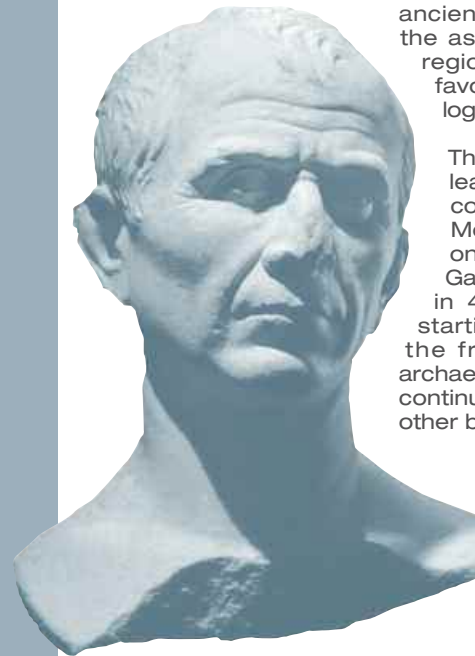


...in Caesar's footsteps
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR

A TOURISTIC
& CULTURAL
ITINERARY

“With over 30,000 listed sites spanning Prehistoric to Greek and Roman times, and the Paleo-Christian era to the Middle Ages, Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur is home to an exceptional archaeological heritage, which forms part of its cultural wealth. The impassioned work of professional researchers and archaeologists from all over the world has led to many extraordinary finds, contributing to the notoriety of our beautiful region.”



In 2007, archaeologists unearthed a life-size bust of Caesar that had been lying in the Rhône river at Arles for no less than 2,000 years... This extraordinary find rekindled memories of the decisive role played by Julius Caesar in the region, for it is here that the Roman occupation of ancient Gaul lasted the longest. Today, the astonishingly good condition of the region's Roman monuments make it a favourite hunting ground for archaeologists and ancient history lovers alike.

This touristic and cultural itinerary leads us on the trail of the Roman conquest between Provence and the Mediterranean. It starts out in Arles – one of the largest ports of Roman Gaul, which Caesar turned into a colony in 46 BC – with a major exhibition starting October 24th, 2009, unveiling the fruit of 20 years of underwater archaeological digs in the Rhône river, and continues to Provence-Côte d’Azur's other beautiful Roman sites.

We hope you will enjoy this voyage in the footsteps of Caesar, and discovering the many treasures nurtured by the region's archaeological museums.

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The Roman occupation of Provence was preceded by that of the Greek Phocaeans from Asia Minor. The Phocaeans founded Marseille – then called "Massalia" – in the year 600 BC, along with a network of fortified colonies all along the adjacent coast.

The strategic geographical location and abundant resources of south-eastern Gaul made it a highly coveted target for the Romans, keen to develop overland routes between Spain and Italy. In 125 BC, Marseille came under attack from Ligurian, Voconce and Salyen tribes and called on Rome for help. The Roman army subsequently annexed what is now referred to as Provence and the Alpes Maritimes, and founded a vast Roman province there called "Narbonnaise".

During the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey that shook Rome in 1 BC, the inhabitants of Massalia (Marseille) took sides with Pompey. Caesar, who had been supplied with around a dozen battleships by Arles, besieged Massalia, which fell after six months. In recognition of the power of this Greek city, Caesar allowed it to remain independent, but confiscated all of its colonies with the exception of Olbia (Hyères) and Nikaia (Nice). Julius Caesar's desire to protect his new-founded Provincia, coupled with his personal drive to succeed, fostered the founding and development of many regional towns.

But Caesar was assassinated before he could further his plans, and it was Augustus and his successors who took over the task of managing Narbonnaise. A long period of peace and prosperity ensued, making this territory a model of Roman occupation and the last to be taken over during the Barbarian invasions which toppled the Roman Empire.

The Romans developed an efficient communications network. Most transportation was by boat in the Rhône river or cabotage in the Mediterranean, but overland routes were also widely used. To facilitate movement, the Romans improved the road network by prolonging the Via Julia then the Via Aurelia Roman roads from Italy, which crossed the medieval hilltop town of La Turbie, and building the Via Domitia Roman road leading to Spain.

Linked by these great roads, the region's many towns, modelled on Rome, have now become precious witnesses to a bygone era.



Caesar has taken centre stage again since the recent discovery of a marble bust of the Roman emperor by divers in the Rhône river. This sculpture – one of the very rare effigies of Caesar done during his lifetime – is exhibited at the Musée de l'Arles Antique along with other major finds unearthed in the river in latter years. This innovatively-staged exhibition unveils over 680 objects to the general public: a multitude of treasures highlighting the vital role of Arles and the Rhône river in maritime trading and the distribution of goods in ancient Gaul.

Arles

CAESAR, THE RHÔNE REMEMBERS

20 years of archaeological digs in the river

October 24th, 2009 – September 19th, 2010

In parallel to the exhibition, the famous American contemporary artist Mark Dion has created a special installation offering a different angle on the "Treasures of the Rhône" inspired by curiosity shops, reconstructions and assemblies of various objects. Not to be missed!

Led by the DRASSM (Department of Archaeological Subaquatic and Submarine Research) for twenty years, initially off the coast of Camargue then in the Rhône river at Arles, these underwater archaeological digs have offered up vital information on how the city's ancient merchant port was organised.

INFORMATION & BOOKINGS

Musée départemental Arles Antique

Presqu'île du cirque romain - 13200 ARLES
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 18 88 88 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 18 88 93
info.mdaa@cg13.fr • www.arles-antique.cg13.fr



A "must" for ancient history lovers, the fame of Arles is partly owed to Julius Caesar, who turned the Hellenistic town of Arelate into a Roman colony in 46 BC. A genuine southern crossroads, Arles went on to become one of the largest cities of Roman Gaul under the reign of Augustus (63 BC – 14 AD). The Emperor Constantine the Great, who chose Arles as one of his capitals in 4 AD, further strengthened the city's political power by turning it into what was referred to as the "Little Rome of the Gauls". The remains of this rich past are still visible today. The city's unique Roman heritage continues to attract many visitors, but its fairs and packed year-round events programme are also big crowd-pullers. The Arelate festival is one of the city's summer highlights, offering visitors a chance to relive Arles as it was in Roman times!



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée départemental Arles Antique.

Situated adjacent to the city's old quarter, on the site of the ancient Roman circus, this museum of contemporary design is a showcase for Arles' archaeological heritage. The Roman occupation is the focal point of the museum, with exhibits including sculptures and mosaics, an exceptional series of decorated sarcophagi, many hand-crafted objects and models, including a reconstruction of Arles in 4 AD. The museum is designed around a chronological and thematic itinerary, intended to facilitate the visit. *Don't miss the "César, le Rhône pour Mémoire" (Caesar, the Rhône Remembers) temporary exhibition running from October 24th, 2009 to September 19th, 2010.*

Presqu'île du cirque romain - 13200 Arles - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 18 88 88 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 18 88 93
info.mdaa@cg13.fr • www.arles-antique.cg13.fr

www.cesar-rhone.fr

In Situ

The perfectly-preserved **monumental Arena (amphitheatre)** situated in the city centre, seated up to 20,000 spectators. The gladiator fights and Roman games held there have now given way to bullfights, of which Pablo Picasso was a fervent follower.

