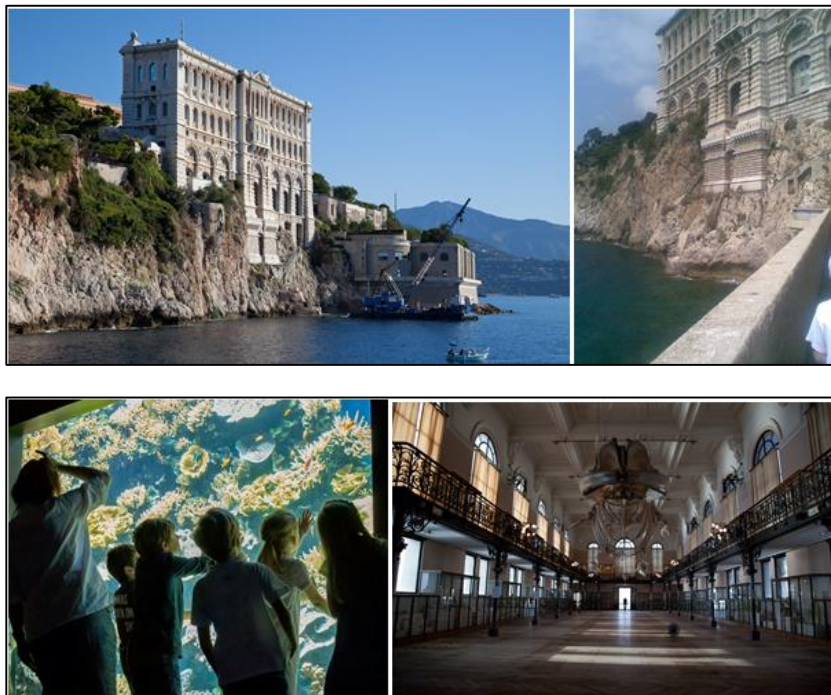


Source: <https://culturebox.francetvinfo.fr/patrimoine/encheres-lecontenu-du-musee-napoleon-de-monaco-bientot-disperse-158733>
Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Fig 12: The Napoleon Museum in Monte Carlo (French: Musée des Souvenirs Napoléoniens)

The Oceanographic Museum and Aquarium in Monte Carlo (French: Le Musée océanographique de Monaco) is housed in a building from 1900. The museum was founded (1910) by Prince Albert I (1848-1922), and it houses a collection on the history of the Principality of Monaco, while in the basement

of the building there is an aquarium with about 4,000 different types of sea fish and other animals (starfish, turtles, crabs, jellyfish, rays, sharks, eels, cuttlefish...). models of ships, weapons, tools and skeletons of sea animals are exhibited in the museum ^[26] (Figure 13).



Source: <http://www.montecarlodailyphoto.com/2012/08/oceanographicmuseum.html>,
Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: <http://www.montecarlodailyphoto.com/2012/02/oceanographicmuseum-whale.html>,
Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Fig 13: The Oceanographic Museum and Aquarium in Monte Carlo (French: Le Musée océanographique de Monaco)

Louis II Stadium (French: Stade Louis II) is located in the Fontvieille district of Monte Carlo. It is the state stadium of the Principality of Monaco and hosts the football club AS Monaco. The stadium was originally opened in 1939, since

then it has undergone a series of renovations and modernizations, the last time in 1985. The capacity of the stadium is 18,500 seats for spectators. The stadium was named after the Prince of Monaco, Louis II (1870-1949) who

ruled Monaco at the time of its construction and opening. Due to the narrow terrain on which it was built, the stadium is

largely buried in the rock ^[27] (Figure 14).



Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sport/football/article-4316012/Monaco-s-Stade-Louis-II-curious-venue.html>

Accessed: December 16, 2023.

Source: Author (July 3, 2009)

Fig 14: Louis II Stadium (French: Stade Louis II)

Monte Carlo je jedna od najvažnijih 'stanica' u čuvenoj biciklističkoj utrci 'Tour de France' (Figure 15).



Source: Author (July 3, 2009)

Fig 15: Monte Carlo as one of the stops of the cycling race 'Tour de France'

4. Conclusion

The Principality of Monaco has four traditional districts. From west to east they are: Fontvieille (the newest), Monaco-Ville (the oldest), La Condamine and Monte Carlo. Monte Carlo is the official administrative area of Monaco, more specifically the district of Monte Carlo/Spélugues, where the Monte Carlo Casino is located. Informally, the name also refers to a larger district, the district of Monte Carlo (corresponding to the former municipality of Monte Carlo), which in addition to Monte Carlo/Spélugues also includes the departments of La Rousse/Saint Roman, Larvotto/Bas Moulins and Saint Michel. Participation in Cannes Water Symposiums (four years in a row) was extremely stimulating for the author in his scientific work, especially for the study of 'big architectural themes': water and man', 'bioclimatic architecture', 'architecture in context', 'the network of architecture paths' and the most complex topic "Defining Architectural Space (ADS)".

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