

Porteur des idéaux de la Révolution, despote implacable ou fondateur de nations nouvelles, Napoléon est l'un des personnages les plus multi-facettes du XIX^e siècle. « Destination Napoleon », itinéraire culturel porté par la Fédération européenne des cités napoléoniennes et certifié par le Conseil de l'Europe, vous emmène à la découverte de l'héritage napoléonien sur le continent européen et au-delà.

Standard-bearer of the Revolution's ideals, ruthless despot or founder of new nations, Napoleon is one of the most multi-faceted figures of the 19th century. "Destination Napoleon", a Cultural Route supported by the European Federation of Napoleonic Cities and certified by the Council of Europe, takes you on a journey through Napoleonic heritage across the European continent and beyond.

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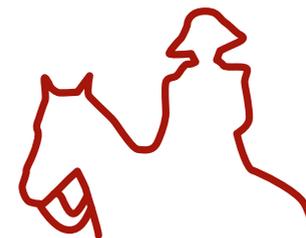


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DESTINATION NAPOLEON FRANCE

ITINÉRAIRE
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CULTURAL
ROUTE OF
THE COUNCIL
OF EUROPE



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NAPOLEON
EUROPE**

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**DESTINATION
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European Federation of Napoleonic Cities

Since 2004, the Federation has brought together cities wishing to highlight their connection to Napoleonic history. Its *Destination Napoleon* cultural route, which promotes dialogue and European heritage, was certified by the Council of Europe in 2015.

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2015



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French, English, and Prussian army leader descendants meet during the Battle of Waterloo (1815) Bicentenary. From left to right: Arthur Valerian Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, Charles Bonaparte and Nikolaus Blücher von Wahlstatt.

“We welcome into our ranks cities where Napoleon is seen as a great reformer who embodied the ideals of the Revolution, as a victorious or defeated general, as a ruthless despot, as the founder of new nations. It is where these differing views meet, leaving value judgments behind, united by the recognition of the complexity and importance of his work, that the shared memory that Europe needs can arise.”

Charles Bonaparte,
founder of the European Federation
of Napoleonic Cities.

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Napoléon Bonaparte [1769-1821], a historical figure who influenced European and global geopolitics for more than a decade, left an indelible mark on Europe’s tangible and intangible heritage.

The European Federation of Napoleonic Cities, founded in 2004 by Charles Bonaparte, brings together some fifty European cities whose histories have been marked by Napoleonic influence. The comparative reading of these particularly important and contrasting pages of European history is intended as a major contribution to our shared culture and definition of our common heritage.



In Portugal’s São Vicente Fort, visitors can learn more about the Lines of Torres Vedras.



In many cities, historical re-enactments are an opportunity to rediscover history in a concrete way. Coudekerque-Branche, France, above.



© Zeiss-Planetarium Jena.

The Jena Planetarium in Germany invites visitors to an immersive experience of the 1806 Battles of Jena and Auerstedt through the 360° film “Napoleon – Und die Sterne seiner Zeit.”

In 2015, the European component of its work was recognised through certification as a Cultural Route of the Council of Europe, giving birth to *Destination Napoleon*, an itinerary promoting and creating a network of Napoleonic heritage, a heritage shared by the whole of Europe.



Bas relief on the town hall of Bolesławiec in Poland, where Napoleon was acclaimed during his visit in 1812.



© Petrinja Tourist Board.

During the Napoleonic era, many linden trees were planted in the Illyrian Provinces. In the municipal park of Petrinja in Croatia, some 200-year-old trees still remain and can be found thanks to this signpost.



The itinerary offers tours and events allowing the public to discover the cities, sites, buildings, monuments, furniture, works of art, and intangible heritage linked to the Napoleonic legend.



Memorial to Napoléon I, known as *Le Casone*, in Ajaccio, Corse-du-Sud. The statue is a copy of the one located in the main courtyard of the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris. Born in Ajaccio on August 15, 1769, Napoleon I spent his childhood and early youth here. The city will be forever marked by this man's destiny.

Born from Napoleon's initiative, the Legion of Honor medal (here from the First Empire period) decorates both "his soldiers and his scholars".



© Musée de la Légion d'honneur, Paris.

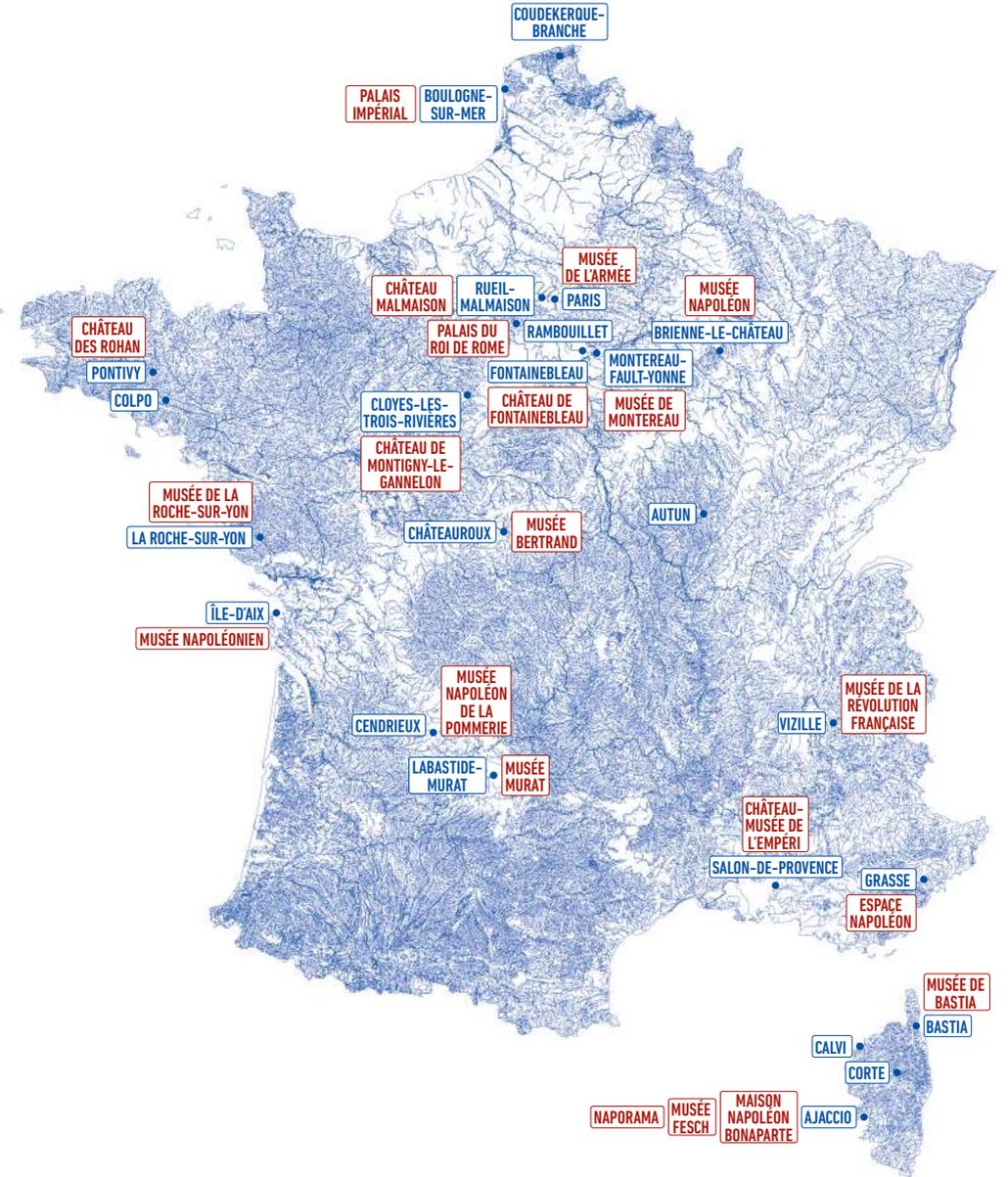
List of member cities in France

Ajaccio, Autun, Calvi, Colpo, Corte, Coudekerque-Branche, Grasse, La Roche-Sur-Yon, Montereau-Fault-Yonne, Paris, Pontivy, Rueil-Malmaison.

List of museums in France (Destination Napoleon network)

Ajaccio, maison Napoléon Bonaparte, musée Fesch, NapoRama; Bastia, musée de Bastia; Boissy-Saint-Léger, château de Grosbois; Boulogne-Billancourt, bibliothèque Paul Marmottan; Boulogne-sur-Mer, palais impérial; Brienne-le-Château, musée Napoléon; Châteauroux, musée Bertrand; Cloyes-les-Trois-Rivières, château de Montigny-le-Gannelon; Fontainebleau, château de Fontainebleau; Gif-sur-Yvette, château de l'Hermitage; Grasse, espace Napoléon; Île-d'Aix, musée napoléonien; La Bastide-Murat, musée Murat; La Pommerie-Cendrieux, musée Napoléon; La Roche-Sur-Yon, musée de La Roche-sur-Yon; Montereau-Fault-Yonne, musée de Montereau; Paris, musée Carnavalet, musée de l'Armée; Pontivy, château des Rohan; Rambouillet, palais du roi de Rome; Rueil-Malmaison, château Malmaison; Saint-Cloud, domaine national de Saint-Cloud, maison Walewska; Salon-de-Provence, château-musée de l'Empéri; Vizille, musée de la Révolution française.

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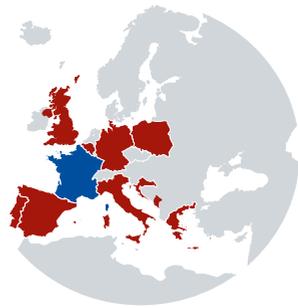
Born in Ajaccio in 1769, the history of Napoleon Bonaparte is intrinsically linked to France. After studying in Autun, Napoleon moved to Paris and in 1793 became a general in the armies of the First French Republic, born out of the French Revolution. With his gift for strategy, his many military conquests were followed by his ascent to power in 1799, when he became First Consul. In 1804, the Senate proclaimed France as an Empire, and he was crowned Emperor in Notre-Dame-de-Paris cathedral.

Many French cities were then influenced by Napoleon, whether they were completely planned by him, such as Pontivy or La Roche-Sur-Yon, or were the seat of one of his residences, such as Rueil-Malmaison. Other places keep the traces of his passage, such as his native Corsica or along the Route Napoleon, which follows his footsteps on his way to reclaim power following his exile to Elba in 1815. Known as “The flight of the Eagle,” the Route retraces his journey from his landing at the Golfe-Juan via Grasse to his arrival in Grenoble, where he would be acclaimed on his return from exile.

Discover the legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte in France, whether through museums housing paintings and period furniture, or through gardens and monuments, silent witnesses, yet so telling of his passage and importance within the French landscape.

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DESTINATION NAPOLEON, CULTURAL ROUTE OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE IN FRANCE



The Dôme des Invalides, which contains Napoleon I's tomb, is the emblem of the Hôtel National des Invalides.

ACTIVITIES

2023: Publication of a brochure detailing the route in France, designed in the form of cards per city.

