

## 1<sup>st</sup> floor

This area is dedicated to temporary exhibitions



### 6 / Marseilles deportees testimonies

The Evacuated and the Scrutinised from the Old Port: screening of testimonies from Jean-Pierre Carlon's film *Opération Sultan*, Les Productions du Lagon, 14 minutes.

### 7 / The wall of names

The names of deportees to and from Marseilles are inscribed on this wall, along with their age at the time of their deportation. This presentation is intended to be a symbol, helping to restore an identity to the men, women and children sent to Reich prisons, concentration camps or killing centres. It is also an evolutionary work, as new names will be added each year. If you wish to honour someone's memory, we would be very happy to welcome you upon appointment.

[musee-histoire@marseille.fr](mailto:musee-histoire@marseille.fr) ou 04 91 55 36 00

## 2<sup>nd</sup> floor

Where history and visual arts meet

### 8 / Remembrance and artistic area

By using artistic works that are sometimes reflexive, sometimes immersive and performative, the Mémorial des déportations allows everyone to explore different perspectives, all of which are subjective expressions of the Shoah tragedy and the victims of the War that go beyond a strictly historical approach and raise issues between the past and the present.



The Threat of Barbarism. Jean-Marc Bourry Factory, 1995

This 3-meters-deep sculpture spreads out in a circular arc, is composed of 24 bronze columns, measures 2.20 metres high, and has a central steel piece.

Twelve vertical elements, representing the twelve tribes of Israel in the Book of Genesis in the Old Testament, stand on either side of a central element, symbolising the 'Threat of barbarism': the columns - a round, broad shape, with a smooth texture, and a light, luminous colour when furthest from the threatening point of the central bow - gradually become thinner, rougher-looking, and darker-coloured, the closer to the central element they are. Up close to the unspeakable, the columns are black, rough and narrow.

"The 'Cruel Threat of Barbarity', extreme violence, reduces a person's body to decay, passing through all stages of suffering."

© Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Laure Méloné



© Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Claude Almodovar



18 urns containing ashes and earth from 12 concentration camps and 6 killing centres are collected to sustain the memory of all those who perished there.

© Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Laurence Garson



*Mémorial des déportations*  
Site du Musée d'Histoire de Marseille



Mémorial des déportations © Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Claude Almodovar

# Mémorial des déportations

The Mémorial des déportations, formerly known as Mémorial des camps de la mort, is dedicated to the repression and persecution policies that were implemented throughout the Second World War, and is associated with the Musée d'Histoire de Marseille - forming an integral part of the Voie Historique, along with the Musée des Docks romains, the Mémorial de la Marseillaise and various archaeological sites.

## Ground floor

### Repression and Persecution in Marseilles throughout the Second World War

#### Memory of a place

Testimony to the presence of the German military in the city while it was part of the occupied zone, the Mémorial des déportations is set up inside a blockhouse built in 1943, at the foot of Fort Saint-Jean, facing the old districts that were completely destroyed during the Second World War.

#### Memorial Site

Once the last witnesses disappear, this place will try to pass on the history and memory of the men, women and children arrested and then deported because they were born Jews or were repressed as politicians, resisters, hostages or 'suspects'.

Marseilles, a world city where cosmopolitanism has ruled since its ancient founding 2600 years ago, is a concentrate of transit stories and tales of migration, diversity and inter-cultural dialogue.

In 1940 Marseilles was still a port open to the world - a gateway to freedom for some, a door to the resumption of the fight for others. As early as 1942, when the Nazi's final solution was in the process of being implemented, Marseilles was in a complete state of flux. One year later in 1943, hatred for foreigners and 'undesirables' was already beginning to crystallise in the city, which the Nazi regime had branded 'the canker of Europe'. The tragic events of 1943 led by the Nazis with the collaboration of the Vichy regime are discussed at great length: round-ups of Jewish communities, evacuations and the destruction of the 'old districts', and deportations...

Thought of as a dynamic place in constant development, the Memorial intends to be enhanced and renewed with content and devices resulting from research lead by a scientific community and ongoing partnership projects.

### 1 / The bunker infirmary

Located underneath Fort Saint-Jean, former commandery of the Hospitallers of Saint John of Jerusalem (12th century) during the Crusade, the Mémorial des déportations is in fact inside a Lazarett Bunker, a military building built in 1943 for the Kriegsmarine (navy). This bunker was part of the whole defensive barrier of Marseilles port and, on a larger scale, the Organisation Todt Southern Wall. The Mediterranean Wall, as it is also called, was an extensive coastal fortifications system, built by the Third Reich to prevent an Allied invasion. And yet the building was taken during the fighting for the liberation of Marseilles in August 1944. The first meeting between General de Monsabert, representing the French Allied forces, and General Schaefer, representing the German troops in Marseilles, took place in front of the building's walls on 23rd

August 1944, in order to attempt to obtain the official surrender of the Germans in Marseilles.