Not to be missed too are the **Roman Theatre** (the stage for various shows), **the Roman Baths and the Alyscamps**: one of the finest examples of a Paleo-Christian necropolis still in existence. This vast burial ensemble was built on the Via Aurelia Roman road stretching to Aix-en-Provence and Italy. Its moving alley of sarcophagi was portrayed by both Van Gogh and Gauguin. **The Cryptoporticos** are a set of galleries originally built to hold up the ancient Forum – a public square central to everyday life in Roman times. *Entrance to all of these monuments is paying. An "Arelate passport", offering reduced rates, is available from the Tourist Office.*

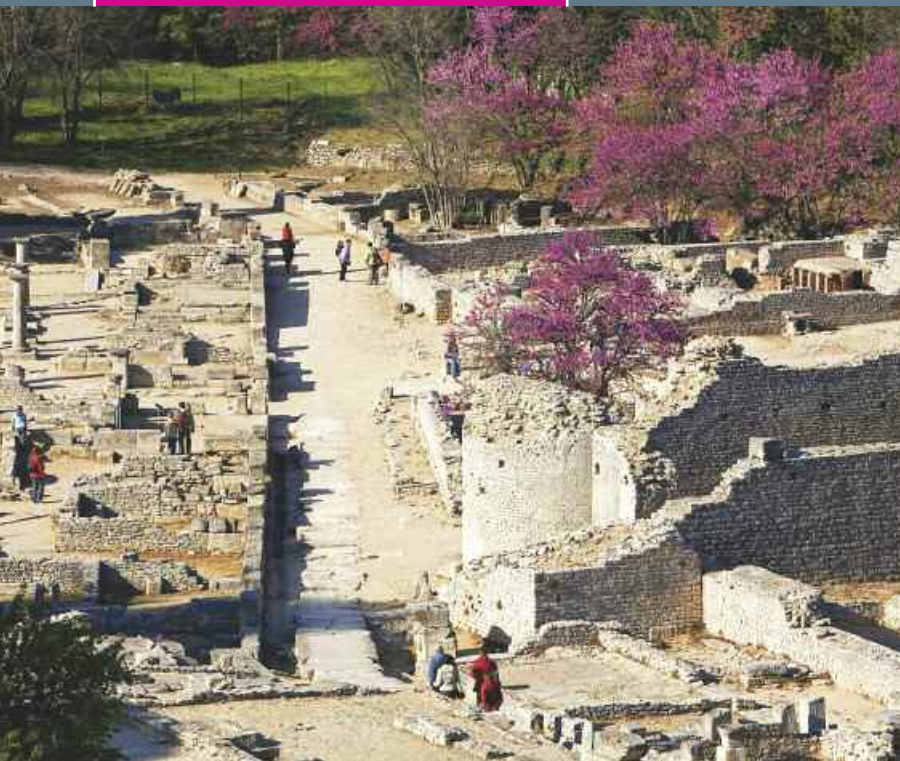
FIND OUT MORE

Arles Tourist Office

Bd des Lices - 13200 ARLES

Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 18 41 20 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 18 41 29

ot-arles@visitprovence.com • www.arlestourisme.com



Nestling in the heart of the Alpilles area, Saint-Rémy is appreciated by lovers of Provence the world over. It is home to the extraordinary ruins of the ancient town of Glanum, situated in the midst of olive groves just a stone's throw from the town centre, on the last foothills of the Alpilles. Originally a sanctuary, worshipped by a Celto-Ligurian people called the Glanics, this magical site then became a Greek settlement before falling under the yoke of the Romans in 1 BC. It was adorned with huge public monuments under the reign of Augustus.

Glanum is an archaeological ensemble of major importance, open to the public. Bordered by the stunning landscapes of Provence, as portrayed by Van Gogh during his stay in Saint-Rémy de Provence, the site is well worth a visit for its historical interest and beautiful natural setting.



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée des Alpilles.

This museum is situated in a magnificent Renaissance mansion house (now a listed building). It includes four sections: archaeology, natural science, ethnology and graphic and photographic arts. A genuine voyage back in time, its permanent collection was designed to familiarize visitors with the natural and man-made environment of the area of Provence spanning the Rhône river, Durance river and southern limit of the Alpilles mountain range, and promote its preservation.

Place Favier - 13210 Saint-Rémy de Provence - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 92 68 24 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 26 68 42
museedesalpilles@mairie-saintremydeprovence.fr

In Situ

Glanum and "Les Antiques". Archaeological digs conducted at the site have revealed a residential quarter, including a house with a central courtyard lined with columns, plus streets, mosaics, baths and a Forum - a public square central to everyday life in Roman times - witnessing the site's former, somewhat refined character.

Two magnificent monuments are still standing at the site and are open to the public: **the Mausolée des Jules**, a burial monument dated 30-20 BC and **the Arc de Triomphe**, dated around 20 AD, which marks the entrance to Glanum on the way to the Alps. The arch is decorated with superb reliefs illustrating Caesar's conquest of Gaul. **Free entry.** 2 km from the nearby town of Fontvieille, visitors can admire an ancient **water mill** designed with vertical wheels and **the aqueduct** used to supply it with water.

FIND OUT MORE

Saint-Rémy de Provence Tourist Office

Place Jean Jaurès - 13210 SAINT-REMY DE PROVENCE

Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 92 05 22 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 92 38 52

info@saintremydeprovence.com • www.saintremy-de-provence.com



Orange is the stage for "Les Chorégies" international opera festival held every summer in the majestic setting of the town's ancient Roman Theatre. Benefiting from the theatre's exceptional acoustics, this festival welcomes the world's finest opera singers. This mythical monument, bequeathed by the Romans, is ranked as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, alongside the adjacent Arc de Triomphe. Established in 35 BC, the Roman colony of Orange ("Arusio") welcomed veterans from the second legion of the Roman army. It was rapidly fortified with walls and adorned with the sumptuous monuments that now attract sightseers from the world over.



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée d'art et d'histoire d'Orange.

This museum is situated in a 17th-century mansion house set facing the Roman Theatre. Its archaeological collections are the fruit of digs conducted in Orange and include many fragments of buildings and statues, including decors from the theatre and two mausoleums situated in the town's northern necropolis. Not to be missed: the three land registers carved on marble by order of the Emperor Vespasian. Unique in France, they reveal how land was allotted and administered when a colony was founded.

2010 exhibition: Voyages au Cœur des Théâtres Antiques de la Méditerranée (Roman Theatres of the Mediterranean). This singular and fascinating exhibition by photographer Claude Philip leads us on a fabulous voyage into the many Roman theatres dotted around the Mediterranean basin, whether famous or unknown, majestic or intimate...

Rue Madeleine Roch - 84100 Orange - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 51 17 60 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 51 74 70
message@theatre-antique.com • www.theatre-antique.com

In Situ

Built under the reign of Augustus in 1 AD, the **Roman Theatre** owes its reputation to the remarkably good state of preservation of its stage wall. It is also the only Roman theatre to be fitted with a stage roof, added in 2006! Visitors can enjoy year-round audio guided tours unveiling the fabulous story of the theatre, plus a new multimedia show entitled "*Fantômes du Théâtre*", allowing spectators to relive the shows staged there during its 2,000-year history. Marking the entrance to the town, the **Arc de Triomphe** (Triumphal Arch) was formerly situated on the Via Agrippa Roman road linking Arles and Lyon. This impressive construction is also one of the best-preserved Roman monuments in existence. Built in around 20 BC and later dedicated to Tiberius, it commemorated the exploits of veterans from the second legion of the Roman army. *Free entry.*

FIND OUT MORE

Orange Tourist Office

5, cours Aristide Briand - 84100 ORANGE
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 34 70 88 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 34 99 62
contact@otorange.fr • www.otorange.fr



Vaison-La-Romaine invites visitors on a long voyage back into ancient times. Situated at the foot of Mont-Ventoux and bordered, like Rome, by seven hills, the town boasts an exceptional Roman and medieval heritage. A reference for archaeologists from the world over, Vaison-La-Romaine was the southern capital of the Celtic Voconce tribe. Subsequently attached to the Provincia Romana, Vasio became a federated city after the Roman conquest in 2 BC. Faithful to Caesar during the Gallic Wars, the Voconces readily adopted the customs and lifestyle of the Romans and were hence granted considerable independence.



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée archéologique Théo Desplans.

Situated inside the Puymén archaeological park, this museum harbours collections compiled during various digs in the town. Predominantly dedicated to private homes, it features scale models, reconstructions of roofs and houses and various objects such as pottery, glasses, mosaics, murals and household items. It offers up a mine of information on the pre-Roman inhabitants, Roman conquest and urban development of Vasio Vocontiorum.

