

THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF MARSEILLE

The History Museum of Marseille, located at the heart of the Centre Bourse, a trading centre close to the Vieux-Port, is one of the sites of the Voie Historique (the historic Way of Marseille), the patrimonial axis which crosses the old city from East to West, bordered by the Museum of the Roman Docks, the Memorial of the Marseillaise and the Memorial of Death camps (closed at present).

The purpose of the architectural design is to create a close link between the city, the museum and the Bourse archaeological site. The museum houses a collection of nearly 4,000 artworks over 3 500 m², education workshop, auditorium (capacity 200 seats) and a Research Resources Center.

2,600 YEARS OF HISTORY IN 13 SERIES

Visitors can learn about the history of Marseille by following a trail which links its maritime and port history. Starting with a visit to Cosquer cave and ending with the Marseille of today and tomorrow, visitors are invited to embark upon a 2,600 year journey. Thanks to scientific research and the documenting of the items, all these collections recount the lives of the men and women, famous or unknown, who have been involved in making of the city's history. For the young public, the 12 stops called « les Escales de l'histoire » (green boxes) along the visit tour, propose an educational game.

HERE ART AND TECHNOLOGY COMBINE

Using all the latest technological equipment and multimedia systems, this museum gives its visitors the opportunity to immerse themselves in the living and tangible history of the city.

Multimedia systems set up within the museum, as well as at the Stock Exchange archaeological site and across the city - along the ancient Greek road as far as fort Saint-Jean - enable visitors to set off on an encounter with Marseille and its people of the past and the present. With Augmented Reality effects, 3D reconstructions and soundscapes, it will be like taking off in a huge time-machine.

Access this app via your smartphone or tablet to discover facts about the oldest road in France and the 26 centuries that make up its history. Ask at the reception for the map of the Voie historique (THE HISTORIC WAY SITES).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION :

Research Resources Center
Open from Tuesday to Friday
From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. by appointment only
Phone : +33 (0) 4 91 55 36 08
e-mail : documentation-mhm@marseille.fr

THE HISTORIC ROAD'S

SECONDARY SITES

- Memorial of the Marseillaise,
23-25 rue Thubaneau, 13001 Marseille
- Roman Docks Museum,
10 place Vivaux 13002 Marseille
- Memorial of the death camps,
Esplanade of the Tourette 13002 Marseille
(currently closed to the public)

THE HISTORY MUSEUM OF MARSEILLE

2, rue Henri-Barbusse 13001 Marseille
Phone : +33 (0) 4 91 55 36 00
e-mail : musee-histoire@marseille.fr
web : musee-histoire.marseille.fr
facebook : @museehistoire



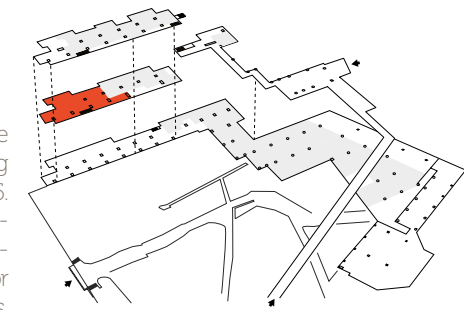
SERIES 10

Port, industry and men: Marseille in the nineteenth century

1795 to 1905

After the capture of Algiers by French troops, the population of Marseille increased dramatically, rising from 130,000 inhabitants in 1830 to 550,000 in 1905. With the Second Empire there came a surge in urban planning projects: expanding the railways, creating new docks at la Joliette, in the north and major urban development, phasing in of industrial suburbs, where the greatest numbers of workers were from the Alpine valleys and Italy.

Marseille became an attractive city. At the same time Marseille acquired new seats of power (the Stock Exchange, the Palace of Justice, the Prefecture...), places of learning (the palais des Arts, the palais Longchamp), religious buildings (Notre-Dame-de-la-Garde, the Great Synagogue, the Cathedral of la Major) and parks and gardens (parc Borély).