Since 2022: Annual exhibition on europeana.eu/napoleon on the occasion of the European Destination Napoleon Week.



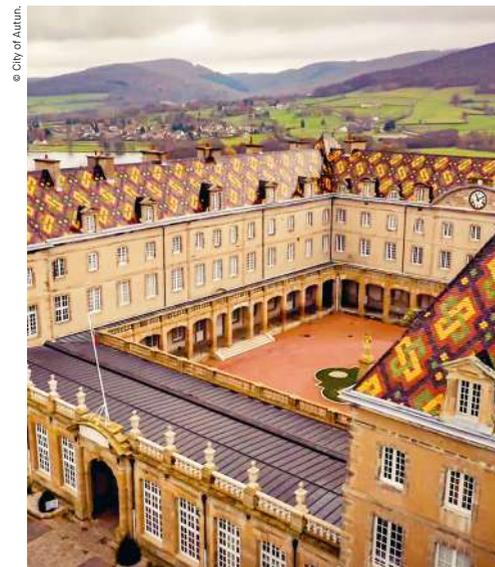
The basins of Place Napoleon with its mechanical animals in La Roche-sur-Yon.



In 1810, Empress Joséphine acquired the Château de Bois-Préau with its vast English-style garden in the centre of Rueil-Malmaison.



The Calvi citadel was the last stop in Corsica where the Bonapartes, forced to leave Ajaccio, took refuge in 1793, staying with Napoleon's godfather, Laurent Giubegga.

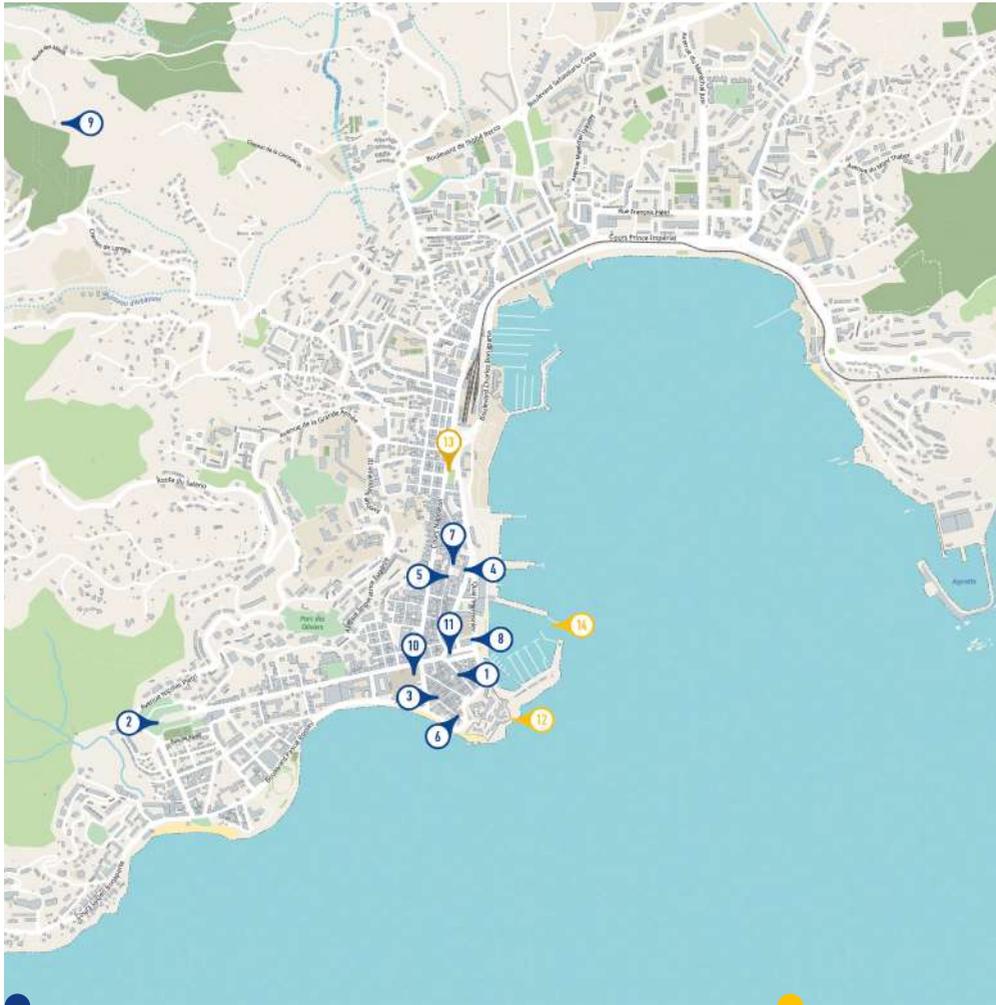
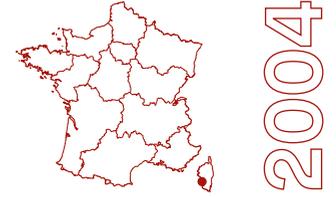


In January 1779, Joseph and Napoleon Bonaparte entered the college in Autun, now called the Lycée Bonaparte.



Guided and costumed visit of Napoleonville, here in front the Pontivy City Hall.

AJACCIO CORSICA



 **Napoleon Tour**  **Other Site**

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Bonaparte House | 4. Fesch Museum | 9. Milelli Estate | 12. Ajaccio Citadel |
| 2. Napoleon Monument and grotto, Austerlitz Square | 5. Imperial Chapel | 10. Monument, General-de-Gaulle Square | 13. Abbatucci Square |
| 3. Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption Cathedral | 6. NapoRama | 11. Fountain of the 4 Lions and statue of the 1 st Consul, Foch Square | 14. Port of Ajaccio |
| | 7. Fesch Heritage Library | | |
| | 8. Salon napoléonien, City Hall | | |



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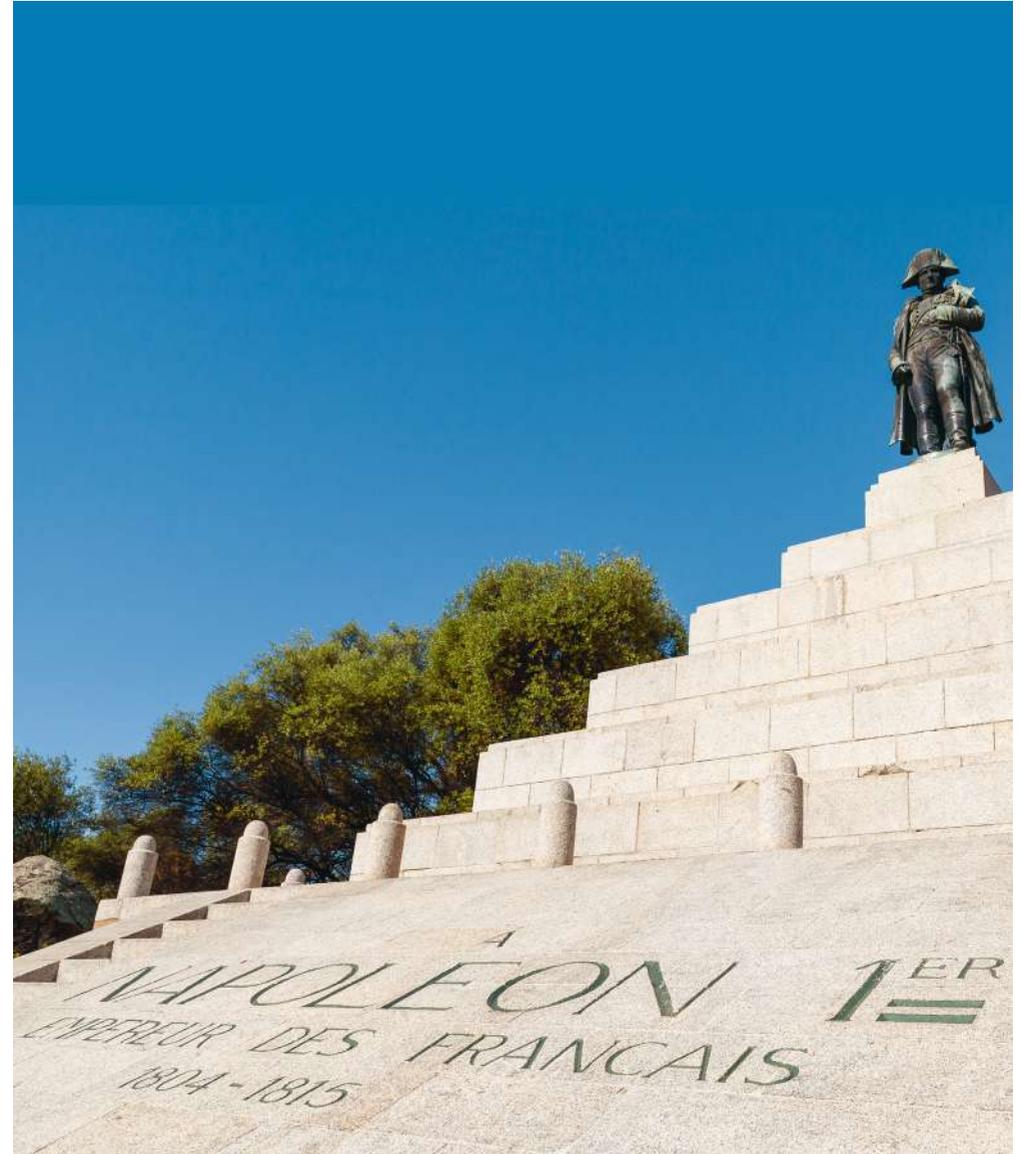
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A magnificent Corsican town in the heart of a gulf where the sea displays a vast array of colors, from turquoise blue to emerald green. On the way to the Sanguinaires Islands, you will discover voluptuous beaches and preserved creeks. Napoleon could only be born from such a cradle. He was born on August 15, 1769, in what is now the National Museum of the Bonaparte House, which houses a museum dedicated to the Bonaparte family. He spent his childhood and early youth there.

Through the narrow streets of its old town, Ajaccio offers you its Napoleonic route, its prestigious museums and its daily market. How could you not visit the Palais Fesch-musée des Beaux Arts, one of the most important French museums of Italian painting, or the NapoRama, a highly original museum that reconstructs scenes from Napoleon's life with Playmobil figures? City Hall's Salon napoléonien, on the other hand, gives you the opportunity to immerse yourself in the atmosphere of the early 19th century: you can admire the last spoon used by the dying Napoleon and his baptismal certificate, as well as busts, medals and portraits of the Bonaparte family.

The will of Cardinal Fesch (Napoleon's maternal uncle) and the actions of Napoleon III allowed the construction

Playmobil action figure of Napoleon Bonaparte from Naporama.



© Naporama



Santa Maria Assunta Cathedral, where Napoleon Bonaparte was baptised on July 21, 1771.



Imperial Chapel forming the right wing of the Palais Fesch; it is the sanctuary of the Bonaparte family.

of the Heritage Library, which holds 8,130 books that belonged to the cardinal, and of the Imperial Chapel, a crypt where some members of the Bonaparte family are buried, including Letizia Ramolino, Charles-Marie Bonaparte and Cardinal Fesch. The grandparents and great-grandparents of the future emperor the French are to be found inside the Cathedral of Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption, the place where Napoleon's baptism and his parents' marriage took place.



