



The tower clock

At the beginning of the fifteenth century, the consuls of Nîmes built a tower so the hour could be rung.

Standing next to the consular chamber it was also used to call councilors to attend meetings. It remained the symbol of municipal power.

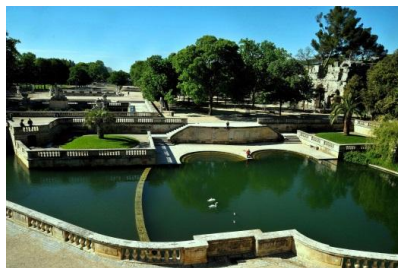


*Come to discover
Nîmes*

Nîmes was born 6 century before J.C. The romans came live their from 125 to 118 Before J.C. Administrative center of Gard, the population is now about 142.205 people. It has a historic legacy that you will discover today.

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... Les Jardins de la Fontaine



The Nîmes arena

Built at the end of the 1st century AD, the Nîmes amphitheatre is one of the largest in Roman Gaul. It measures about 133m in length and 101m in width.

The façade, 21m high, is made up of 2 levels of 60 arcades each. Inside, more than 20,000 spectators were able to watch the hunting and fighting spectacles featuring animals and gladiators.

The « Maison Carrée »

Built during the last century before J.C, it is the cult of the emperor and his family started at the beginning of the empire. With porticos along its sides, it stands in a raised position dominating the forum, the centre of public life in the roman town.





The Cathédrale

The remaining parts of the Romanesque building are the bell tower heightened in the fourteenth century, the left-hand part of the facade with delicate blind arcade.

The nave rebuilt in the seventeenth century.



The Auguste door

It was one of the main gates of the ancient town. Coming from Beaucaire, the Via Domitia crossed the town via this gate to continue towards Spain.

Porte Auguste is today made up of two central arcades, intended for vehicles to pass through, with two smaller side arcades for pedestrians.

The Grand Temple

The sculptor and architect Jean Mauric designed this church, drawing inspiration from the buildings of catholic reform in Italy.

The building has been used by the reformed church since 1792.

The bible on the façade was added in 1843.



The Pradier fountain

Unveil the 1st june 1851.

Designed by the architect Charles Questel and sculpted by James Pradier, the fountain marks the new entry to Nîmes formed by the station area.

There are town representations on this fountain.