Scale model by Fortuné Lavastre. The districts of Marseille during violent disturbances on 22nd - 23rd June 1848. Collection of the Musée du Vieux Marseille. © Gérard Bonnet.

SERIES 11

Marseille, gateway to the south

1905 to 1945

At the start of the 20th century Marseille is a modern city marked by the opening of the ferry bridge, the development of the tramway and of cars.

Migration resumed after 1918, along with refugees driven from their countries (Armenians, ...) or with people who wanted to work in the factories which transformed the products from the colonial Empire. The period between the two World Wars was marked by the rise of totalitarianisms and the economic crisis. Despite this, Marseille experienced an intellectual and artistic boom centred upon figures like, Marcel Pagnol (cinema), Vincent Scotto (literature)...

The Second World War marks durably the inhabitants. Marseille became an important centre of resistance, but after November 1942 it was brutally suppressed by the Germans who destroyed the northern districts of the Vieux-Port. In 1944, the liberation of the city by the African Army was preceded by an uprising by the people.

Marseille Transporter Bridge, postcard, B.R., beginning of XX^e century.

SERIES 12

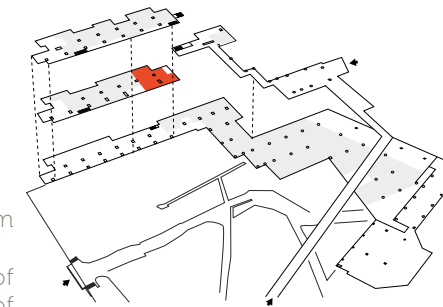
Marseille - a singular and a plural city

1945 to 2013

The city did not recover very easily from the destruction of the Second World War. In 1962 Marseille took in large numbers of repatriates who were fleeing the climate of fear in Algeria, after the disintegration of the colonial Empire.

Between 1955 to 1975 the population grew, the northern districts were created and urbanisation spread up into the hills.

Marseille, port of Europe and of the Mediterranean Sea is transformed. Factories give way to services and to cultural and tourist activity. The Olympique de Marseille (the football club of the city), music (rap ...), cinema by Robert Guédiguian, the sitcom Plus Belle la vie, and urbanisation have also all changed its shape.



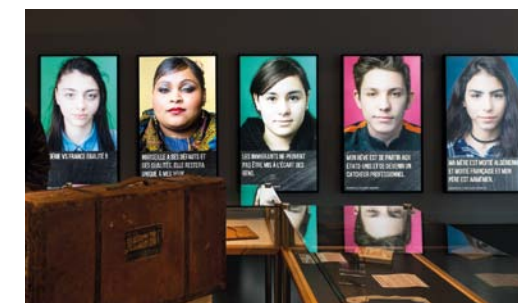
Poster «Groupement pour la reconstitution du port de Marseille», Litography, about 1950.

SERIES 13

Marseille the city of now and tomorrow

This last section shows an open, vibrant and innovative vision of the actual city.

It is also dedicated to its challenges and social actors. Here, some temporary exhibitions, imagined in collaboration with experts, habitants and associations, autors and



cultural partners, disclose the districts of the city, the personalities or the current events.

Musée d'Histoire de Marseille
Ville de Marseille © Laure Méloné

The archaeological site at the Bourse

Historical overview

This site presents the findings of the first major urban archaeological dig in France between 1967, on the occasion of the construction of the Centre Bourse (Stock Exchange, shopping mall), and 1983.

In 1913 urbanisation works marked the founding of the «wall of Crinas», an element of the Greek and Roman walls, so named because of a text by Pliny the Elder, a Roman writer of the first century AD, which attributed the rebuilding of the walls to the physician Crinas.

The Roman shipwreck late second century AD, nowadays presented in the museum of history of Marseille, was discovered while excavating at the Stock Exchange in 1974.

The remains, which are classified as Historic monuments, testify to the beginnings of France's oldest city, founded around 600 BC.

Massalia, which became Massilia in Latin after the Roman conquest by Julius Caesar and his legate Trebonius in 49 BC., was founded by Greek sailors from Phocaea in Asia Minor (now Foça in Turkey).