The City Hall's Salon napoléonien houses several Bonaparte family artworks and memorabilia.

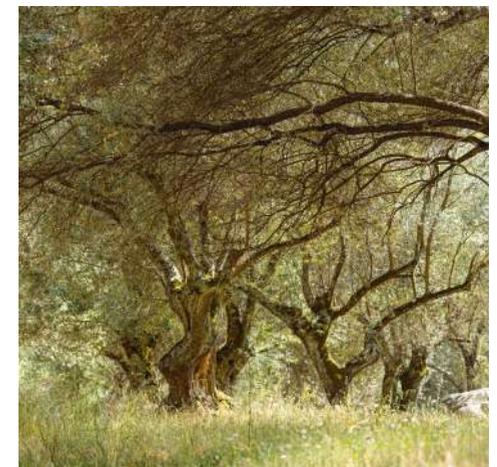


The Fesch Heritage Library was created in 1801 by Lucien Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother.

The most important stop on the Napoleonic pilgrimage in Ajaccio is without doubt the Place d'Austerlitz. There you will find a monumental statue of Napoleon, a replica of the one in the Hôtel des Invalides. Ajaccio is a historical, cultural, commercial, elegant and sleepy town, but it also knows how to be active, lively, athletic and playful, and from a certain distance, you can easily appreciate the richness and variety of the change of scenery that



Milelli estate, former Bonaparte family country house. Napoleon stayed there on his return from Egypt in 1799.



Century-old olive grove on the Milelli estate, now a public garden.

it inspires. For this, you must scale the heights of Ajaccio to the Milelli estate, former Bonaparte family country house and today a public garden with an arboretum.

MORE INFORMATION

www.destination-napoleon.eu/ajaccio

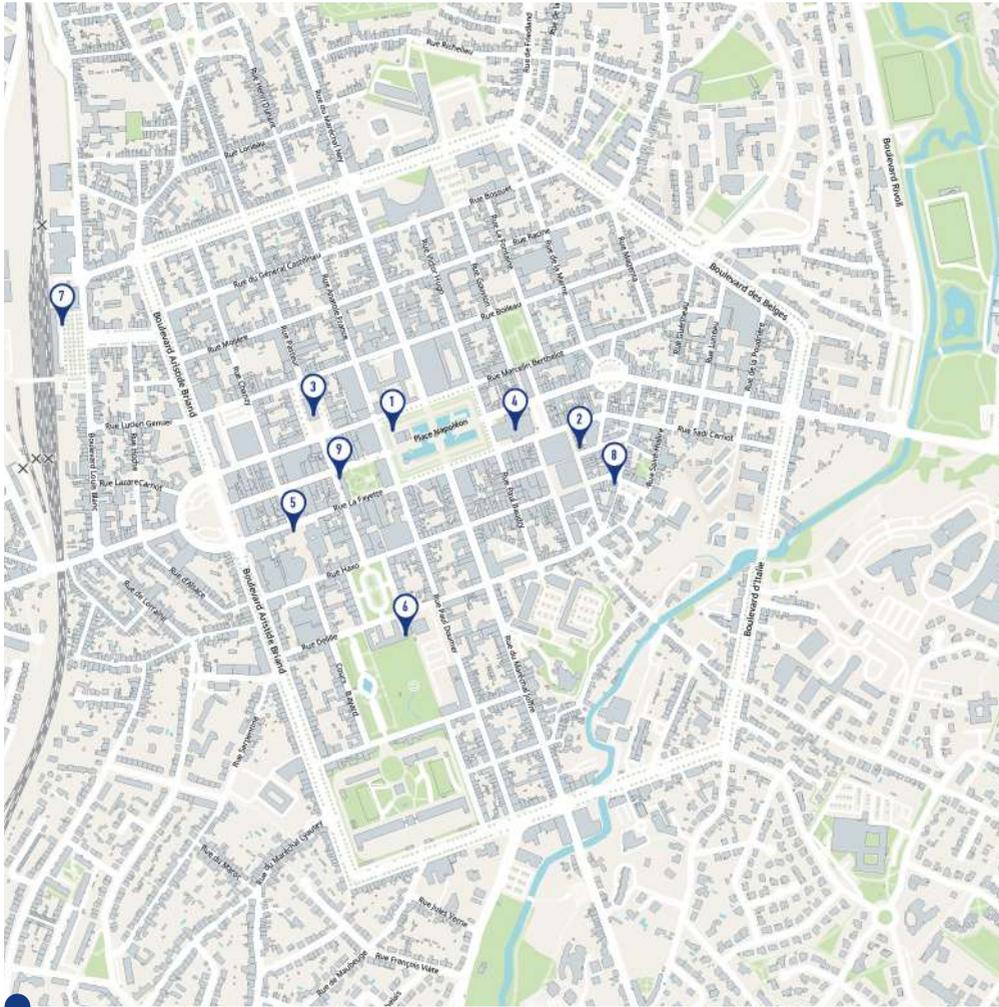
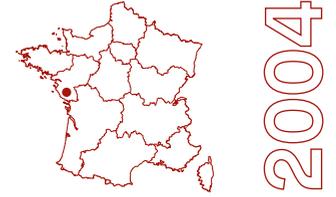
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LA ROCHE-SUR-YON PAYS DE LA LOIRE



 **Napoleon Tour**

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Place Napoléon and statue of Napoleon | 4. Saint-Louis Church | 8. Maison Renaissance |
| 2. Tourism Office, La Grande Auberge | 5. Maison Gueffier | 9. La Roche-sur-Yon Museum |
| 3. Italian Theatre | 6. Préfecture | |
| | 7. Train Station and plaque on the front of the station | |



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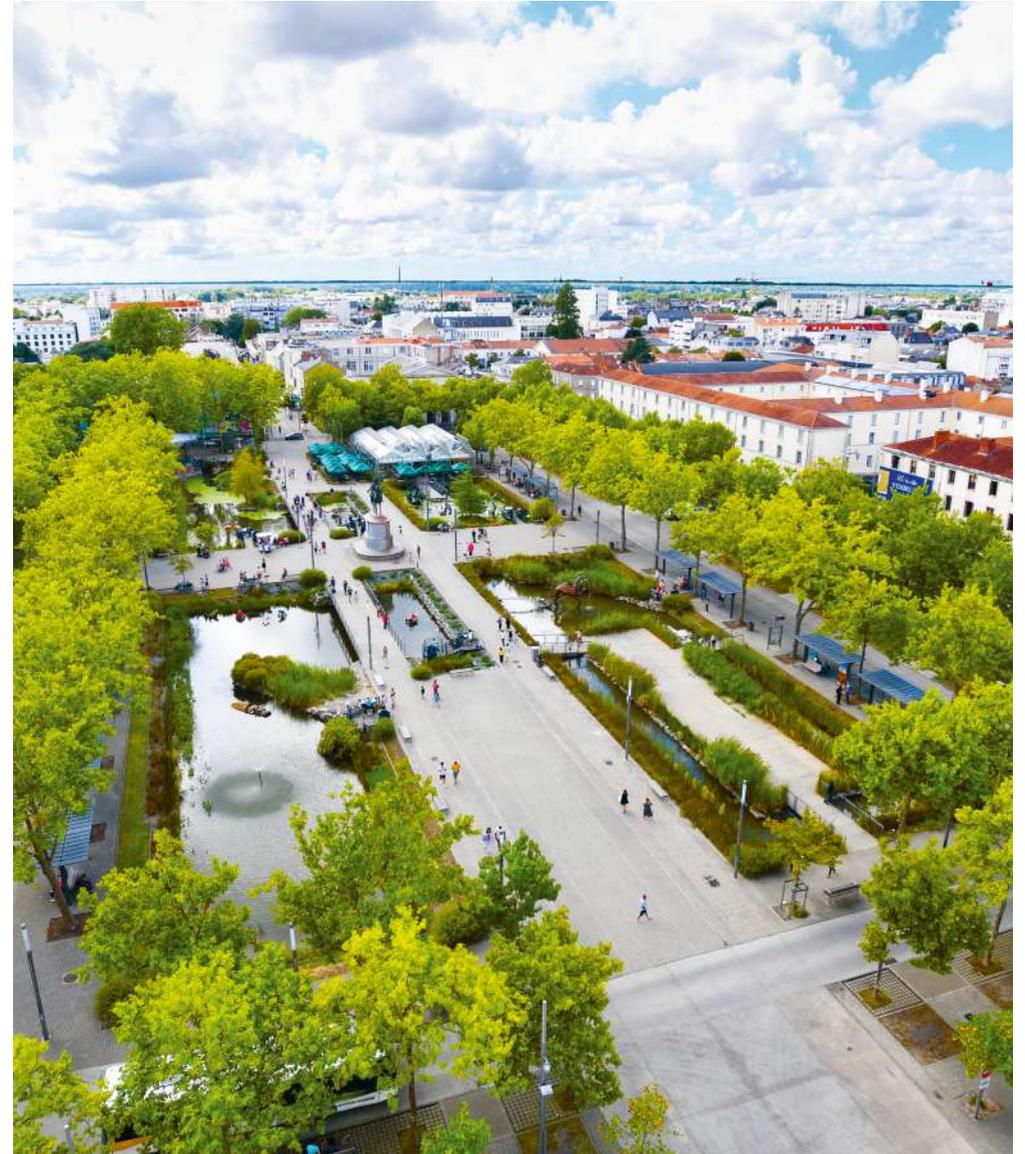
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The basins of the Place Napoléon with its mechanical animals, inspired by a legend from the Egyptian Campaign.

© Alexandre Lamoureux.



The Oudairies urban park retains the soul of a rustic garden.

© Alexandre Lamoureux.

Situated in the heart of the Vendée on a rocky outcrop overlooking the Yon valley, La Roche-sur-Yon first developed around its castle and the Old Clock district, where the Maison Renaissance, built in 1566, saw it all happen. However, it was mainly due to the will of Napoleon I, whose edict of May 25, 1804, marked the creation of the town, that it acquired a new face. He decided to transfer the capital of the Vendée to La Roche-sur-Yon, in the centre of the department, and to found a new town there which, a few months later, would be named Napoleon. In January 1805, Napoleon I approved the plan for the new town drawn up by the Ponts et Chaussées engineers. The urban development of the town would be organised around a central square and feature a grid street plan within a larger pentagon. The majority of the monuments

of this first half of the 19th century were built in the neoclassical style. Unique in Europe, the town changed its name eight times during the 19th century, until 1870, when it finally became La Roche-sur-Yon.

The Napoleon Tour allows visitors to discover the historical city centre's architectural and urban heritage through three trails: the Old city trail, the Napoleonic city trail, and the Train station trail. Walking around the town, one can see monuments such as the Saint-Louis church, the Maison Gueffier, the Italian theatre, the Prefecture and the Maison Renaissance.

The heart of the circuit, as well as the social life of the city, is the Place Napoléon. Covering an area of three hectares, it was designed by architect Alexandre Chemetoff as an "open-air salon".



Interior of the Italian Theatre, commissioned in 1805 by Napoleon Bonaparte but inaugurated only 40 years later.