An interactive device highlights certain remains of German military constructions in Marseilles, their history and the traces they have left behind today, as well as a testimony of one of the rare survivors of the Wehrmacht. Karl Théodore Wolhenberg, assigned to the Bregantin coastal battery on Frioul archipelago, by Ducks and Drakes, 20 minutes.

Infirmiry bunker August 1944 © Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / coll. Jansana

### 2 / Historical landmarks

Comparative timeline of Marseilles / France / International (1939 - 1944) to enable a contextualisation of the city with regards to the events in France and the other countries at war.

Chronological frieze 1939-1944 © Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Agence Saluces Design

### 3 / The deportees' route from Marseilles

19 panels depict the fates of individuals and groups of people, the variety of targeted people - men, women, and children, arrested and then deported from Marseilles - and show how repressive and persecution measures intensified between 1940 and 1944.

Path of the Deported © Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Agence Saluces Design

### 4 / Testimonies of Marseilles deportees

Two screens giving access to written testimonies from three books:

- Marseilles, Vichy and the Nazis, The Time of the Round-ups, Deportation of the Jews. Published in 1993, The Deportees of Auschwitz and Upper Silesia Camps Friendship, edited by Christian Oppetit.

- Provence Auschwitz, from the imprisonment of foreigners to the deportation of Jews 1939-1944. Published in 2007, Publications of the Université de Provence, le temps de l'histoire collection, edited by Robert Mencherini.

- Marseilles remembers the time of the raids. Published in 1995, Exhibition directed by the Mémorial du Martyr Juif Inconnu, the

Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine and the Musée du vieux-Marseille. Curated by Anne Sportiello.

Accounts by Marseille deportees © Musée d'Histoire de Marseille / Pascal Ansourian

### 5 / Marseille 1943: a forgotten history

Less than two months after their arrival in Marseilles on 12th November 1942, the Germans were faced with attacks from the Resistance, which they then used as their excuse for wanting to set an example. A state of siege was established on 5th January 1943. Just over two weeks later, on 22nd January, 'Operation Sultan' was put into action. This was an operation ordered by Hitler himself and was carried out with the collaboration of the French authorities and police until 17th February 1943.

Marseilles then experienced the first massive round-up of French Jewish families and the evacuation and then destruction of the northern Old Port district, which, for the Nazis, had been a symbol of the "gangrene" of Marseilles: crime, vice, filth and cosmopolitanism.

This film, directed by Drôle de Trame, presents this story which is known to very few, 12 minutes.

Destruction of the Vieux Port northern districts © Musées d'Histoire de Marseille, 2004-6-47-21

## La voie historique

### Voie Historique Sites

- Musée d'Histoire de Marseille  
2, rue Henri-Barbusse – 13001 Marseille
- Mémorial de la Marseillaise  
23-25, rue Thubaneau – 13001 Marseille
- Musée des Docks Romains  
10, place Vivaux – 13002 Marseille

### From the archaeological site of Port antique to Fort Saint-Jean

Between the Port antique and the MUSEM, this heritage and museum itinerary offers an architectural walk through 2600 years of history.

## Practical information

### Mémorial des déportations Avenue Vaudoyer - 13002 Marseille

#### OPENING DAYS AND HOURS

Tuesdays to Fridays: 9:00 to 11:00: reception of groups on reservation; 11:00 to 18:00 reception of individuals  
Saturdays, Sundays, and school holidays: 9:00 to 18:00.

Closed weekly on Mondays, except Easter Monday and Whit Monday.

Closed on the following holidays: 1<sup>st</sup> January; 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1<sup>st</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> November, 25<sup>th</sup> December.

#### PRICE

Free entry within the capacity limit.

#### DETAILS AND BOOKINGS

Tél. 04 91 55 36 00

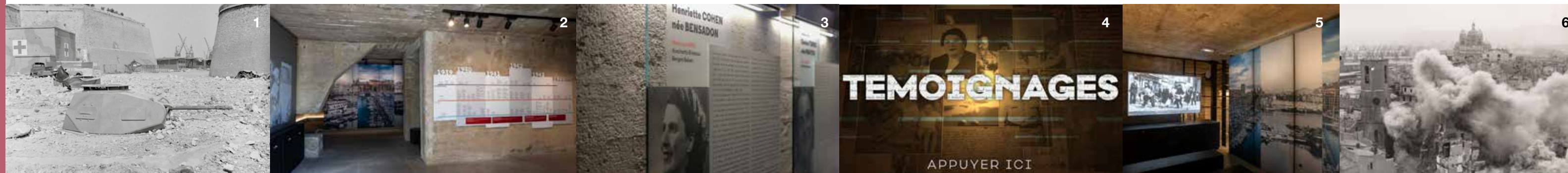
musee-histoire@marseille.fr

#### ACCESS

Métro 1 / Vieux Port station

Car / Jules-Verne car park

Bus / 60 et 83 stop: Mucem St-Jean



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