



e Pharo Palace is an exceptional site, pered on the Pharo plateau, overlooking the and the Bay of Marseille. The eux-Port alace, a token of the esteem in which the mperor Napoleon III and his wife Eugénie eld the city, is now enjoying a completel ew lease of life. As a convention centre open ternational outreach, economic developnent and tourist life.



The Pharo Palace MARSEILLE

Access Pharo Palace 3007 - Marseille Vietro line 1 Vieux-Port station Then bus No. 83 to «Pharo»

Public park Dpen every day of the year rom 21/06 to 21/09: 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. rom 22/09 to 20/06: 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Admission to the Historic Palace reserved for Congress attendees.







The Pharo Palace ARSEILLE







MARSEILLE-PROVENCE 2013 CAPITALE EUROPÉENNE MP2013 DE LA CULTURE



A palace for Empress Eug<u>énie</u>

In 1855. Marseille decided to gift Napoleon the plateau of Pharo so that he could build a palac «beside the seaside». Overlooking the harbour and the Vieux-Port, the imperial residence in the regime, along with the Emperor's love for h wife. Empress Eugenie, to whom he decided meanwhile, to present the estate.



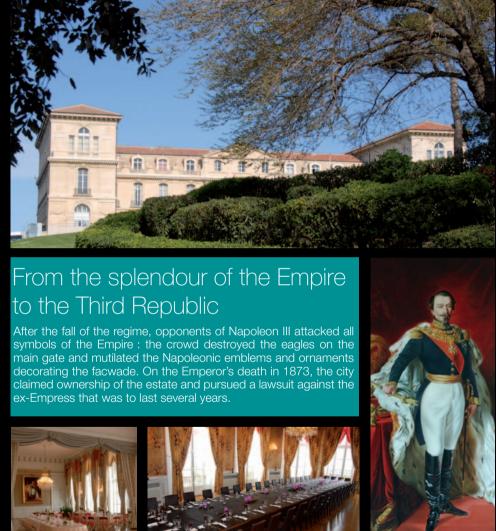


ne first stone of the Palace was laid on Augu 1858, on Saint-Napoléon's Day, The wo vas entrusted to Lefuel - the architect behin he Louvre - and his Geneva - based counte part Vaucher. The latter was replaced in 186 v Espérandieu, the architect of Notre-Dame de Garde.

When the Empire fell in 1871, the Pharo Palac was still incomplete - the Emperor and Empres were never to live there. The slow progress was vork and difficulties in procuring the stone, be cause of the Cathédrale de la Major being bui the same time.

A unique architecture

Flanked by two side wings forming a shield against the mistral, the building's structure is more akin to the architecture of a seaside resort - the Empress adored bathing in the sea than an imperial residence. Its references to classical architecture are numerous. The facades of Pharo Palace are punctuated with arched windows on the ground floor while those on the floors above are deco rated with garlands and shells. The tympanum on the pediment sports the arms of the city of Marseille borne aloft by two children. The motifs for the stone ground-floor were carved by Marseille-born artist Simon.



to the Third Republic



ally still the owner of ace. Eugénie decided 884 to offer it to the Cit f Marseille, provided it w entury, the building served s a hospital. first catering ufferers of cholera (1885 386) and then of tubercu

The buildings on the side the Palace esplanade ere initially occupied by e Faculty of Medicine <u>90. b</u>efore being take er jointly by the militar Ith service's Institute ppical Medicine and b -Marseille II Universi the Mediterranean from 54 onwards.

The new life of the Palace

The Pharo Palace is now a conference centre of international renown. Boasting a unique setting, it receives annual congresses from around the world. Over time, besides the two main rooms inherited from the Second Empire a 900-seater auditorium, a meeting rooms and conference facilities and a large exhibition hall have been added.

Monument to the Heroic Victims of the Sea

This monument is a movin testimony to the tragic fat of the many lost at sea. It construction. interrupted by World War I, was completed in 1923. Perched on the Pharo plateau, overlooking the Vieux-Port and th Mediterranean, the building is a tribute to our sailors held in deep affection by a city whose destiny is and always been linked to that of the sea.