Colline de Puymén - 84110 Vaison-la-Romaine
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 36 50 49 ou + 33 (0)4 90 36 50 48 (Service des Guides)
patrimoine@vaison-la-romaine.com • reservegroupe@vaison-la-romaine.com
• www.vaison-la-romaine.com

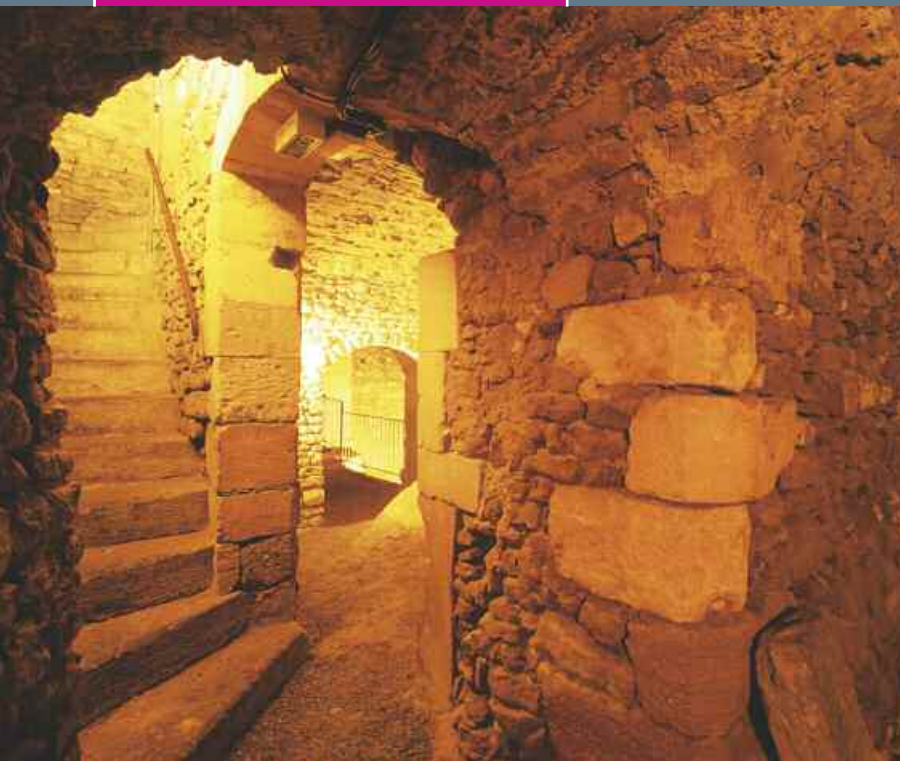
In Situ

Vaison-la-Romaine's **two Gallo-Roman quarters, Puymén and La Villasse**, feature various Roman remains, in particular a series of luxurious domus - little palaces - aptly reflecting the town's former prosperity. Visitors can enjoy strolling around these affluent ancient homes, exploring the ancient trading and manufacturing quarter, Roman baths and gardens. **The Gallo-Roman bridge**, built in 1 AD, now a listed monument, links the contemporary, lower part of the town and the historic medieval quarter. Not to be missed too: **the Roman Theatre**, where marble statues of the emperors Claude, Domitian and Hadrian and the empress Sabina, formerly used to adorn the stage wall, were discovered in the pit between 1909 and 1913! This theatre now welcomes various major events such as the International Dance Festival. *Paying entrance. "Tous monuments" pass accepted. Free audio guide available on request.*

FIND OUT MORE

Pays de Vaison - Ventoux-en-Provence Tourist Office

Place du Chanoine Sautel - 84110 VAISON-LA-ROMAINE
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 36 02 11 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 28 76 04
tourisme.vaison@wanadoo.fr • www.vaison-en-provence.com



Situated on the Via Domitia Roman road, Apta Julia ("to the glory of Julius") was founded in around 50/40 BC. In Roman days, it was a chief town, situated at the centre of a territory spanning much of the Luberon, the Mounts of Vaucluse and the valley of Calavon.

The remains found under the modern town, such as the theatre, forum and baths, have been the subject of many archaeological digs. The archaeological museum, which shelters part of the ruined Roman theatre, offers up many additional trophies witnessing the town's affluent past. Now the capital of the Luberon, Apt is coveted for its inimitable lifestyle and the beauty of its landscapes, where a number of Roman remains can still be admired.



Archaeological Museums

■ In Apt - Musée d'histoire et d'archéologie du pays d'Apt.

Set in a beautiful, late 18th-century mansion house, this museum exhibits spectacular elements from the Roman theatre on its ground floor. The various surveys and digs conducted at the Perréal protohistoric oppidum (ancient settlement), Chastellard de Lardiers Gallo-Roman sanctuary and Font-Crémat rural dwelling in the centre of Apt, have offered up revealing illustrations of the town's daily and spiritual life between the Bronze and Middle Ages. The museum's works of art include a Roman statue of a mother goddess and two ancient sun dials.

27, rue de l'amphithéâtre - 84400 Apt - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 74 95 30

■ In Cucuron - Musée Marc Deydier.

This museum is housed in the Hôtel de Bouliers, built in the 18th century. It bears the name of a former inhabitant of Cucuron (1844-1920) - a notary public and fervent amateur historian, archaeologist and photographer. It includes a mural dating back to the 2nd century, found at the "Viély" Roman villa, engraved with the largest representation of a Roman ship ever found. This ancient "graffiti" is presented next to views representing ocean navigation in Roman times. Digs at a mausoleum in the locality of Pourrières have enabled the reconstruction of a monumental tomb, along with the luxurious and abundant burial attributes (ceramics and glass work, funeral bed decorated with carved bones, etc.) customary in 2-3 AD.

Rue de l'Eglise - 84160 Cucuron - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 09 87 61

■ In Cavaillon - Musée archéologique de l'Hôtel Dieu.

This museum covers a lengthy period in the history of the town and its vicinity, from the traces of prehistoric presence found on Saint-Jacques hill, to Christianisation and medieval times. Don't miss: the Gallo-Roman objects and sculptures and various more recent exhibits revealing the town's evolution in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Fondation Calvet - Porte d'Avignon - 84300 Cavaillon - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 76 00 34

In Situ

Apt area. Tourville Gallo-Roman farm. Situated in the town of Saignon, 4 km from Apt, this Gallo-Roman villa is a recent find. It includes vast farm buildings with threshing areas and wine and oil presses. The living quarters (baths, kitchen, etc.) are built in terraces. *Regular guided tours organised by the Apt museum in summer and from June to September by appointment.*

Pont Julien bridge, in the plain, 5 km from Bonnieux and 8 km to the west of Apt. This bridge was probably built just before the age of Christ, in about 3 BC. It is one of France's best-preserved Roman road bridges. Still used by walkers and cyclists, it spans the river Calavon and is the largest construction on the Provençal section of the Via Domitia.

Roman arch in Cavaillon. Built in 1 AD, this arch was originally erected next to the cathedral before being moved to Place du Clos to mark the entrance to the town. Comprising two arches, it is supported by Corinthian column capitals carved with acanthus leaves.

FIND OUT MORE

Apt Tourist Office

20, avenue Philippe de Girard - 84400 APT
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 74 03 18 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 04 64 30
ot@apt.fr • www.ot-apt.fr

Luberon Regional Nature Reserve

60, place Jean Jaurès - BP 122 - 84404 APT Cédex
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 04 42 00 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 04 81 15
www.parcduluberon.fr



A trading post founded in 600 BC by Greeks from Phocaea in Asia Minor, Massalia subsequently developed into a city in its own right. France's oldest city, the Romans protected it for many years against invasion by Celto-Ligurians from the inland country. But Massalia provoked the wrath of Caesar by taking sides with Pompey during the civil war that subsequently shook Rome, and Caesar besieged the city in 49 BC. Impressed by the resistance of the people of Massalia in the face of defeat, he nevertheless allowed the Greek city to remain independent.

