

Bertrand's Cottage



### LIFE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

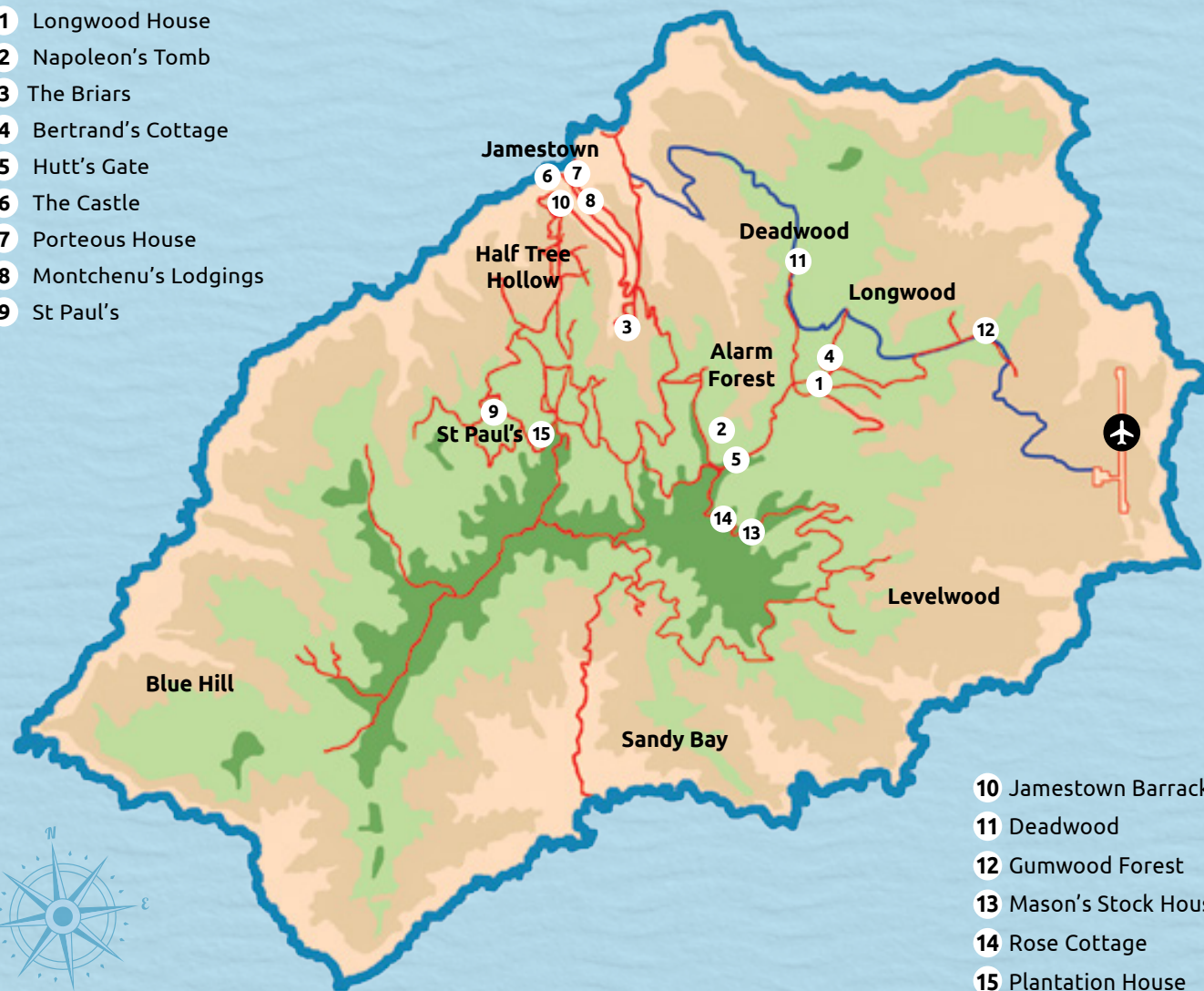


Napoleon was exiled to St Helena by the British government after his defeat at Waterloo in June 1815. He and his French entourage sailed from Plymouth, England, on 7 August on board the HMS Northumberland and after two months at sea the Emperor landed at Jamestown, the capital of St Helena, shortly after dusk on 17 October 1815.

Napoleon spent his first two months on the island at The Briars and the last five-and-a-half years, before his death, at the age of fifty-two, in Longwood. During his time on St Helena the Emperor would visit every corner of the island.