The entrance of the old city, roman era.
The Bourse archaeological site.
3D modeling.
© Orbe-Innovation 2013.
© History Museum of Marseille.

At the gates of the ancient city

At the time of the founding of Massalia, the Bourse district was a rural, marshy area. In Hellenistic and Roman times this district was located outside the walls, fulfilling several functions, according to the era.

The district was a trading site with a port (the horn inlet) which had a quayside and warehouses dating from Roman times. Since the foundation of the city, clay extraction pits were dug there for the purpose of making amphorae, vases and unfired clay bricks (adobe) used for building ramparts and houses. It was also an area occupied by Greek burial terraces in the 4th century BC, a necropolis from the 5th to the 7th century AD, and a suburb of craftsmen in late Antiquity, as evidenced by workshops for crafting metal, glass, leather and bone.

Finally, from the end of the 6th century BC to the 12th century AD, it was a place of defense with ramparts, gates and towers, outer walls and ditches.

The medieval and the modern district are partly founded on the walls of the ancient ramparts and retain, through the Grand-Rue, the path of the centre line of the Greek and then Roman road which ran through Massalia.

Detail of a Greek krater, 6th century BC. Dig of the archaeological site at the Bourse.

VISITOR'S GUIDEBOOK

THE HISTORY

MUSEUM OF MARSEILLE

HISTORIC ROAD





SERIES 0
Marseille before Marseille

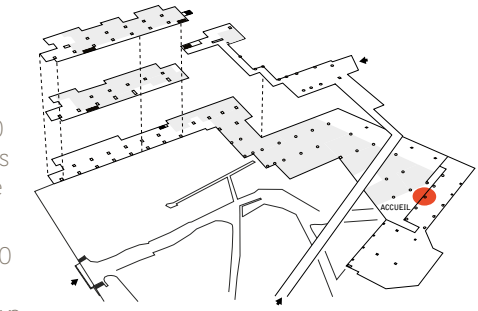
60,000 to 600 BC

The city of Marseille was founded over 2 600 years ago, but the earliest human settlements in the Marseille basin date back to the Middle



Paleolithic period (60,000 years BC). This series shows the geography of the Marseille basin, the evolution of the landscape and the Cosquer cave, rich with thousands of paintings and engravings, from around 27,000 BC to 18,000 BC. The increase in temperatures following the Palaeolithic period generated a rise in sea levels, partly submerging Cosquer cave. The cave was discovered by Henri Cosquer in the rocky inlets of calanques, near the cap of Morgiou. ■

Cosquer Cave, Upper Paleolithic period (27,000 BC). © MCC DRAC SRA PACA.



SERIES 1
The legend of Gyptis and Prôtis

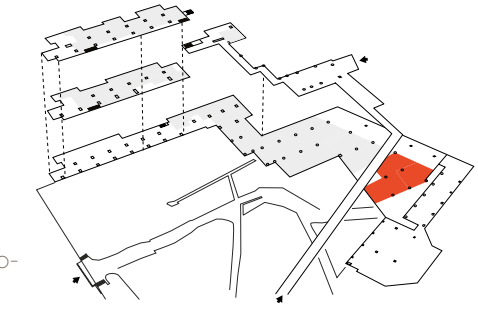
6th - 5th centuries BC

Marseille history is built around a legend about the meeting of two cultures, Greek and Gallic. Around 600 BC, Greeks from Asia Minor, now



Turkey, left Phocaea to found a city on the Lacydon inlet. The first settlement was established. Marseille was founded. ■

Greek shipwreck Jules Verne 9, second half of 6th century BC. © Roland Carta Architects/Studio Adeline Rispal/Photo Serge Demailly.