© Philippe Bertheau.



The Josephine, a race and walk for the fight against breast cancer.

© Philippe Roulliers.

The square features four ponds surrounded by a dense and rich vegetation composed of 50,000 flowers, plants and trees. It is the ideal place to go for a stroll and relax, as it is equipped with deckchairs and even grassed areas, where visitors can picnic by the water.



Napoleon Chess Trophy, giant simultaneous game between amateurs and chess masters.

The Animals of the Square, created by François Delarozière and his company La Machine, have taken up residence in the square's ponds. These amazing mechanical beasts can be controlled and animated. Their installation is inspired by a legend according to which Napoleon's scientists, during the Egyptian campaign, built mechanical animals inside which they could hide in order to better study the Egyptian fauna on the banks of the Nile.

A bronze statue of Napoleon, designed by the Count of Nieuwerkerke and created in collaboration with architect Pierre Manguin, dominates Place Napoléon. It was unveiled in 1854 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city. The statue is the only one of the six equestrian statues of Napoleon in France to have remained in its original location.

MORE INFORMATION

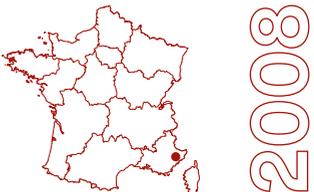
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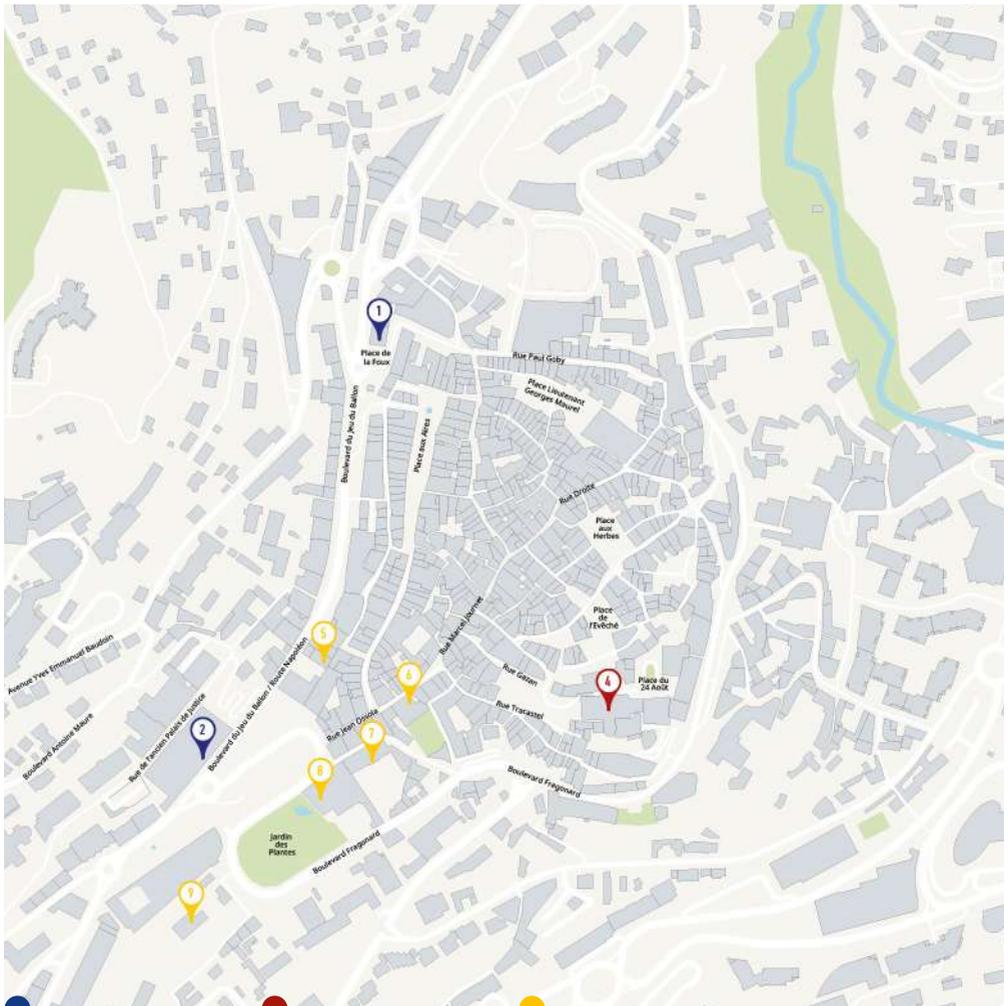
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GRASSE

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Napoleon Tour **Historical Monument** **Other Site**

- 1. Espace Napoléon
- 2. Tourist office
- 3. Oak tree of the Emperor (off map) north of Grasse on the Roquevignon plateau
- 4. Notre-Dame-du-Puy Cathedral
- 5. International Perfume Museum
- 6. Fragonard museum, collection Hélène & Jean-François Costa
- 7. Provençal Museum of Costume and Jewellery
- 8. Perfumery Fragonard
- 9. Villa museum Jean-Honoré Fragonard
- 10. Perfumery Gallimard, factory and museum (off map), 73 route de Cannes, Grasse



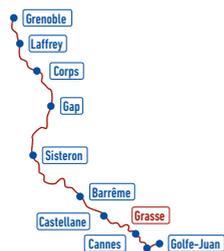


Panoramic view of the city of Grasse, capital of perfume.

Renowned for its role in the perfume industry, Grasse is a dynamic city with an important cultural heritage. Private mansions, family factories, perfume making workshops, sweetshops, gardens, museums and theatres offer the visitor a rich palette of cultural discoveries. Awarded the “Ville d’art et d’histoire” label, its centre is brimming with historical sites, and its surroundings with fields of flowers and olive trees, forming a diverse and harmonious whole.

Napoleon Bonaparte, though far too busy for a spot of tourism, came through the city and its enchanting territory during the Hundred Days. On March 2, 1815, the Emperor stopped for lunch under the branches of an oak tree north of Grasse, on the Roquevignon plateau.

The Route Napoléon, itinerary taken by Napoleon in 1815 on his return from the island of Elba.



Rue Mirabeau in the historic centre of the city where the Provence Art and History Museum is found.

The oak tree is still there, a contemporary witness to this event. In keeping with the history and role of perfume in the city, the Galimard perfumery, founded in 1747, has created a perfume in memory of Napoleon’s visit. Named *Napoleon 1815*, its Mediterranean fragrance blends citrus and pepper at the top, with a powerful heart of rose, patchouli and jasmine, and finally blossoms on a base of sandalwood, vetiver and vanilla.



International Perfumery Museum, the world’s first public collection dedicated to the perfume industry.



Monument to Jean-Honoré Nicolas Fragonard, one of the main French Rococo painters, in Square du Clavecin.

The Hundred Days are a high point in Napoleonic history and are retraced by the “Route Napoléon”. The route follows in the Emperor’s footsteps in March 1815, when he left the island of Elba to reach the capital and regain power. Created in 1932, the Route Napoléon is 324 km long, running from Portoferraio (Elba Island) to Golfe-Juan by sea, and from Golfe-Juan to Grenoble, via Grasse, by land. This legendary route, a historic link between the Côte d’Azur,



Field of *Centifolia* roses, rare flower and muse of perfumers.

Haute Provence and the Alps, now has a lot of exciting things to offer all along the way, thanks to the Association Action nationale des élus pour la Route Napoléon (ANERN). Travelling through unique natural sites off the beaten track, the Route is an opportunity to discover an exceptional environment with a diverse heritage.

The ANERN represents together the 42 communes located on this route. Its mission is to promote the road that Napoleon took, and which is now dedicated to tourism. Among the actions undertaken by ANERN is the opening of the Espace Napoléon in the town of Grasse. It allows visitors to learn more about the Route Napoléon, but also to discover the 400 objects dating from the 1st Empire donated by Robert Bartolozzi, a testament to the collector’s passion for the period.

MORE INFORMATION

www.destination-napoleon.eu/grasse

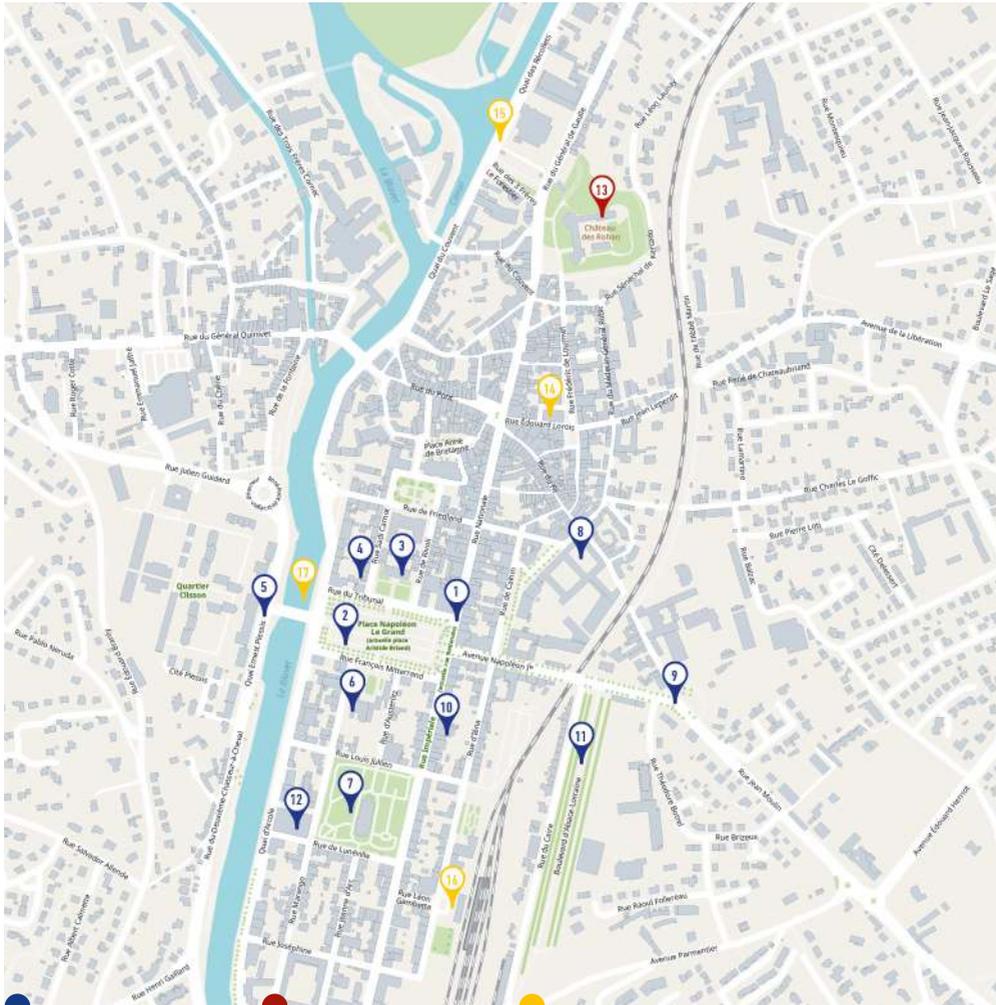
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- **Historical Monument**
- **Other Site**

- | | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rue Impériale, now rue Nationale 2. Napoléon-le-Grand Square, now place Aristide-Briand 3. Courthouse 4. Headquarters of the first savings bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Clisson quarters, former cavalry barracks 6. City Hall 7. Saint-Joseph Imperial Church 8. Imperial Highschool, now Joseph Loth Highschool | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9. House of the commander of the square 10. Banque de France 11. Boulevard d'Alsace-Lorraine 12. Fodder warehouse 13. Rohan Castle listed as a historical monument 14. Halle-Theatre 15. Junction basin for Brittany's canals 16. Pontivy railway station 17. Tourist Office (barge) |
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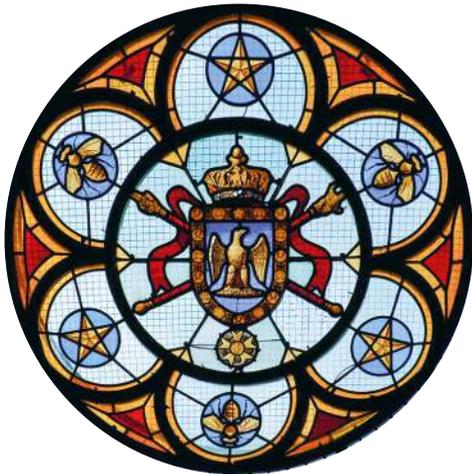


The ancient Place Napoléon, the political heart of the city.