The personality of Marseille is still strongly marked by this rebellious spirit. Set facing the Mediterranean, this cosmopolitan city offers up a myriad of multi-faceted quarters and, of course, its famous ancient merchant port known as the "Vieux-Port". It is home to various remains witnessing its extremely ancient history, and the city museums offer a fascinating insight into the relationship between Marseille and Rome.



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée d'histoire de Marseille.

Presenting the history of the city from its founding in 6 BC to current day, this museum offers a fascinating overview of the evolution of Marseille. Its archaeological collections - the fruit of digs conducted in and around Marseille - include various exceptional finds, such as a series of shipwrecks dated between 6 and 3 BC. Numerous models are provided to help visitors understand the various archaeological and historical information presented.

Centre Bourse - 13001 Marseille - Tel. + 33 (0)4 91 90 42 22 - F. + 33 (0)4 91 90 43 78
musee-histoire@mairie-marseille.fr • www.marseille.fr/vdm/cms/culture/muses

■ Musée des Docks romains.

This museum is built around the remains of one of the rare Roman warehouses still housing the original dolia (extremely large, half-buried vases) used to store liquids (probably wines). The museum uses cargo found on shipwrecks off the coast of Marseille to retrace the history of the flourishing maritime trade that developed between Massalia, Italy, Iberia and North Africa between 6 and 4 BC. One of the highlights of the visit is the first shipwreck discovered in the bay in 1864, dated 2-3 BC.

13002 Marseille - Tel. + 33 (0)4 91 91 24 62 - F. + 33 (0)4 91 14 58 76
dgacmuseearchologie@mairie-marseille.fr • www.marseille.fr/vdm/cms/culture/muses

■ Musée archéologique de la Vieille Charité.

Situated inside the former Hospice de la Charité (17th century.), this archaeological museum explores Mediterranean civilisations between 4 BC and 3 AD and includes a room dedicated to Celto-Ligurian Provence. Findings from various oppida (ancient settlements) and burial sites unearthed around Marseille offer an insight into the daily lives, craft trades and commercial activities of indigenous populations between 7 BC and 2 AD. The story of these sites is intrinsically linked to that of Massalia and its relationship with Rome. Don't miss the exceptional lapidary (stone masonry) ensemble found at the Roquepertuse site in Velaux.

Centre de la Vieille Charité - 2, rue de la Charité - 13002 Marseille
Tel. + 33 (0)4 91 14 58 59 - F. + 33 (0)4 91 14 58 76
dgac-museearchologie@mairie-marseille.fr • www.marseille.fr/vdm/cms/culture/musees

■ Cabinet des médailles de Marseille.

This museum recounts 2,400 years of the history of coin stamping in Marseille and Provence, between 6 BC and 1857... Its remarkable "treasure of Auriol", dated 6 BC, is a collection of Western Europe's oldest coins. The museum archives, featuring around 40,000 items, can be viewed by appointment.

Archives municipales - 10 rue Clovis Hugues - 13003 Marseille
Tel. + 33 (0)4 91 55 33 75 - F. + 33 (0)4 91 55 95 51
dgac-c3m@mairie-marseille.fr • www.archives.marseille.fr

In Situ

Near the Vieux-Port (old port). **Roman port** situated in the archaeological section of the "Jardin des Vestiges" in the city centre. To be visited in parallel to the history museum (Musée d'Histoire de Marseille). Museum situated at the "**Roman docks**" (docks romains), where visitors can admire a portion of a Roman warehouse still harbouring 35 dolia (extremely large, half-buried earthenware vases used to store liquids).

FIND OUT MORE

Marseille Tourist Office

4, La Canebière - 13001 MARSEILLE
Tel. + 33 (0)4 91 13 89 00 - F. + 33 (0)4 91 13 89 20
info@marseille-tourisme.com • www.marseille-tourisme.com



Rising economic, demographic and military pressure on Marseille from the southern Gauls in late 2 BC led to an intervention by Roman troops that wiped out most of Provence's Gallic towns, and in particular Saint-Blaise and its exceptional Greek-style wall.

After the Roman conquest, the Gauls of Martigues became Gallo-Romans, exploiting a vast territory spanning the mouth of the Rhône to the vicinity of Marseille. A new town - Maritima Avaticorum - was founded at this time on the banks of Etang de Berre lake. Various villages, large farming estates, freestone quarries and ports unearthed during various digs in and around the town stand witness to the density and vitality of human activities in the area at the time. These sites can be visited in Martigues, nicknamed the "Venice of Provence" and along the adjacent, beautifully-preserved, Côte Bleue coast.

Archaeological Museums

■ In Martigues - Galerie de l'histoire.

This innovative gallery offers an enlightening insight into the evolution of Martigues from prehistoric times to current day, via videos, written documents, photos, models and museographic objects. A fresco and magnificent funeral stele evoke the town of Maritima Avaticorum in Gallo-Roman times.

Rond Point de l'Hôtel de Ville - 13500 Martigues - Tel. + 33 (0)4 42 44 31 51 or 34 02 - Free entry

■ In Martigues - Musée Ziem.

The archaeological section of this museum illustrates the main periods of occupation of Martigues from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages. For the Roman era, it focuses particularly on the underwater research conducted in the ancient port of Laurons, which have unveiled many remains relating to maritime and port activities, and in particular an exceptional oar/rudder belonging to a 3rd century boat. *Free entry.*

Boulevard du 14 juillet - 13500 Martigues - Tel. + 33 (0)4 42 41 39 60 - F. + 33 (0)4 42 80 33 26
musee@ville-martigues.fr

■ In Istres - Musée archéologique intercommunal.

This museum focuses mainly on the ancient site of Fos-sur-Mer, which was one of the outer harbours of Arles. It features a multitude of objects revealed by underwater digs, such as amphoras from throughout the Mediterranean, household crockery and furniture, including one of the oldest casks found in Gaul ... The collections also include a splendid bronze boar's head which formerly adorned a Roman battleship, possibly dating back to the naval battle which opposed Caesar and Pompey in 49 BC. *Free entry.*

Place José Coto - 13800 Istres - Tel. + 33 (0)4 42 11 27 72
museeistres@ouestprovence.fr • www.ouestprovence.fr

In Situ

L'oppidum de Saint-Pierre les Martigues. Between the mid 6th century BC and 1 AD, this oppidum surrounded by ramparts situated at the centre of the fertile valley of Saint-Julien was home to a population of peasants and fishermen who cultivated privileged relations with Marseille. *Free entry.*

Le mausolée de Saint-Julien les Martigues. The chapel of Saint-Julien is set against the remains of a Roman mausoleum built in stone from La Couronne quarry and dated 1 AD. It harbours a bas-relief portraying 8 figures honouring the founders and owners of a vast farm occupied until 6 AD. *Free entry.*

Les carrières littorales de La Couronne-Carro. The shores of the Côte Bleue coast still bear spectacular traces of the numerous shelly limestone quarries whose stone was mined from the days of the ancient Greeks until the 19th century to build the monuments of Marseille. *Free entry.*

Tholon, Maritima site. Occupied between the early 1st century BC and 4 AD, the Gallo-Roman town of Maritima Avaticorum – an extension of Saint-Blaise – was recently identified at the site of Tholon, bordering Etang de Berre lake. The town features several constructions and public buildings, including a large complex and tanks used to store fresh water for the town. *Free entry.*

Saint-Blaise in Saint-Mitre les Remparts. Situated between Etang de Berre lake and the plain of La Crau, Saint-Blaise is set in beautiful unspoiled country and occupies a strategic geographical position. Inhabited since Neolithic times, this site was the headquarters of three successive settlements: a vast Gallic oppidum (6-3 BC), a Paleo-Christian town (5-4 BC) and a medieval castrum (12-14 AD). It features a magnificent Greek wall, necropolis dating back to the late Greco-Roman era and the substructure of one of the oldest Christian basilicas in the South of France. Tel. 00 33 (0)4 42 30 30 83 - 13920 Saint-Mitre les Remparts.

