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NAPOLEON IS NO MORE

GAME BOOKLET

Welcome to the “Napoleon is no more” exhibition.
With the help of this game booklet, discover how Napoleon
left his mark on history, even after his death.

Napoleon stands the test of time

Look at the painting called *Napoléon I^{er} couronné par le Temps, écrit le Code Civil* (*Napoleon I, crowned by the Allegory of Time, writes the Code Civil*) painted by Jean-Baptiste Mauzaisse in 1833: Napoleon had been then dead for 12 years. Since 1830, France was governed by the “King of the French” Louis Philippe I. His reign began after a revolution, and he faced a lot of opposition. Among his critics were the Bonapartists, which from 1832 were led by Prince Louis-Napoleon, one of the nephews of Napoleon I.



Here are a few clues:

9 eagles, emblem (= symbol) of Napoleon, are painted in this picture.
Have you spotted them all?



The allegory (= symbolic representation) of Time is an old, winged man. One of his attributes is the scythe, a reference to death.

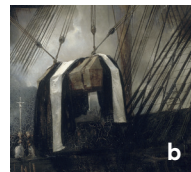


Napoleon writes the French **Civil Code**, also known as the Napoleonic Code. He is looking at you, he is calling you to witness, to remind you that he gave the French people **a set of laws** that have endured. To this day, over 70 codes of laws worldwide are based on the French Civil Code.

The death of Napoleon in 3 dates



Each of the images below corresponds to a work of art in this room. Link each of them to its caption.



1. Island of Saint Helena
(in 1821)

2. Return of the Ashes
(in 1840)

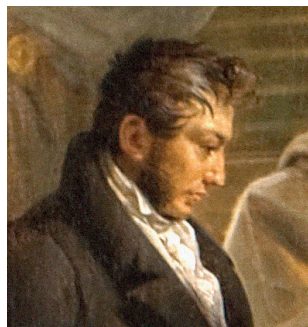
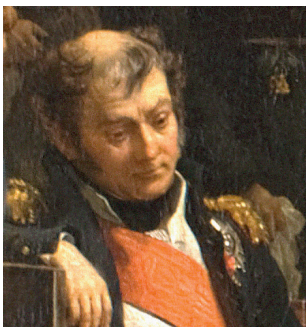
3. Tomb at the Invalides
(from 1861)

Saturday, 5 May 1821, at 5:49pm

► The rest of the exhibition is on the 3rd floor.

Napoleon I, Emperor of the French (1769–1821), died in **exile*** on 5 May 1821. He had been held captive by the British on the island of Saint Helena since 15 October 1815.

* **Exile:** This word means that Napoleon was not allowed to return to France.




© Napoleonmuseum, Arenenberg

Observe the painting made by Carl von Steuben in 1829. The artist wanted to be very precise in his representation of the event. He drew the portrait of almost every witness and asked them to recall their memories of the scene.

 **Have you noticed the 6 children depicted in the painting?**

CLUE: Don't forget Napoleon's son, who is not there in person but is represented in the painting.

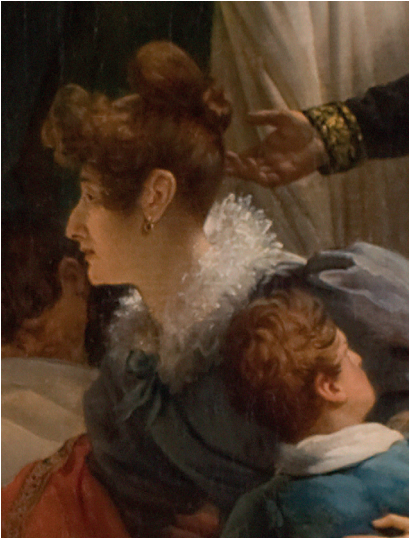
 **In your game booklet, circle the portrait which matches the description below.**

My name is Francesco Antommarchi. I am of Corsican origin, like Napoleon. I joined him on the island of Saint Helena in 1819. I am a doctor, a specialist in anatomy. This is one of the reasons why Napoleon entrusted me to perform his autopsy (= opening of the body to find the cause of death) after his death. He was concerned he may have the same illness as his father and wanted me to let his son know if this was the case. The autopsy was carried out on 6 May 1821, and the findings mentioned a **scirrhus of the stomach**: nowadays we refer to it as an ulcer (= a hole in the intestines) or cancer.