Pontivy, a town with a prestigious medieval past, was part of Napoleon Bonaparte's plan for pacification and civilisation. Its central and strategic position in Brittany inspired Napoleon to build two new modern cities on the French Atlantic coast: Napoléonville (Pontivy) and Napoléon-Vendée (La Roche-sur-Yon).

Cultivating an urban vocation in an essentially rural region, Pontivy remains a place where people from all over Brittany

The rose window of the Saint-Joseph church representing the coat of arms of Napoleon III, echoing those of Napoleon I.



© Michel Langlé.



View of the canal and the old hospital built in the 12th century.

can meet and exchange. Situated in a valley, at the junction of the Blavet and Nantes-Brest canals, the town has a pronounced relief, alternating hills, valleys and plateaux. Its territory presents a successful combination of city and nature, crossed by several waterways, and equally divided into natural areas and an exceptional built heritage. In the heart of the countryside, Pontivy embodies a certain idea of Brittany, proud of its culture, wordly and European, generous and supportive of each other.

The figure of Napoleon Bonaparte, promoter of the city's urban development, resonates Pontivy's streets and buildings. The city's Napoleonic heritage is revealed along an urban itinerary that starts from rue Impériale, inaugurated in 1807 and linking the Napoleonic quarter and the historic centre, to Rohan Castle, a former defensive fortress from the end of the 15th century and the residence of the city's lords.

The heart of this tour, as well as the political centre of the city, is Place Napoléon-le-Grand, which was designed to accommodate 10,000 soldiers and served as an inspection area for the barracks garrison. The square is bordered by neoclassical buildings

© Michel Langlé.



View of the Blavet canal and Duchesse Anne barge, Pontivy Tourist Office reception desk.

© Emmanuel Berthier.



The courthouse (1807-1846) in neo-classical style.

representing the different powers: the courthouse, City Hall, and headquarters of the first savings bank. Not far from the square are the Banque de France, one of the first buildings in the Napoleonic quarter, now a private house, and the Clisson quarters, a cavalry barracks which housed its first garrison of 660 men and 700 horses in 1811. Finally, along the way, you will come across the Lycée impérial, the first secondary school in central Brittany (1806); the Maison du commandant de la place, a neoclassical building in a more "regional" style; the boulevard Alsace-Lorraine, what remains of the original Napoleonic semi-circular promenades that surrounded the city; the Imperial Church of St Joseph, whose construction was financed by



Flowered lock on the river Blavet.

© Emmanuel Berthier.

Napoleon III and where one can admire a gargoyles representing his wife, Empress Eugenie; and the Magasin à fourrage, fodder warehouse (for straw and hay) needed by the garrison's horses, with its characteristic pyramid-shaped roofs.

MORE INFORMATION

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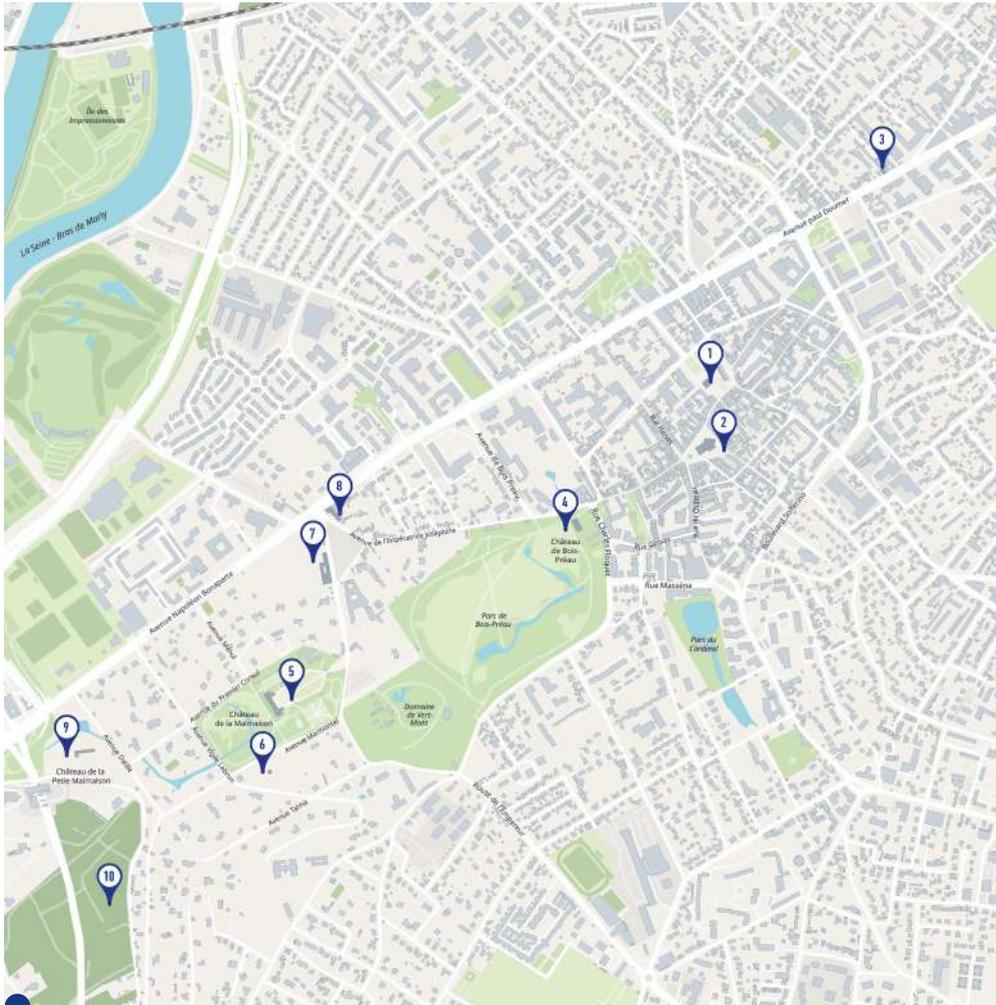
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RUEIL- MALMAISON ÎLE-DE-FRANCE



2010



Napoleon Tour

Josephine and Napoleon Heritage Trail

1. Museum of Local History
2. Church of Saint-Pierre Saint-Paul
3. Franco-Swiss Museum

4. The park and Château de Bois-Préau

5. Château de Malmaison
6. Mausoleum of the Imperial Prince

7. Atelier Grognard
8. Pavillon des guides
9. Château de la Petite Malmaison
10. National Forest of Malmaison



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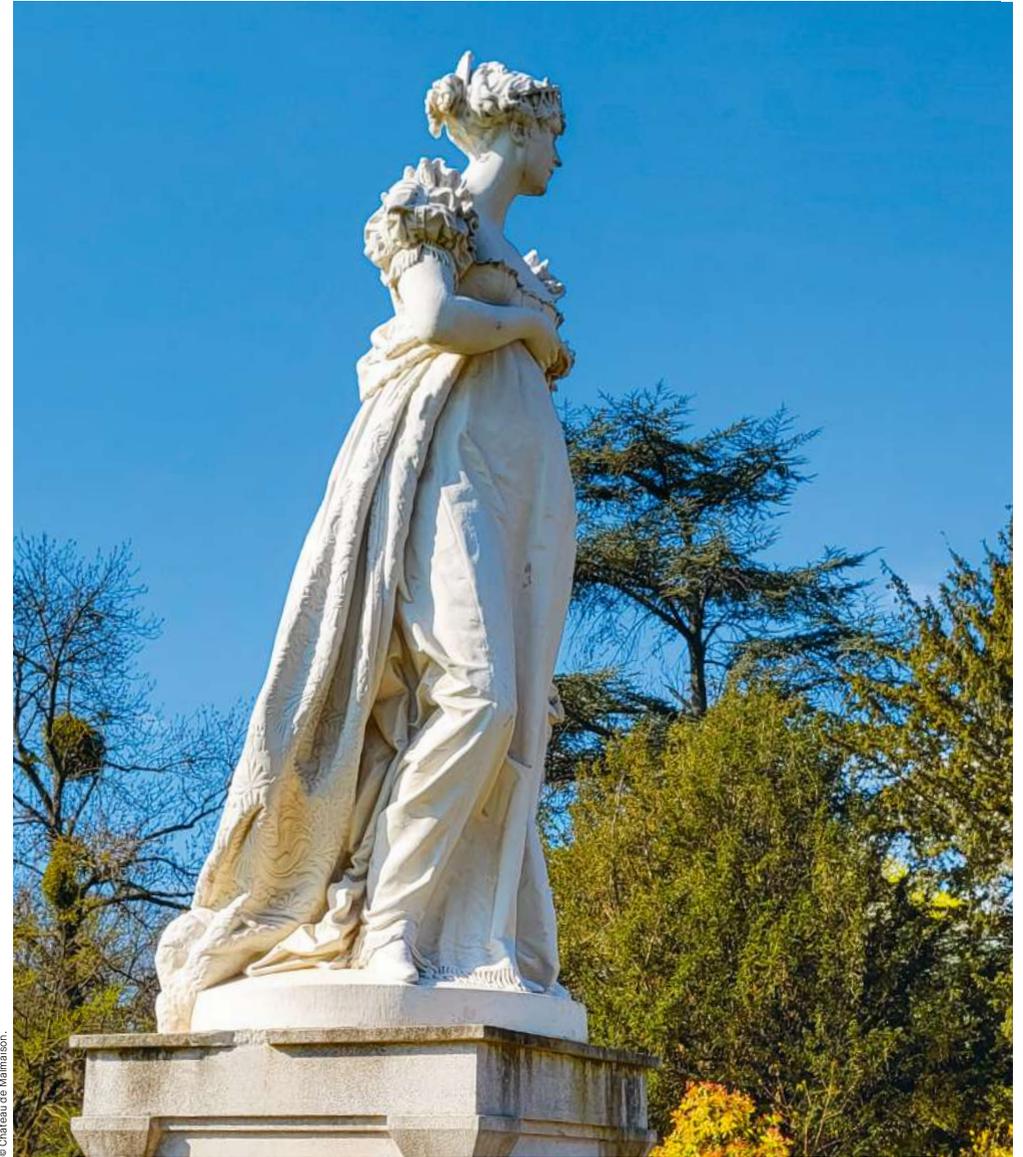
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© Château de Malmaison.