FIND OUT MORE

Martigues Tourist Office

Rond Point de l'Hôtel de Ville - 13 500 MARTIGUES

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info@martigues-tourisme.com • www.martigues-tourisme.com



A flourishing trade developed between the Roman cities of the Mediterranean at the time of the Pax Romana. Built on a rocky spur overlooking Argens plain, Forum Julii (meaning "market of Julius"), founded by Julius Caesar in 49 BC, occupied a strategic position on the Via Aurelia Roman road and the coast. This Roman city possessed one of the largest military ports of the time. An official French Town of Art & History, Fréjus is home to an exceptional Roman and medieval heritage which visitors can still admire today. A genuine archaeologist's treasure trove, the jagged and treacherous coast adjacent to Saint-Raphaël caused the wreckage of many corbitae (large merchant vessels) loaded with amphoras and crockery. Saint-Raphaël's archaeological museum harbours numerous magnificent remains of this era.



Archaeological Museums

■ In Fréjus - Musée archéologique.

Presented in a newly-renovated section of the museum, the Gallo-Roman collections cover various aspects of the history of Forum Julii, such as its historical and geographical setting, Roman living quarters (with an example of an Augustan house), pottery industry and ritual burial gifts deposited in the tombs of the ancient necropoli. A separate room is dedicated to sculptures. These collections will form part of future Var Archaeology Museum situated in Fréjus. Other points of interest include a model of the ancient Roman town and a film showing 3D reconstructions of the main monuments of Forum Julii.

Place Calvini - 83600 Fréjus - Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 52 15 78
iberaud@cg83.fr • www.ville-frejus.fr

■ In Saint-Raphaël - Musée archéologique.

The archaeological museum and adjoining Romanesque church - now a listed building - comprise a prestigious cultural ensemble. The museum features extensive Gallo-Roman collections unearthed during local underwater digs. Its reconstruction of a cargo of amphoras and model of a ship loaded down with crockery offer interesting examples of the thriving maritime trade within the Mediterranean basin at that time. The crypt of the medieval church offers a spectacular insight into the numerous architectural reworkings that took place between the first and second ages of the Roman empire. The panoramic view from its tower spans the sea and Estérel hills.

Parvis de la vieille église - 83700 Saint-Raphaël - Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 19 25 75 - F. + 33 (0)4 94 95 37 19
www.ville-saintraphael.fr

In Situ

In Fréjus.

The town is home to many ancient monuments, including the Amphitheatre, built to seat 10,000 spectators, the **ruined Roman Theatre, many arches of the ancient Roman aqueduct, preserved ramparts and towers, the Porte d'Orée** (the only visible remains of the Roman baths), **Lanterne d'Auguste (a 10 metre-high tower probably used as a landmark signalling the entrance to the port)** and the wharves and various remains of the ancient Roman port... Without forgetting the Paleo-Christian episcopal buildings built around one of Provence's oldest baptisteries.

In Roquebrune-sur-Argens.

Roman rearing fish pond in Les Issambres, 8 km from Saint-Raphaël, at Pointe de la Calle. Ranked as a listed monument in 1939, this pond, used to rear salt water fish, comprises three pools. Its partition walls are still visible.

FIND OUT MORE

Fréjus Tourist Office

Le Florus II - 249, rue Jean Jaurès - 83600 FREJUS
Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 51 83 83 - F. + 33 (0)4 94 51 00 26
frejus.tourisme@wanadoo.fr • www.ville-frejus.fr

Saint-Raphaël Tourist Office

Quai Albert 1er - 83700 SAINT-RAPHAEL
Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 19 52 52 - F. + 33 (0)4 94 83 85 40
information@saint-raphael.com • www.saint-raphael.com



A maritime trading post founded by the Greeks of Marseille between 6 and 3 BC, Antipolis benefited from the support of Rome during its battles against the inland indigenous peoples. In 49 BC, after Marseille was taken by Caesar, the Antipolis colony requested independence from Massalia and became a town in its own right. The Romans progressively left their mark there. Various new quarters, public monuments and houses were erected, and the town's vocation as a merchant port was reinforced. Few reminders of this era exist today, but the collections exhibited at the archaeology museum speak volumes about the predominant place occupied by Antibes from Greek and Roman times onwards. Today, Antibes is a widely appreciated Côte d'Azur resort, reputed for its sandy beaches and rich historic and artistic heritage.



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée archéologique.

Set inside Bastion Saint-André, a 17th-century construction built into the town's fortifications, this museum, inaugurated in 1963, harbours the entire archaeological heritage of Antibes from its origins in 6 BC until the end of the Roman era (4 AD), unearthed during land and underwater digs in and around the city. Its ceramics collection, produced between 6 and 3 BC, evokes the flourishing trade that took place between the various Mediterranean populations at that time. The items recovered from Roman dwellings include mosaics, painted plasterwork and a monumental marble fountain, while various crockery, jewellery, ornaments and game pieces offer an insight into daily life in Roman times. The numerous wrecks and their cargos (amphoras) discovered off the adjacent coast underline the town's former role as a merchant port. Tombs, sarcophagi, urns and funeral steles witness the importance granted to the "world of the dead" at the time.

4, rue des Cordiers - 06600 Antibes - Tel. + 33 (0)4 92 90 54 37 ou 53 59 - F. + 33 (0)4 92 90 53 35
 musee.archeologie@ville-antibes.fr • www.antibes-juanlespins.com

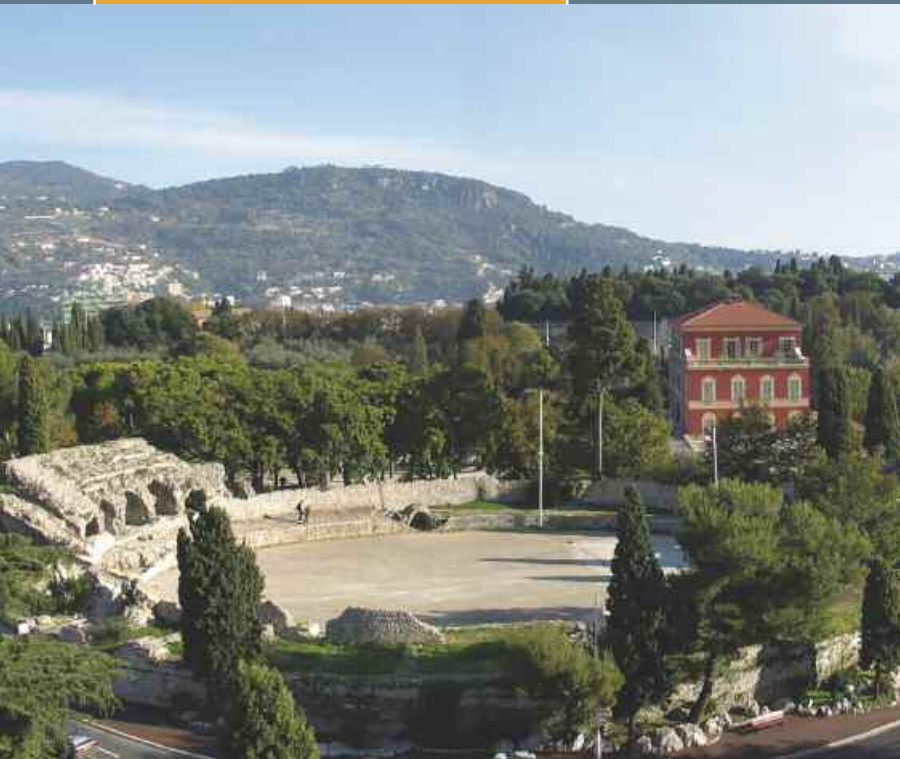
In Situ

The most visible ancient remains, situated on the outskirts of Antipolis, are its two aqueducts: the **aqueduct of Fontvieille**, which routed water along the coast from Biot and the 10 km **aqueduct of La Bouillide**, fed by a spring situated in what is now the Sophia Antipolis business park, to the north-west of the town. The **stone and brick masonry** of a large public building is still visible inside the town; Château Grimaldi (now the Musée Picasso) was erected on its ruins. Various **Roman inscriptions**, engraved on walls, can also be seen dotted around the old quarter (Vieil-Antibes).