At his own suggestion Napoleon would be buried in the picturesque Sane Valley, now the Valley of the Tomb, close to Longwood. In October 1840, at the request of the French government, his body was exhumed and returned with full honours to France and placed at Les Invalides. In total St Helena was home and tomb to Napoleon for almost 25 years.

- 1 Longwood House
- 2 Napoleon's Tomb
- 3 The Briars
- 4 Bertrand's Cottage
- 5 Hutt's Gate
- 6 The Castle
- 7 Porteous House
- 8 Montchenu's Lodgings
- 9 St Paul's



- 10 Jamestown Barracks
- 11 Deadwood
- 12 Gumwood Forest
- 13 Mason's Stock House
- 14 Rose Cottage
- 15 Plantation House



St Paul's Cathedral



### THE NAPOLEONIC SITES ON ST HELENA



There are many sites and locations on St Helena with strong links to Napoleon and his entourage.

Most notably are the three main sites that the Emperor occupied during his time on the island;

Longwood House, his tomb in the Sane Valley, which were sold by the British government to the French government in 1858, and the Briars Pavilion, that was added to the French properties in 1959, a gift from the great niece of Betsy Balcombe, with the land around the pavilion gifted to France in 2008. All three sites are open for the public to visit and enjoy.

The main collection of Napoleonic artefacts, including the furniture displayed in the Musée de l'Armée in Paris from April to July 2016, is found at Napoleon's main residence, Longwood House.

Other Napoleonic sites on St Helena besides the tomb and The Briars include Bertrand's Cottage, Hutt's Gate, The Castle, Porteous House, Montchenu's Lodgings, St Paul's, Jamestown Barracks, Deadwood, Gumwood Forest, Masons' Stock House, Rose Cottage, Plantation House (photo above) and numerous fortifications and batteries.



NAPOLEON  
St HELENA  
ISLAND



St Helena Island is arguably most famous for being the setting and backdrop for the final chapter of Napoleon's life with his arrival in 1815 and his death on 5 May 1821.

## NAPOLEON ON ST HELENA

Situated in the heart of the South Atlantic Ocean, the island of St Helena was for hundreds of years a vital staging post for ships travelling the world. Yet it is most famous for being the setting and backdrop for the final chapter of Napoleon's life and his death on 5 May 1821.

Located 1,950 kilometres (1,200 miles) west of the coast of Africa; 2,900 km (1,800 miles) east of the coast of Brazil; and 7,219 km (4,486 miles) south of Paris, St Helena made a perfect location for Britain to exile the Emperor from Europe and separate him from his followers. Measuring just 10 km (6 miles) by 17 km (10 miles), the landmass that was Napoleon's home for nearly six years covered just 122 square km (47 sq miles).

The Emperor spent much of his time on St Helena writing and dictating his memoirs and consolidating his global reputation, most notably through "Le Mémorial de Sainte Héléne" ("The Memorial of Saint Helena"), one of the all-time best sellers of the 19th century.

In his dispatches Napoleon did not always paint St Helena or its climate in the most positive light, but the Emperor had his reasons. Today visitors can experience for themselves the real St Helena and see how Napoleon lived and spent his time on the island.

## ABOUT ST HELENA

St Helena is a small British Overseas Territory situated in the South Atlantic Ocean. One of the remotest places on Earth, it is also one of the most extraordinary places to visit. Its unique character and unspoilt beauty lies in contrasting and spectacular scenery, a rich cultural heritage and an environment extremely rich in biodiversity. These are just a few of the reasons why this remote jewel is a perfect location for active exploration and discovery, especially now that it can be reached by plane for the first time.

- Walking and hiking
- Birding and wildlife
- Indigenous Fauna and Flora
- Diving, snorkelling, fishing and other marine activities
- Whale Shark, dolphin and whale tours
- Historic legacy and cultural tours
- Astronomy and photography

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

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## CHRONOLOGY OF NAPOLEON'S EXILE ON ST HELENA

1815	7 August	Napoleon is transferred to HMS Northumberland in Plymouth, England, which sets sail for St Helena
	17 October	Napoleon lands on St Helena. After one night in Jamestown, he moves into the Briars
	10 December	Napoleon moves into Longwood House
1820	November	Napoleon falls ill
1821	5 May	Napoleon dies at Longwood House
	9 May	Napoleon is buried in the Sane Valley
1840	15 October	A French Mission exhumes Napoleon's remains in order to transfer them to Paris
	15 December	Napoleon's ashes are returned to Paris; over a million people accompany the cortege to Les Invalides