Go for a nature stroll along the banks of the Seine.

© Paul Martinez.



The Château de Malmaison acquired in 1799 by Josephine Bonaparte, Napoleon's first wife.

Located 8 km from Paris, Rueil-Malmaison is a town with a rich natural and historical heritage. This site has seen Kings come and go, such as Henry IV, Louis XIII and his minister Richelieu, who had his castle here, and Louis XIV, who took refuge here as a child to escape the Parisian rebellion. The city is internationally known as the birthplace of the Impressionist painters and the refuge of the Bonaparte couple, Napoleon I and Josephine de Beauharnais.

In 1799, Josephine de Beauharnais bought a ruined 17th century château, known as Malmaison. As well as housing the Bonaparte family, the château was also the seat of the French government from 1800 to 1802 along with the Tuileries Palace.



The large hothouse on the Malmaison estate where Joséphine acclimatised the rarest plants.



Dining room of the Château de Malmaison, in neoclassical style, by architects Percier and Fontaine.



Imperial Jubilee, event organised in September to rediscover life during the First Empire.

Inside, sumptuously decorated and faithfully reconstructed rooms, such as the library, evoke the daily life of the Bonapartes, as well as important artworks and objects from the early days of Napoleon I's reign. On the top floor of the château is the National Museum of the Châteaux de Malmaison et de Bois-Préau, which displays an exceptional collection of memorabilia from Napoleon's exile on the island of Saint Helena. A visit to the gardens surrounding Malmaison is a must.



The Château de Malmaison, acquired in 1799 by Josephine Bonaparte, Napoleon's first wife.



Funerary monument to Josephine Bonaparte by Cartellier in Carrara marble.

As a wise botanist, Empress Josephine imported two hundred plants that she loved from Martinique, her native land. Magnolias, peonies, mimosas, camellias and jasmines made their first appearances in France. Her rose garden, composed of more than two hundred and fifty species, and her hothouse, were her greatest pride.

The national forest of Malmaison stretches as far as the bois de La Celle-Saint-Cloud and was the place where the Empress liked to walk and take her guests for a carriage ride. Today, it is the ideal place for lovers of outdoor activities and nature. The statue of Empress Joséphine is the guest of honour in the Parc de Bois-Préau, inviting the visitor to enjoy a real English garden with numerous rare plant species and century-old trees.

Not so far from the Parc de Bois-Préau, Church of Saint-Pierre Saint-Paul houses the remains of Joséphine and her daughter Hortense, Queen of Holland. The tomb is decorated with a statue by Pierre Cartellier representing Joséphine on her knees, as in the famous painting *Le Sacre de l'empereur Napoléon 1^{er} et le couronnement de l'impératrice Joséphine* by Jacques-Louis David. The church also hosts the superb organ case donated by Napoleon III and signed by Baccio d'Agnolo.

The town of Rueil-Malmaison, with its rich imperial history, highlights this heritage through the "Josephine and Napoleon Heritage Trail", a 10-stop itinerary identified by markers on the ground decorated with the imperial bee. The Museum of Local History, which holds exceptional works of art and an Egyptian mummy from the Ptolemaic period, is also a testament to the city's storied past.

MORE INFORMATION

www.destination-napoleon.eu/rueil-malmaison

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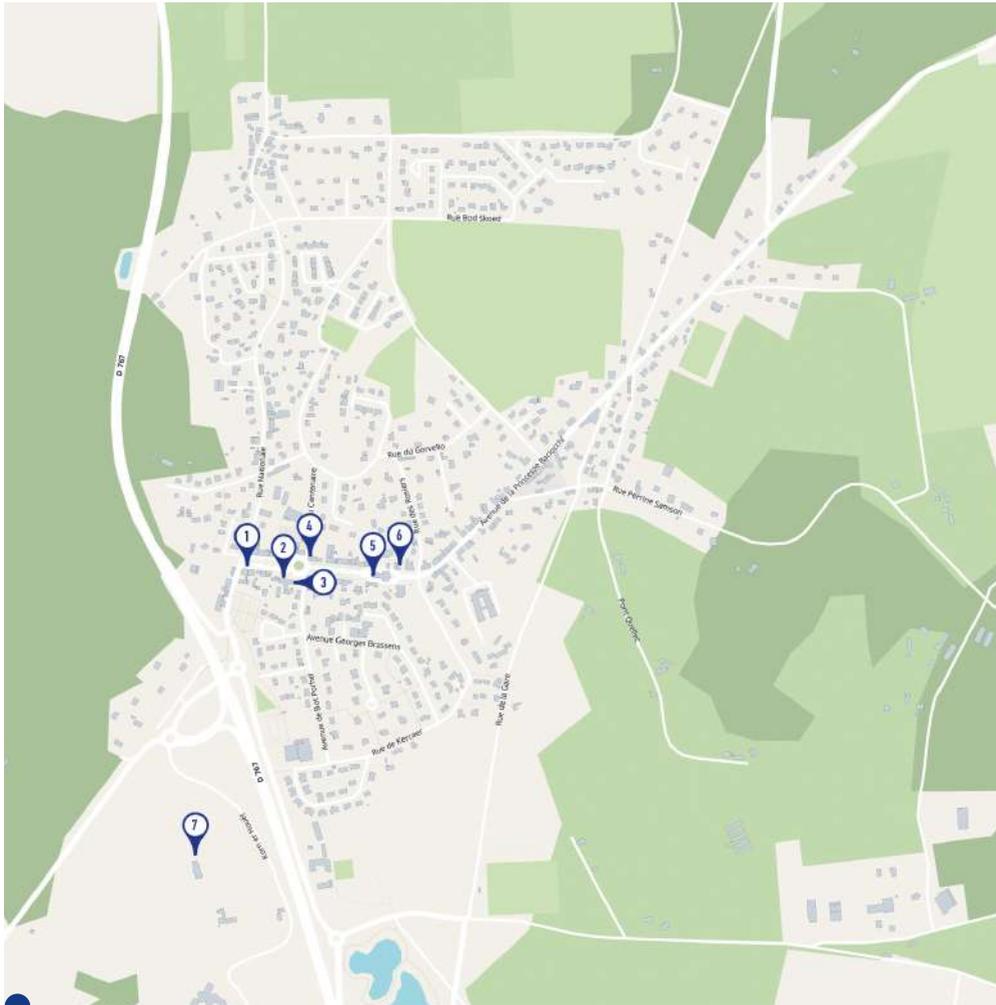
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COLPO BRITTANY

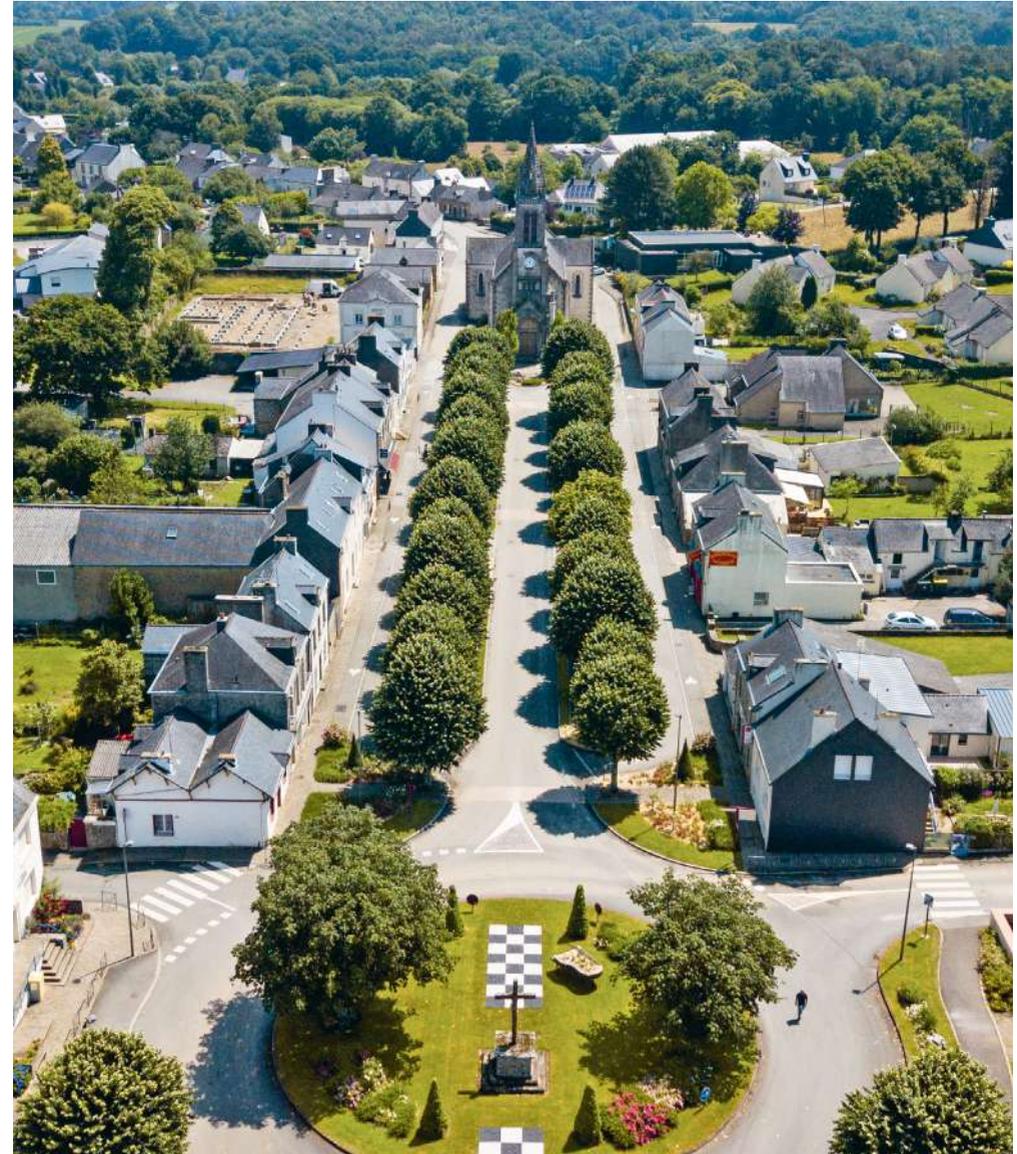


2011



 **Napoleon Tour**

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Avenue de la Princesse-Bacocchi | 4. Rural house | 6. Espace Napoleone |
| 2. City Hall | 5. Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption church | 7. Château de Korn-er-Houët |
| 3. Imperial Greenhouse | | |



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Colpo's historical heritage is largely connected to the creation of the city itself in 1864, and to the many examples of its Second Empire Napoleonic origins. The commune and its centre were created from scratch on the initiative of Princess Elisa Napoleone Baciocchi, niece and goddaughter of Napoleon I, with the constant support of her first cousin Napoleon III, for economic and social development purposes, and setting an example. In 1858, the princess bought land in Grand-Champ and Bignan and it was there that she founded the town, and introduced new methods of rural and agricultural development based on principles of modernisation and innovation.