FIND OUT MORE

Antibes Tourist Office

11, place du Général de Gaulle - 06 600 ANTIBES
 Tel. + 33 (0)4 97 23 11 11 - F. + 33 (0)4 97 23 11 12
 accueil@antibesjuanlespins.com • www.antibesjuanlespins.com



Our last stop is in Nice, a beautiful seaside resort famed for its temperate Riviera climate and rich cultural and historic heritage. Situated on the heights of Nice, the Cimiez quarter harbours remains of the ancient town of Cemenelum - the former capital of the Alpes Maritimes territory, founded in 1 AD. Built after the victory of Caesar over Pompey, this Roman town stole the limelight from its Greek neighbour Nikaia (now Nice).

The magical decor of the Cimiez arena offers fabulous views over Nice; it is here that the world's greatest jazz musicians come to perform every summer.



Archaeological Museums

■ Musée archéologique Nice - Cemenelum.

Situated between the amphitheatre (1st century) and the Roman baths complex (1st - 3rd centuries), this museum evokes the ancient town of Cemenelum and its vicinity, and exhibits various collections relating to the Mediterranean's Greek, Latin and Italic civilisations. In addition to its temporary exhibitions and children's workshops, the museum features an interesting interactive archaeological area adapted to all ages.

160 avenue des Arènes - 06000 Nice • Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 81 59 57 - F. + 33 (0)4 93 81 08 00
www.musee-archeologique-nice.org

FIND OUT MORE

Nice Tourist Office

5, promenade des Anglais - 06000 NICE
 Tel. + 33 (0)892 707 407 - F. + 33 (0)4 89 06 48 03
info@nicetourisme.com • www.nicetourisme.com

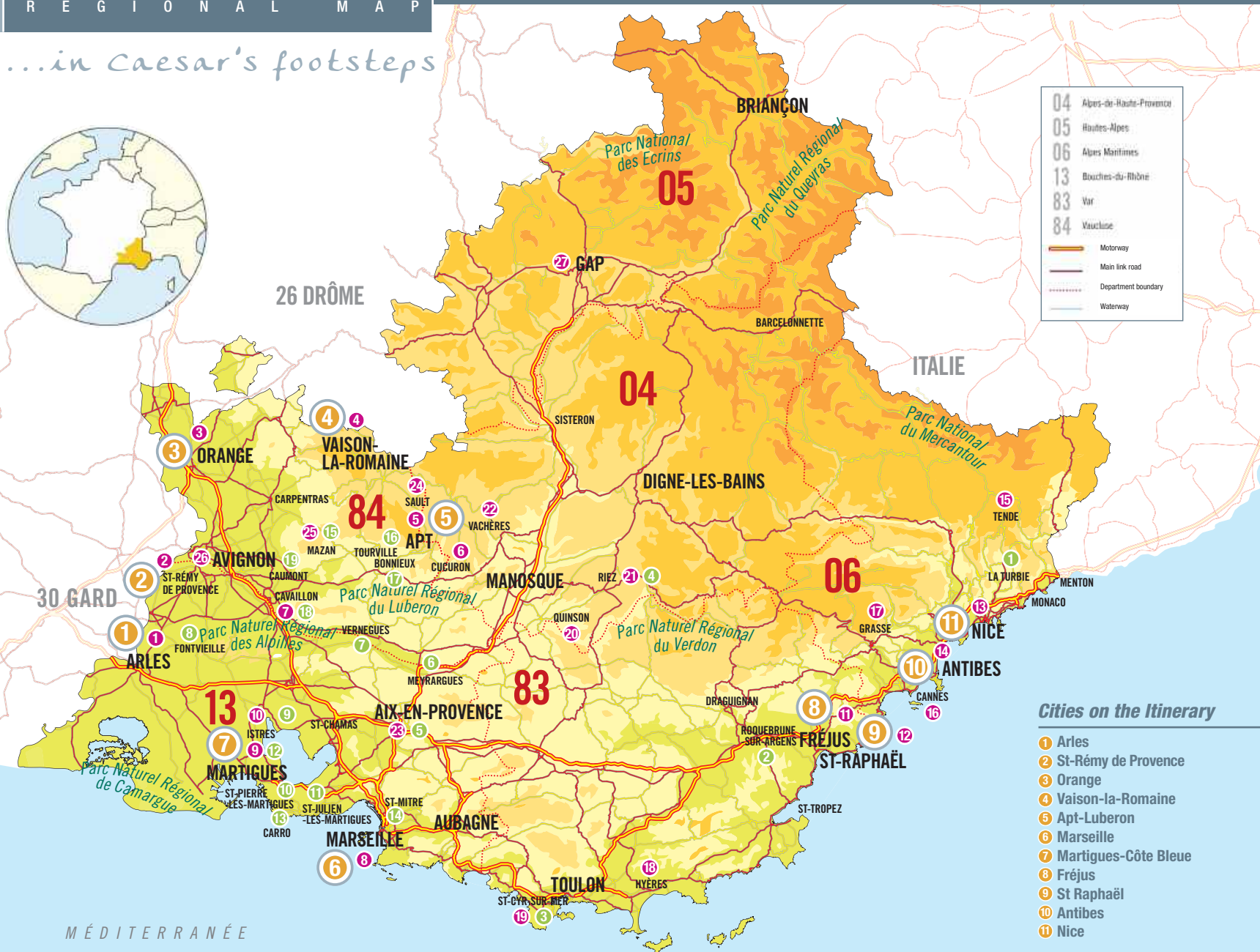
In Situ

The **Cimiez Arena** was able to seat up to 5,000 spectators. Now a listed monument, it was once the stage for Roman games used to entertain the people of the town of Cemenelum.

The immense **Quartier des Thermes** is home to the remains of three Roman baths - now listed monuments -, plus streets and an ancient residential area, visible over an area of around 5 acres. From the 5th century onwards, a Paleo-Christian ensemble comprising a cathedral and baptistery was erected at the site, corresponding to the last demonstration of urban life in Cemenelum.



...in Caesar's footsteps



Cities on the Itinerary

- 1 Arles
- 2 St-Rémy de Provence
- 3 Orange
- 4 Vaison-la-Romaine
- 5 Apt-Luberon
- 6 Marseille
- 7 Martigues-Côte Bleue
- 8 Fréjus
- 9 St Raphaël
- 10 Antibes
- 11 Nice

Archaeology & history museums

- 1 Musée départemental Arles Antique
- 2 Musée des Alpilles in Saint-Rémy de Provence
- 3 Musée d'art et d'histoire d'Orange
- 4 Musée archéologique Théo Desplans in Vaison-la-Romaine
- 5 Musée d'histoire et d'archéologie du Pays d'Apt
- 6 Musée Marc Deydier in Cucuron
- 7 Musée archéologique intercommunal d'Istres
- 8 Musées archéologiques et d'histoire de Marseille
- 9 Galerie d'histoire et musée Ziem in Martigues
- 10 Musée archéologique intercommunal d'Istres
- 11 Musée archéologique de Fréjus
- 12 Musée archéologique de Saint-Raphaël
- 13 Musées archéologiques de Nice Cemenelum - Terra Amata
- 14 Musée archéologique d'Antibes
- 15 Musée des merveilles de Tende
- 16 Musées archéologiques et d'histoire in Cannes
- 17 Musée d'histoire de Provence in Grasse
- 18 Musée d'Hyères
- 19 Musée de Saint-Cyr sur-Mer
- 20 Musée de Préhistoire in Quinson
- 21 Musée archéologique in Riez
- 22 Musée municipal de Vachères
- 23 Musée Granet in Aix-en-Provence
- 24 Musée municipal de Sault
- 25 Musée de Mazan
- 26 Musée lapidaire in Avignon
- 27 Musée muséum départemental in Gap