SERIES 2
The world of Pythéas

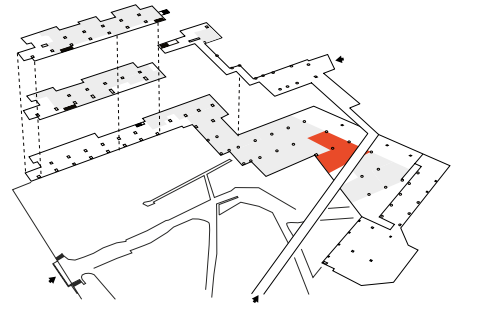
390 to 49 BC

Marseille is a hellenistic city and is at the peak of its prosperity due to trade. It plays a major role in the distribution of



Mediterranean goods as testified by the jars (amphores massaliètes) used to hold wine and oil. ■

The Hellenistic city, 3rd century BC. - 1:500-scale model. F.Trouvé, 1982.



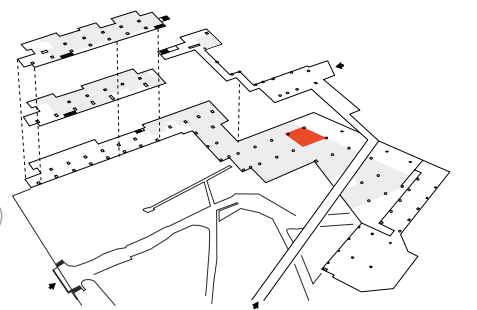
SERIES 3
The archaeological site at the Bourse

600 BC to 18th century



Opened to the public in 1983, this site, known as Jardin des Vestiges (garden of archaeological remains) presents the findings of the first major urban archaeological dig in France. In 1967 the construction of the Centre Bourse revealed the remains and was, classified as an historic monument. The site developed around the Roman road, the Greek ramparts, and the Old Port, where the biggest Roman maritime wreck was found. The Roman road, surrounded by burial terraces, entered the city, through a monumental gate. ■

Figure of a Kouros (Greek youth), 6th - 5th century BC. The Bourse archaeological site. © David Giancatarina.



SERIES 4
From Massalia to Massilia

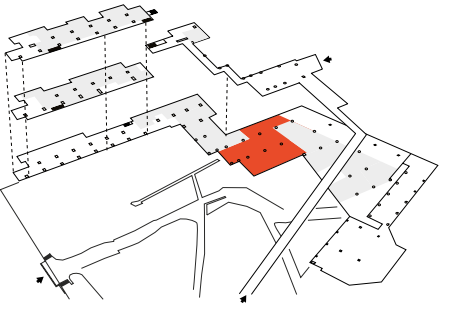
49 BC to 309 AD

Conquered by Julius Caesar in 49 BC, the Phocean city became Roman, but retained its Greek character. A thermal bath, a theatre and a paved forum were built.



The old port area developed and large warehouses were set up on the northern shore of the Lacydon. The one that remains is preserved in the museum of Roman Docks. ■

Funerary stele of Zósimos. Greek epitaph, 3rd century BC. © David Giancatarina.



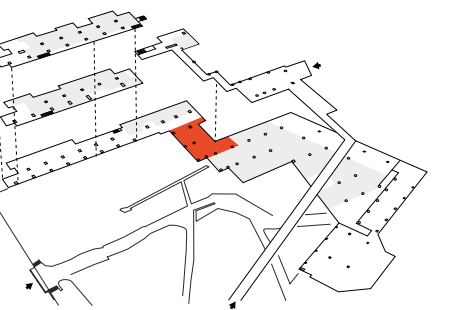
SERIES 5
From ancient city to medieval town

309 to 948

The rise of Christianity in the Late Antiquity followed the Greek and Roman civilisations. New buildings such as the shrine of Saint-Victor and the burial church in rue Malaval, housing a venerated tomb, are examples of this faith. The development of housing and the activity of the port were an indication of the intensive trading throughout the Mediterranean sea. ■

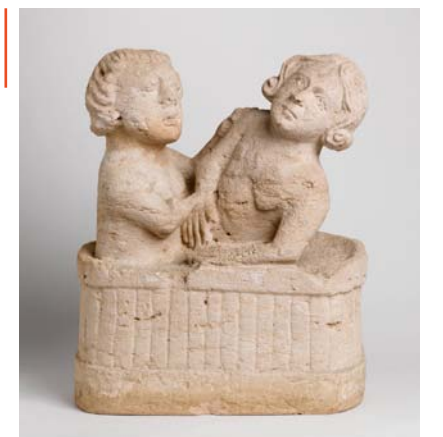


Encolpion. Golden cross found in a sarcophagus of Saint-Victor Abbey, 5th century © David Giancatarina.