Before the arrival of Princess Baciocchi, Colpo was an inhospitable moor and a refuge for bandits. The site has been inhabited since the Neolithic, as can be seen in the commune's rich megalithic heritage, including the Cairns de Larcuste, and the Kerjagu menhirs and covered walkway. These prehistoric monuments bear witness to the beginnings of the

Tomb of Princess Baciocchi in Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption church, detail showing the imperial eagle and coat of arms in granite.



Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption church, consecrated on Napoleon Bonaparte's birthday.

sedentarisation of the hunter-gatherer populations, who cleared the land and were the first to turn to farming by domesticating animals and planting cereal crops. Because of the unique the juxtaposition and architecture of its cairns, Larcuste is one of the major megalithic sites in Brittany.

The Italian-sounding name Colpo may have its origins in the name of its founder, but it may also have a Breton origin, *Skolp*, which means shavings, thatch. The layout of the town and the architecture of its main buildings are characteristic of the Second Empire's neoclassical style. An interpretation trail allows visitors to discover, freely and in situ, the singular history and heritage linked to the creation of the commune of Colpo. The urban itinerary runs along the Avenue de la Princesse with its narrow streets and lime trees.



Château Korn-er-Houët, former residence of Princess Baciocchi.



Cairns de Larcuste (5,000 - 4,300 BC) is one of the major megalithic sites in Brittany.

It begins at City Hall, with its elegant facade dominated by the imperial eagle and the adjoining imperial greenhouse, and continues to the school, the Maison rurale, the church of Notre-Dame-de-l'Assomption (inside which the tomb of Princess Baciocchi can be seen), the Espace Napoleone and the château de Korn-er-Houët.

The Colpo commune is particularly representative of the landscapes of the Landes de Lanvaux massif,

Bust of Napoleon III, nephew of Napoleon I and patron of the new town of Colpo.



Coat of arms of Princess Baciocchi featuring: the imperial crown, the arms of Luques and Piombino, the arms of the Empire, the arms of the Bonaparte and Baciocchi families.

characterised by forests, rivers and gentle slopes. It is undoubtedly one of the most wooded parts of the Gulf of Morbihan-Vannes Agglomeration area.

MORE INFORMATION

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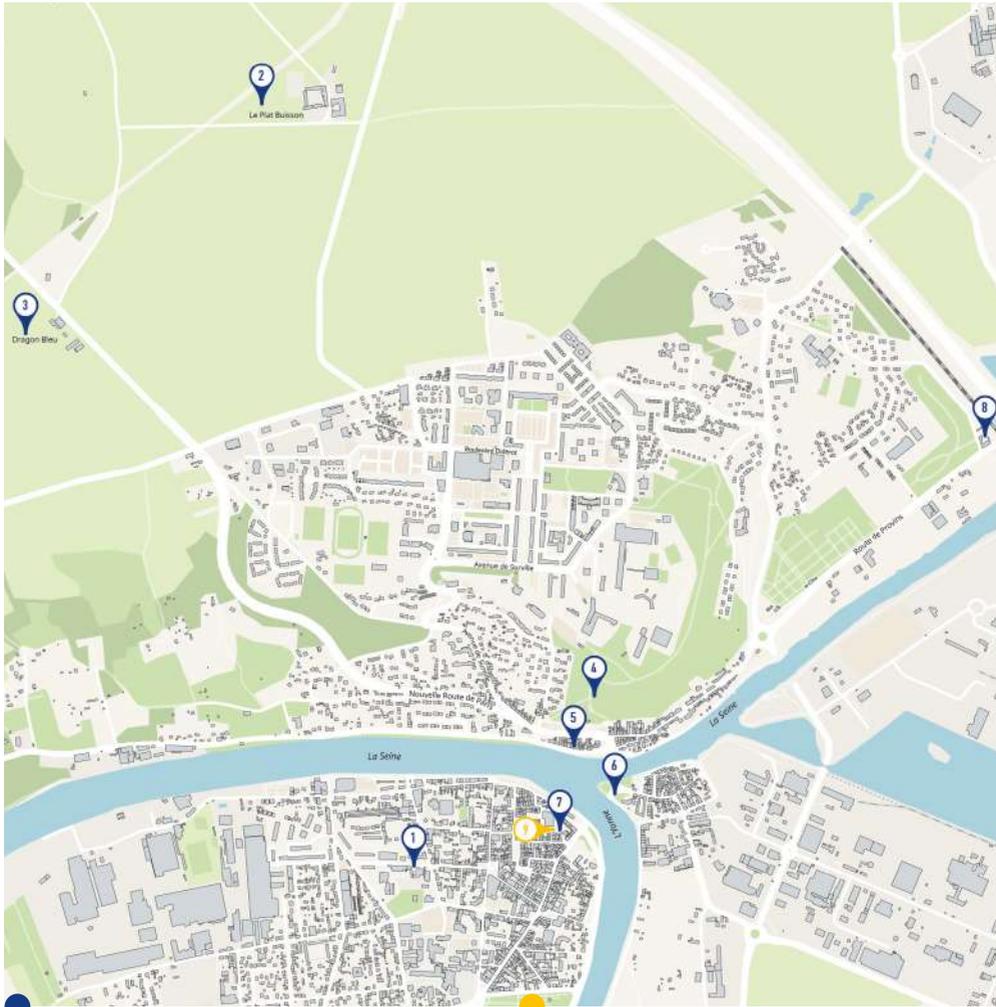
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MONTEREAU- FAULT-YONNE ÎLE-DE-FRANCE



2011



Napoleon Tour

- 1. City Hall
- 2. Plat Buisson Farm
- 3. Ruins of the Blue Dragon
- 4. Belvedere



Other Site

- 5. Maison du boulet (Quai de Seine)
- 6. Equestrian statue of Napoleon I
- 7. Exhibition Napoléon
- 8. Maison du boulet (Tournebride)
- 9. Faience Museum



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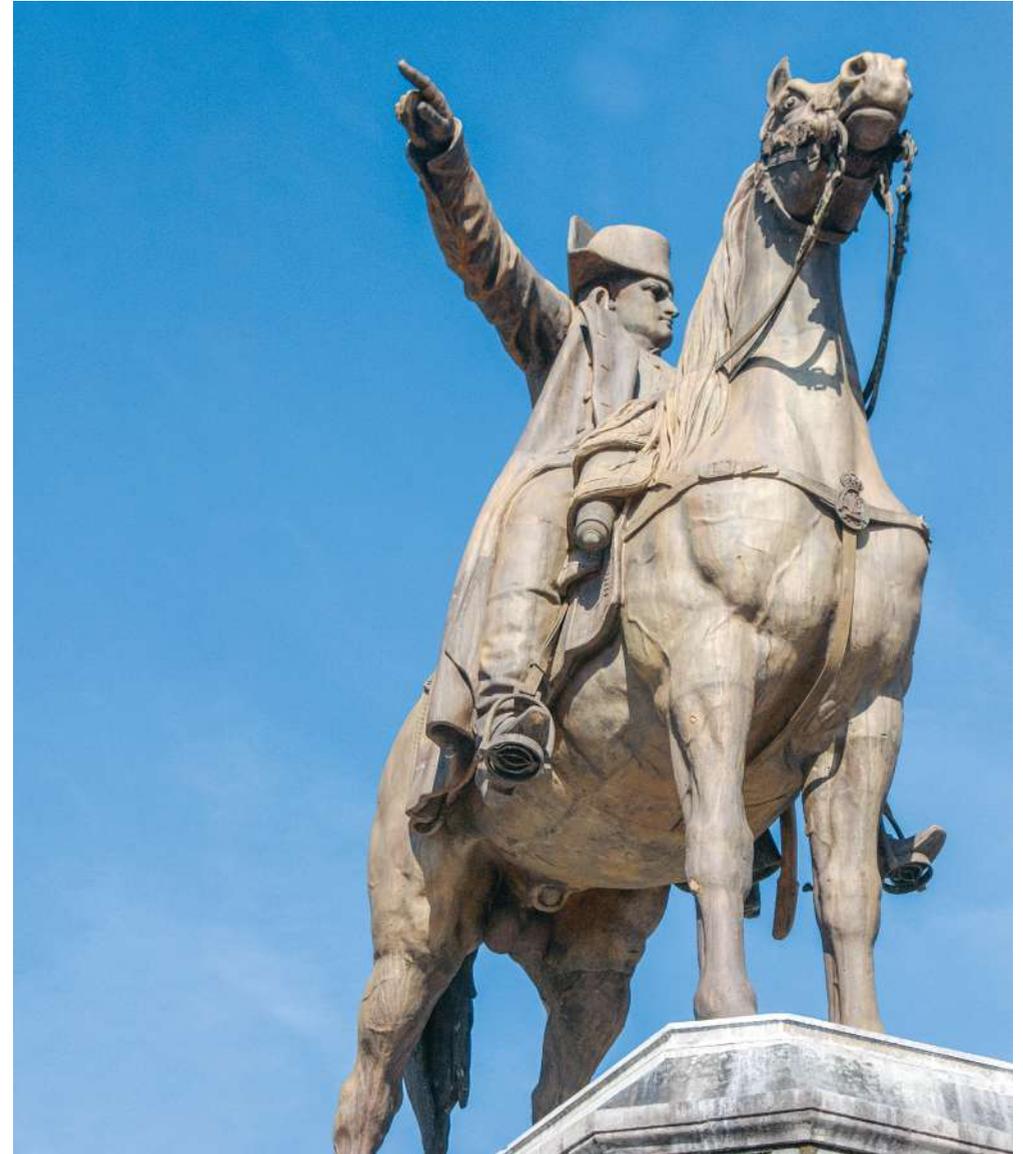
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Montereau-Fault-Yonne is located at the confluence of the Yonne and Seine rivers, just a few kilometres from Fontainebleau in the greater Paris area. The town owes its existence to the creation of a small monastery in the 6th century. Once an estate owned by the Counts of Blois, the town took off in the 18th century with the creation of the Montereau faience factory, which was active until the mid-1950s. Today, Montereau-Fault-Yonne attracts visitors because of its rich historical and architectural heritage.

On February 16, 1814, Napoleon arrived at Guignes with his troops, who had travelled about a hundred kilometres on foot with their rucksacks. After fighting four battles in five days, they took up arms again on the evening of their arrival. On the 17th, the army marched forward, confident and happy to have the emperor at its head, advancing on Mormant, then Nangis, before finally arriving in Montereau-Fault-Yonne on February 18. The cavalrymen of the 3rd Regiment of Hussars charged heroically and clinched a victory against the coalition troops. It is important to remember that Napoleon fought this battle from the heights of Surville, which overlooks the town and the confluence. It was here that he uttered the famous phrase:

Montereau faience plate, an important craft established in the city in the second half of the 18th century.