CLUE: Near Steuben's painting, you will find a drawing of the work of art which can help you.

Why a death mask?

► Many people wanted to keep the memory of the faces of their loved ones who had died and therefore ordered masks bearing their image. From the Middle Ages, these masks became more realistic as they were made directly on the face of the deceased, by taking imprints using plaster (= flexible materials which harden by drying).




At the death of Napoleon, the **Countess Bertrand** therefore asked the doctors **Antommarchi**, and Burton to make a plaster cast of the face of the deceased.

(Un)masked traffic

Napoleon's mother apparently did not receive the cast lost during transport. Countess Bertrand and Dr Antommarchi both took a copy with them. From 1833, Antommarchi started selling copies of the mask, made of plaster or bronze. There was a huge demand: the death masks of famous people were very fashionable at the time.



 **Locate the masks around you in bronze and those in plaster.**

Folded!

Paris musée de l'Armée



Napoleon brought two camp beds to Saint Helena. These were not just any type of bed: it was the one invented and patented by Parisian craftsman Marie-Jean Desouches in 1804. It could be transported by a mule, which was handy during military campaigns, and used the same principle as the travel cots used by parents when travelling with their babies nowadays. On 5 May 1821, Napoleon passed away in this bed.

Sherlock Holmes style



RIDDLE

compare the bed currently exhibited to the one in Frederick Marryat's drawing, which represents Napoleon on his deathbed. One item is missing six times in the drawing. What is this object? _ _ _ _ _

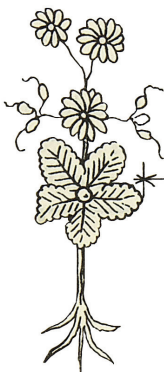
CLUES: rébus

C



March 1821:

"Count Montholon yesterday requested me to allow Sergeant Millington to reduce the height of the legs of General Bonaparte's brass-bedstead to eleven inches, saying, in consequence of the General being so weak, in its present state, he found it too high: which I have had done."



Look for this flower. What does the document on which it appears represent?

- a. Napoleon's garden in Saint Helena.
- b. The decor of Napoleon's house in Saint Helena.
- c. The hypogeum* of Napoleon in Saint Helena.

* Meaning an underground construction, a grave dug in the ground.

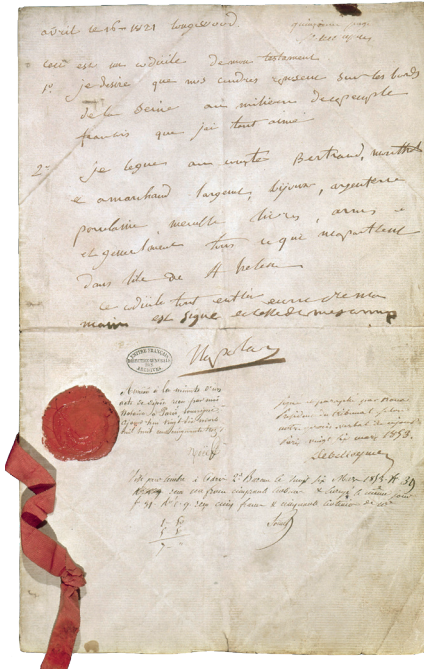


Napoleon was buried on the island of Saint Helena on 9 May 1821. His body was transported in a four-wheeled funeral carriage, or hearse, from Longwood House, where he died, to Sane Valley, where he was buried.

I wish...

- Before he died, Napoleon wrote his will. This document enabled him to indicate his last wishes before he died and to choose who he wanted to give his money and possessions to.

© musée national des châteaux de Malmaison et Bois-Préau



16th April, 1821 – Longwood.

This is a **Codicil*** to my Will.

1. It is my wish that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.


2. I leave to Counts Bertrand and Montholon, and to Marchand, the money, jewels, plate, china, furniture, books, arms, and generally everything belonging to me in the Island of St. Helena.