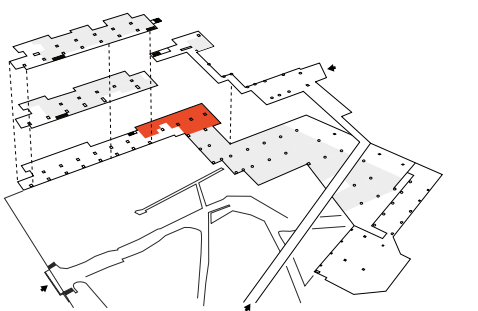
SERIES 6
Marseille in the Middle Ages

948 to 1481



In that long period Marseille was ruled by the Kingdom of Burgundy, then after by Louis of Anjou and then finally became part of the Kingdom of France. The inhabitants were under the leadership of the Abbey of Saint-Victor and the Cathedral of la Major. In the thirteenth century the town was involved in the third Crusade of Richard the Lion Heart. ■

Ensign of a public bath or caldarium, 13th century. © David Giancatarina.

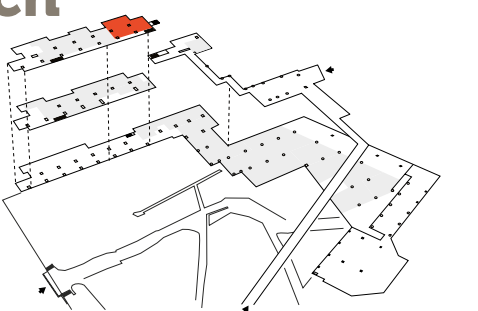


SERIES 7
And Marseille becomes French

1481 to 1596

In 1481 on the death of Charles V of Anjou, Marseille was united with the crown of France. As far as the kings of France were concerned, the port of Marseille was an asset which they intended to take advantage of trading with the Ottoman Empire. The Italian Renaissance reached Marseille and Provence. ■

Predication of St. Mary Magdalene and first representation of Marseille. Deposit of the Museum of Middle Ages, Cluny, 1517 © David Giancatarina.



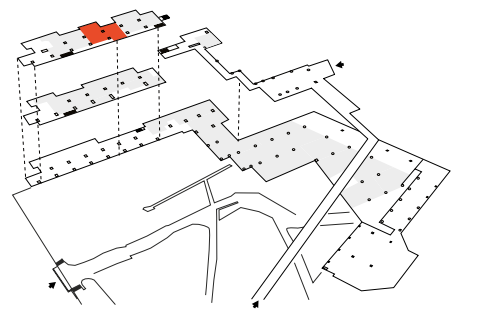
SERIES 8
Marseille and the Sun King. The century of Louis XIV

1599 to 1725

The King of France has great maritime ambitions for Marseille. His arrival in Marseille in 1660 marked a turning point and was accompanied by economic decisions and major developments in the port and in urban areas. The expansion in 1666 tripled the surface area of the city, but this show of strength was stopped by the last plague epidemic in 1720 which killed half of the population. ■



Reliquarium on the Trinitarian Order, 17th century © David Giancatarina.



SERIES 9
From Enlightenment to Revolution: Marseille, an international port

1725 to 1794

After being disrupted by the plague in 1720, Marseille's commercial boom quickly resumed, mainly due to a huge influx of foreigners and people from elsewhere in Provence. Trade developed even more because the art of navigation was making significant progress; the port opened to the Oceans. The Age of Enlightenment flourished in Marseille mainly thanks to the Academy of Literature, Science and the Arts founded in 1726. As in other large cities, the French Revolution had a significant impact. The volunteers from Marseille supported the revolution in Paris. Thanks to them, the French national anthem was called the Marseillaise. ■



The Repeating circle, 1787. Brass. Deposit of the Institut Pythéas/AMU. © Emmanuel Laugier.