Other Gallo-roman sites & remains

- 1 Trophée d'Auguste in La Turbie
- 2 Vivier Romain (Roman fish rearing pond) in Roquebrune-sur-Argens
- 3 Tauroentum Site in Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer
- 4 Colonnes de Riez Roman columns
- 5 Oppidum d'Entremont in Aix-en-Provence
- 6 Aqueduc de Meyrargues
- 7 Roman Temple in Vernègues
- 8 Fontvieille mill and aqueduct
- 9 Pont Flavien in Saint-Chamas
- 10 Oppidum de Saint-Pierre-les-Martigues
- 11 Mausolée de Saint-Julien-les-Martigues
- 12 Tholon Site in Martigues / Etang de Berre
- 13 Carrières de la Couronne et Carro (quarries)
- 14 Oppidum de Saint-Blaise in Saint-Mitre-les-Remparts
- 15 Mazan sarcophagi
- 16 Gallo-Roman farm in Tourville
- 17 Pont Julien de Bonnieux
- 18 Roman arch in Cavaillon
- 19 Jardin Romain (Roman Garden) in Caumont-sur-Durance

...not to be missed too

Archaeological museums retracing the history of Provence

The Provence Alpes-Côtes d'Azur region was inhabited long before the arrival of the Romans. People were already present here a million years ago, as witnessed by the Grotte du Vallonnet cave (Alpes Maritimes). But it was also in this region, 400,000 years back, that man first domesticated fire (Terra Amata site in Nice and Grotte de la Baume Bonne cave in Quinson, Alpes de Haute Provence) and began to paint cave walls (Grotte Cosquer, Marseille). The Neolithic civilisations subsequently developed agriculture and farming and built the first villages. Provence-Côtes d'Azur's archaeological museums offer a mine of information on these ancient times, from the prehistoric era until the end of the Roman reign.

MEDITERRANEE

■ Nice - Musée de paléontologie humaine de Terra Amata.

The palaeontology museum is situated on the site of the Terra Amata digs, which have revealed the oldest fireplaces in the history of mankind, dating back 400,000 years. The museum offers an insight into the life of these first inhabitants of Nice. At that time, men hunted elephants, rhinoceroses, stags, wild ox and wild boars. Their tools - stone choppers, crude hatchets and two-sided axes were mainly made from pebbles gathered on the shore...An ancient footprint remains the only direct proof of the presence of Homo Erectus at Terra Amata. *Free entry.*

25, boulevard Carnot - 06300 Nice - Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 55 59 93 - F. + 33 (0)4 93 89 91 31
dominique.capacci@ville-nice.fr • www.musee-terra-amata.org

■ Tende - Musée des Merveilles.

This museum was inaugurated in 1996 in the aim of preserving, promoting and protecting the exceptional archaeological and ethnological heritage of Mount Bego and its region. Also a research and exhibition centre, it offers a modern and interactive presentation of the geology, archaeology and ethnography of the Mount Bego site in the Southern Alps. *Paying entry.*

Av. du 16 septembre 1947 - 06430 Tende - Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 04 32 50 - F. + 33 (0)4 93 04 32 53
musee-merveilles@cg06.fr • www.museedesmerveilles.com

■ Cannes - Musée de la Mer - Ile Sainte Marguerite, off the coast of Cannes.

The famous royal Fort was inhabited by an ancient civilisation - probably the Ligurians - before the arrival of the Romans. It is now home to the "*Museum of the Sea*", exhibiting may objects from Roman times. The first rooms of the museum are dedicated to the tanks used by the Romans to recover rain water. Don't miss: various findings from digs, and in particular the fragments of Roman frescos used to decorate a Gallo-Roman drying oven, plus the contents of wrecks discovered around the island. *Paying entry.*

Ile Sainte-Marguerite - Boat service from Cannes harbour (Gare Maritime) - Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 38 55 26
Office du tourisme de Cannes - Palais des Festivals - 1, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes
Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 99 84 22 • www.cannes.travel

■ Cannes - Musée de la Castre.

Musée de la Castre's prestigious collection spans 3,000 years of history, ranging from Mesopotamian clay bricks carved with cuneiform signs to Christian sarcophagi built in lead, dating back to the 4th century. Don't miss: the magnificent Sumerian, Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan and Cypriot objects. Chosen for their rarity, these pieces are exhibited in one of the oldest vaulted rooms of Château de la Castre, which was formerly part of a set of fortified buildings belonging to the abbots of Lérins. *Paying entry.*

Place de la Castre-Le Suquet - 06400 Cannes - Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 38 55 26

■ Grasse - Musée d'histoire et de Provence.

Situated in an elegant 18th-century mansion house, the Provence Museum of Art and History evokes everyday life in Eastern Provence from Prehistoric times to current day. Focusing on the themes of arts and ethnology, this aristocratic venue offers each object a fitting place. *Paying entry.*

2 rue Mirabeau - 06130 Grasse - Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 36 80 20 • www.museesdegrasse.com

■ Musée d'Hyères.

Currently under construction, this history and archaeology museum is scheduled to open in late 2012-early 2013. It aims to offer visitors a genuinely in-depth insight into local history and culture by directing them, after the museum visit, to various satellite exhibitions, such as the annual heritage exhibition at the Rotonde du Park Hotel, and temporary modern art exhibitions at the Rotonde and Tour des Templiers. *Temporarily closed.*

14 avenue Joseph Clotis - 83400 Hyères - Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 00 82 04 - F. + 33 (0)4 94 00 82 91
musee@mairie-hyeres.com • www.ville-hyeres.fr

■ Saint-Cyr sur Mer - Musée de Tauroentum.

Built on the remains of a "villa maritima", this museum harbours three beautiful black & white mosaics dating back to the 1st century, plus a remarkable "house tomb" witnessing the affluence of this ancient Roman villa. Digs have unveiled various glass work, funeral lamps and several rare objects such as the white marble columns dating back to the 1st and 2nd centuries. *Paying entry.*

131, Route de La Madrague - 83270 Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer - Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 26 30 46

PROVENCE

■ Quinson - Musée de préhistoire des Gorges du Verdon.

Situated inside the Verdon Regional Nature Reserve, the Verdon Prehistory museum is one of the largest of its kind in Europe, retracing the exceptional adventure of Man in Provence for over 1 million years. The visit is interspersed with original archaeological objects and reconstructions of everyday life. The nearby Grotte de la Baume Bonne cave - a site of major archaeological interest - is set overlooking the Verdon canyon. Ranked as a listed monument, this site stands witness to human presence in the Verdon 400,000 years ago. Don't miss: the reconstructed prehistoric village and its workshops. *Paying entry.*

Route de Montmeyan - 04500 Quinson - Tel. + 33 (0)4 92 74 09 59 - F. + 33 (0)4 92 74 07 48
www.museeprehistoire.com

■ Aix-en-Provence - Musée Granet.

This museum exhibits the "*squatting*" warriors and "*severed heads*" discovered during digs at the Entremont oppidum (ancient settlement). Military commanders are portrayed heroically and opulently decorated, armed with trophies such as the "*severed heads*" which, if the ancient texts are to be believed, used to be exhibited at the gates of large estates. Local and imported ceramics and unusual metal objects such as tools and jewellery offer an interesting glimpse of daily life and the commercial activities of this population just prior to the Roman occupation. *Paying entry.*

Place Saint-Jean de Malte - 13100 Aix-en-Provence - Tel. + 33 (0)4 42 52 88 32
www.museegranet-aixenprovence.fr

■ Avignon - Musée Lapidaire - Galerie archéologique du musée Calvet.