This Codicil, entirely written with my own hand, is signed by me and sealed with my arms.

* A **codicil** is a document which amends (= adds a correction, an improvement) the will. It was handwritten by the testator, Napoleon himself.

Off with his head!

The 9th **Codicil*** to the Will was initially quickly dictated to Marchand on the evening of 29 April 1821 by a sick and exhausted Napoleon. Marchand used the back of a playing card, part of which is missing.

 Find the card which represents a headless jack of clubs. The text indicates that Napoleon left his house in Ajaccio



♣=n ♦=l ♠=s ♥=o

to his - - -


To the special lady

► In his will, Napoleon mentioned only one woman who was not related to him. This British lady, who admired him, regularly sent him boxes filled with books and presents to the island of Saint Helena, during the five years he was imprisoned there.



© Montpellier, musée Fabre

Using the following clue.

 **Identify the lady whom Napoleon left the richly decorated snuffbox to.**



Lady - - - - -

In the shade of the weeping willows

► Continue your visit and go to the last room of the exhibition.

After the Emperor's funeral, many pictures depicted Napoleon's tomb in Saint Helena. Several of them show Napoleon's figure floating above his tomb, like a ghost or a spectre. Stand in front of the one which is embroidered on fabric.



Circle the 7 differences below.



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1840, Return of the Emperor

- In 1840, Louis Philippe I, King of the French, arranged for Napoleon's body to be moved to the Dôme des Invalides in Paris. He did this to convince political parties and the people to support him, and hoped to use the glory of the Emperor for his own benefit.

Exhumation

Napoleon's body was exhumed, which means that it was dug up from the tomb in Saint Helena. The process started on 15 October 1840 at around midnight, is carried out by English soldiers, in the presence of the French delegation and took several hours. Napoleon was buried in four coffins which fitted into each other, like an Egyptian pharaoh.



Watch the opening of the coffins thanks to an engraving and link each picture to its caption.



1. The emotion of the French people is visible from their facial expressions and gestures.
2. The hoist (= lifting device) enabled the coffin to be taken out.



3. Napoleon is resting in a tin coffin lined with white satin, positioned in a 2nd coffin made of wood, in turn fitted into a 3rd coffin made of lead. These were all contained in a 4th coffin made with the wood from a mahogany table.



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4. The tools helped open the coffins.

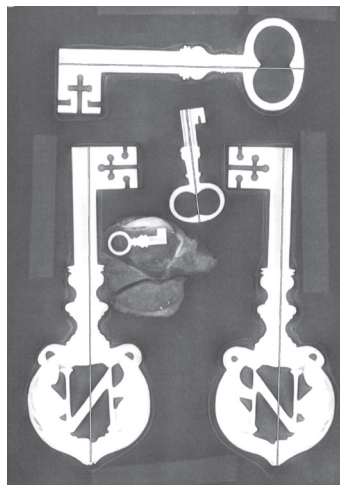
The right key

For this exhibition, several **radiographic images*** were taken to better understand some ancient objects and their history. Find the black box sealed (= closed and secured) using a red wax seal which contains the key to the box. Inside the box, there are five keys, but only one or two of them allowed to lock the coffin ebony and maybe the lead one. The others are ceremonial keys (= symbols that do not open lock).

* **Radiography** is a technique using X-rays to see inside a body. When a person has a fracture, for example, a radiographic image is taken to enable the doctor to identify, without having to open the body, the bones or organs that are broken or affected.



Draw an arrow to link the key to the one in the box x-rayed.



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► Look at the model representing the Dôme des Invalides at the time of **Louis XIV**, King of France, who inaugurated this royal church in 1706. The architect Visconti carried out extensive works, from 1841, for the installation of the tomb of Napoleon I. It was inaugurated in 1861 by his nephew, Napoleon III.



Once you have completed your tour of the exhibition, you can go to the Dôme des Invalides to see Napoleon's tomb.

Memorise the model well to help you identify the changes made for the installation of Napoleon's tomb at the centre of the Dôme.



Find the detail opposite, take a photograph of the entire pattern, and send it to jeunes@musee-armee.fr

ANSWERS: Send an email to jeunes@musee-armee.fr if you want to know the answers.