

MÉMORIAL DES MARTYRS DE LA DÉPORTATION



The association Réseau du Souvenir commissioned this memorial that was built by the architect Georges-Henri Pingusson and inaugurated the 12th of April 1962 by Charles De Gaulle.

As a unique piece of architecture, this place suggests certain aspects of the Nazi concentration system: imprisonment, oppression, no possible escape. The architecture actually leads visitors to a contemplation place, the crypt, where an unknown deported man lies in a grave.

To enlarge the scope of this place and reinforce his impact on the public, an academic course completing the existing

one was opened in April 1975 on the first floor. It was renovated in 2016 with the latest historical discoveries on the subject.

Different kinds of deportation existed during the war and people can gather in this memorial to pay tribute to all those martyrs.

Schedules, visits and prices

All entrance is free of charge.

Free visits

From April to September included: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

From October to March included: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Last entrance is 30 minutes before closing.

Guided tours

Every Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays at 3 p.m.

We propose also theme-based tours on a regular basis.

Please, call or email us to make a reservation.

Audio-guides

They are free and available at the entrance in French, English and German. An ID card is required to rent it.

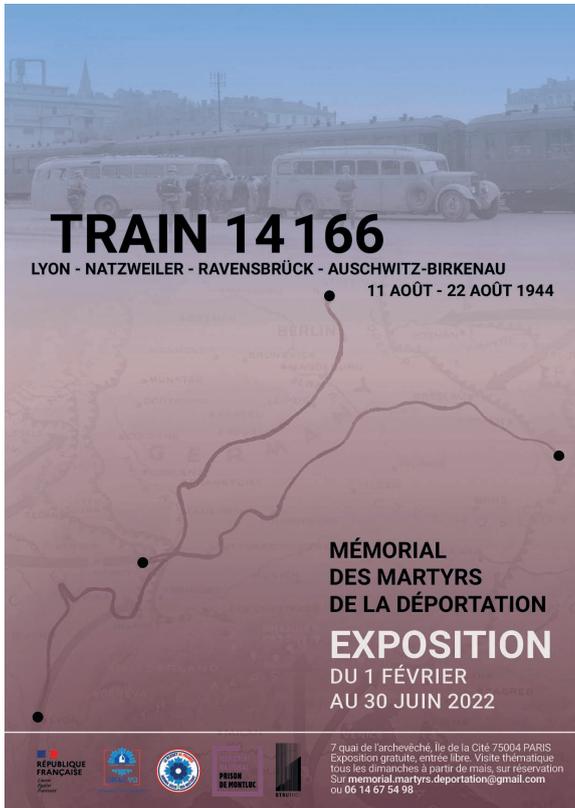
Informations

Mémorial des martyrs de la Déportation

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06 14 67 54 98 | memorial.martyrs.deportation@gmail.com

Social networks : [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [Instagram](#)



Currently available

From the 3rd of February to the 30th of June 2022, the memorial hosts a temporary exhibition

TRAIN 14 166. LYON - NATZWEILER - RAVENSBRÜCK - AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU. 11th OF AUGUST 1944.

Created alongside the Resistance and Deportation National Contest, 2021-2022 edition, this exhibition also comes with a workshop and a guided tour customized for students (from March) and a theme-based tour for all (every Sundays from May).

The 11th of August 1944, 10 wagons of a traveler's train leave Lyon Perrache station for the 3 transit camps in Paris. Around 650 prisoners from Monluc are on board with 350 Jewish men, women and children destined to go to Drancy. Female Resistant were destined to go to Romainville and Male Resistant to Royallieu.

11 days later, the 350 Jews arrived at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Children, elderly and people unfit to work are murdered, the others enter the camp and the concentration system. Less than a hundred will see the end of the war.

During that time, 62 female Resistant are sent to Ravensbrück (25 would die there) and 221 male Resistant sent to Natzweiler-Struthof.

The train 14166 never made it to Paris, this transfer of prisoners changed into the deportation of those men, women and children. Concentration system and death centers became their new destination. 43 years later, this convoy was one of the five charges against Klaus Barbie on his trial for crime against Humanity. He was sentenced to life in prison.

Today, this train is the symbol of the German repressive policy which intensified until the last days of Occupation.