This museum was founded in 1933 in the chapel of the Jesuit church: a magnificent 17th-century building and masterpiece of Baroque architecture. The exhibits refer to the Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek and Gallo-Roman civilisations, and include several pieces from 18th-century collections from southern Europe and Venice. Don't miss the famous statues of the "*Tarasque de Noves*" androphagous monster, the haulage scene at Cabrières d'Aigues and the warrior of Vachères. *Paying entry.*

27, rue de la République - 84000 Avignon - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 86 33 84 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 14 62 45
musee.calvet@mairie-avignon.com

■ Vachères - Musée municipal.

Located inside an old school, this museum is dedicated to geology. The first room features an exceptional series of fossils found in the local limestone rock. Prehistory is well represented, with numerous flint tools from Largue valley presented in chronological order to show their evolution in time. The Gallo-Roman period is illustrated with objects from the Chastelard de Lardiers sanctuary and a copy of the "*Gendarmo de Vachères*" - a standing portrait of a Roman legionary wearing the Gallic torque around his neck. *Paying entry.*

04110 Vachères - Tel. + 33 (0)4 92 75 67 21 - F. + 33 (0)4 92 75 61 10
museevacheres@orange.fr

■ Riez - Musée archéologique.

Originally located inside the Paleo-Christian baptistery (5th century), this museum features a fine collection of stone pieces, mainly dating back to the Gallo-Roman era (steles, altars, etc.). *Paying entry.*

Place de la Mairie - 04500 Riez - Tel. + 33 (0)4 92 77 99 09 - F. + 33 (0)4 92 77 99 07
musee.riez@wanadoo.fr • ville-riez.fr

■ Sault - Musée municipal.

Featuring extensive and eclectic collections, the Sault municipal museum is one of the oldest museums in France. Founded in 1859, its collections cover a range of categories. Points of special interest include an Egyptian mummy, various stone pieces, tools and statuettes. *Free entry.*

Rue du Musée - 84390 Sault - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 64 02 30 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 64 08 59
mairie-sault-84@wanadoo.fr • www.mairie-sault-84.fr

ALPES

■ Gap - Musée museum départemental.

Various recent collections and digs have highlighted the particular characteristics of human occupation in the Alpine mountains from Prehistoric times to the Middle Ages. Durance valley - one of the main passages between Provence and Italy - is the site of a Roman road formerly used to cross the ancient towns of Gap, Embrun and Briançon. The museum exhibits a wide panel of Gallo-Roman remains, including religious offerings, statues of the divinities, everyday objects, altar pieces and sarcophagi. Its protohistoric metal collections, including a large series of ornaments from the final Bronze Age (1 150-750 BC), are internationally famed. *Free entry.*

6, avenue du Maréchal Foch 05 000 Gap - Tel. + 33 (0)4 92 51 01 58 - F. + 33 (0)4 92 52 64 30
accueil.musee@cg05.fr • www.museum.cg05.fr

Important: some museums are not open all year round. Please contact them before your visit to find out about opening times and book guided tours.

...and more...

Gallo-Roman Remains and Sites

MÉDITERRANÉE

Monaco - Le Trophée d'Auguste.

A symbol of the first pacification of this Transalpine province, the "*Trophy of Augustus*" celebrates the victory of Augustus over the Ligurian tribes. Dated 6 BC, this monument stands on the coast above Monaco. Currently measuring 35 metres in height, it was originally 50 metres high and 38 metres long. Don't miss: the little museum located adjacent to the ruins. *Free entry.*
La Turbie Tourist Office - Tel. + 33 (0)4 93 41 21 15
info@ville-la-turbie.fr • www.ville-la-turbie.fr

Saint-Cyr sur Mer - Tauroentum site.

Situated in the Baumelles quarter of Baie des Lecques, this remarkable site was home to a luxurious Gallo-Roman villa built in 1 BC, the remains of which can be admired at the adjacent museum. *Paying entry.*
Saint-Cyr sur Mer Tourist Office - Tel. + 33 (0)4 94 26 73 73
tourisme.st.cyr@wanadoo.fr • www.saintcyrsumer.com

PROVENCE

Caumont-sur-Durance - Jardin romain.

This Roman garden surrounds the remains of the largest Roman decorative pool ever found in France. The garden has now been restored according to its ancient layout and comprises eight thematic areas dedicated to the great divinities of the Pantheon. The Roman pool, which comprises the centrepiece of this delightful ensemble, is situated under a Roman villa formerly owned by an influential dignitary. *Paying entry.*
Impasse de la Chapelle - 84510 Caumont-sur-Durance - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 22 00 22
www.jardin-romain.fr

Mazan - Sarcophagi.

Mazan is depicted on the Roman land register of the colony of Orange and its lanes still bear signs of "*centuriation*" (the Roman practise of dividing up the countryside). Large villae (farms) inhabited between the 1st and 5th centuries have been unveiled in its various quarters. The former importance of this vicus (village) and its religious customs are witnessed by 66 Christian sarcophagi dating back to the 5th and 6th centuries and set around the current cemetery. Don't miss: The Musée de Mazan, exhibiting remains and objects from the Gallo-Roman period. *Free entry.*
Mazan Tourist Office - Place du 8 mai - 84330 Mazan
Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 69 74 27 - F. + 33 (0)4 90 69 66 31
info@mazantourisme.com • www.mazantourisme.com

Aix-en-Provence - Oppidum d'Entremont.

A precious testimonial to the presence of Celto-Ligurian communities in Provence during the Roman conquest of Gaul, this settlement was founded in early 2 BC to the north of Aix-en-Provence. Its fortifications protected it against attacks by the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseille), founded in 600 BC. Digs there have revealed that the site was home to farmers and craftsmen. Entremont is particularly famed for its exceptional set of sculptures, representing the dominant status of the Roman knights. The various items unearthed are now exhibited at the Musée Granet. *Free entry, paying guided tours. Booking obligatory.*
CD 14 - 13090 Aix-en-Provence - Tel. + 33 (0)4 42 21 97 33
www.entremont.culture.gouv.fr • www.entremont.culture.gouv.fr

Riez - Roman columns.

Located on the outskirts of Riez, these four grey granite columns, holding up a carved architrave, are actually the remains of a temple dedicated to Apollo. Measuring an impressive 7 metres in height, and adorned with white marble capitals and bases, they originally formed the temple facade. *Free access.*
Riez Tourist Office - Place de la mairie - 04500 Riez - Tel. + 33 (0)4 92 77 99 09
tourisme.riez@wanadoo.fr • www.ville-riez.fr/tourisme.html

Meyrargues - Aqueduct.

This Roman aqueduct lies behind Château de Meyrargues, in the hollow of the adjacent valley. It was used to supply Aix-en-Provence with water from the Traconnade canal. Measuring 40 km in length, the pipe was held up by bridges and arches, and crossed the valleys stretching from Jouques to Meyrargues. *Free access.*
13650 Meyrargues - Tel. + 33 (0)4 42 57 50 09

Vernègues - Temple Romain.

The last remains of an ancient Roman town, this temple was erected in 20-30 BC. Now a listed monument, it was probably dedicated to a water god, as it is situated next to a natural spring. *Free access.*
Château Bas - RD 22 - 13116 Vernègues - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 59 13 16
chateaubas@wanadoo.fr

Saint-Chamas - Pont Flavien.

Erected by the Romans in 1 BC, during the reign of Emperor Augustus, this bridge was originally intended as a funeral monument. Built in soft yellow limestone and Calissane stone, it spans the river Touloubre and measures 22 metres in length (between its arches) and nearly 6 metres in width. *Free access.*
CD - 13250 Saint-Chamas - Tel. + 33 (0)4 90 50 90 54
tourismesaint-chamas@orange.fr

We would like to thank all the regional archaeology museums that took part in compiling this brochure.

Reference Works

"100 ans d'archéologie en Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur" by archaeologist Xavier Delestre, a specialist in Roman and Greek times and regional archaeological curator at the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Regional Office for Cultural Affairs - Edisud

"La Provence romaine et pré-romaine" by Serge Panarotto - Edisud

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