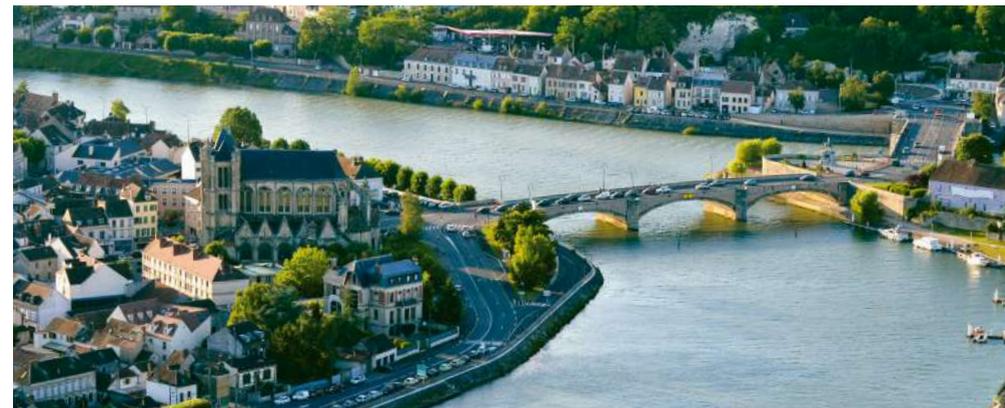
Municipal Faience Museum, where 400 pieces of ceramics covering a period of almost two centuries are exhibited.



Tools for the production of Montereau faience, famous for developing printed decorations.



Works from the Faience Museum, where the "Napoleon and the Battle of Montereau" permanent exhibition is held.



Panoramic view of Montereau-Fault-Yonne, site of the historic battle of February 18, 1814, between Napoleon Bonaparte and his cavalry against the forces of the Austrian Empire.



Re-enactment of Napoleon's victory at the Battle of Montereau. The commemoration is accompanied by numerous activities that take the town back to 1814.

"Fear not my friends, the bullet will kill me is not yet cast." After eight hours of heated combat, Napoleon removed the bridges of Montereau-Fault-Yonne and stayed a few days at the château de Surville. This was one of the Emperor's last victories.

An imposing equestrian statue of Napoleon I, located near the bridge where the Yonne and Seine rivers meet, pays tribute to him. This bronze work was created in 1867 by Charles-Pierre-Victor Pajol, the eldest son of General Claude-Pierre Pajol who led a heroic and decisive charge at the Battle of Montereau-Fault-

Yonne. The statue has a granite pedestal decorated with two high bronze reliefs, one of which represents this charge, and a plaque commemorating the episode.

The Faience Museum, where a new room is dedicated to Napoleon, is also worth a visit. Located in the premises of the former post office, the museum presents the production of Montereau faience. This particular type of earthenware had its moment of glory in the second half of the 19th century, particularly when the Montereau faience factory merged with the Creil factory. The style and forms of Montereau faience evolved over two centuries according to the tastes of their time and different artistic directors, giving it its eclectic character and great artistic value.

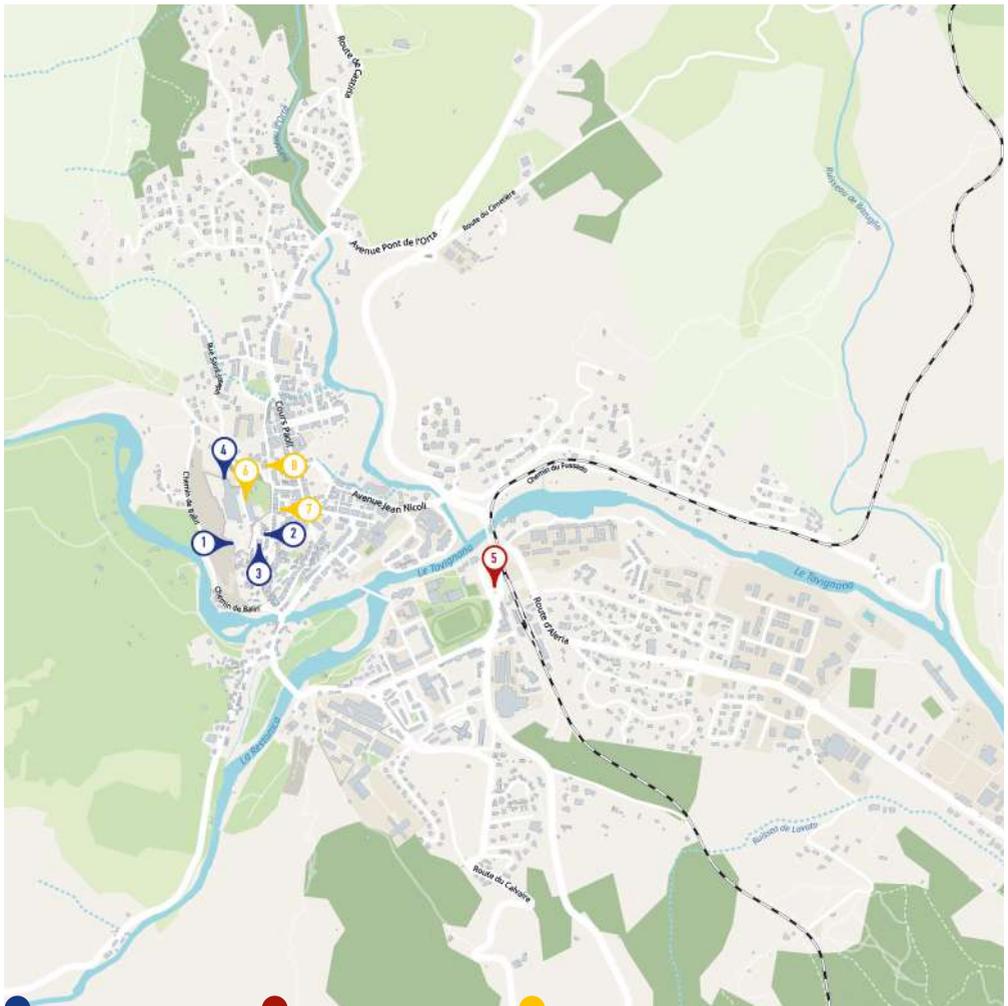
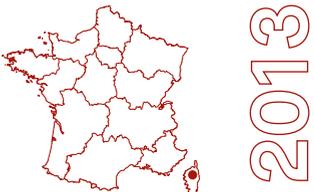
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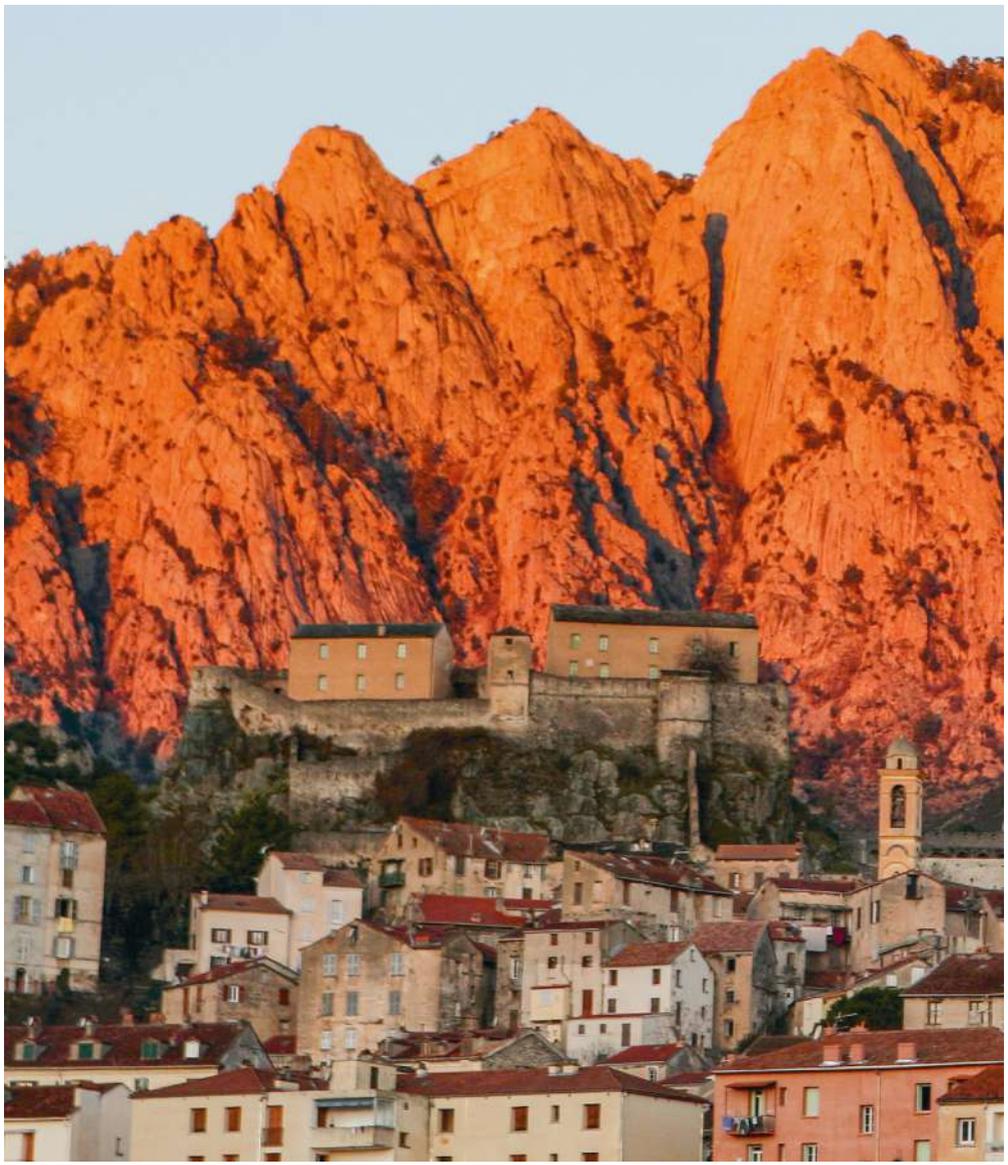
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CORTE CORSICA



-  **Napoleon Tour**
 -  **Historical Monument**
 -  **Other Site**
- 1. Citadel
 - 2. Birthplace of Joseph Bonaparte
 - 3. Palazzu Naziunale
 - 4. Corsica Museum
 - 5. Pasquale Paoli Monument
 - 6. Regional Fund of Contemporary Art of Corsica
 - 7. Quatre-Canons Fountain
 - 8. Sainte-Croix Chapel



The town of Corte's first brush with Napoleonic history was through his father Charles' studies at the "Università di Corsica", founded by Pasquale Paoli between 1765 and 1768. In this university of the Enlightenment, he studied law and met its founder. It was here that he lived after his marriage to Letizia Ramolino. In what is now the Arrighi house, a commemorative plaque reminds us that this is where Joseph, Napoleon's older brother and future King of Naples and Spain, was born.

Napoleon was also conceived in Corte, as Letizia was pregnant when she left the city in favour of Ajaccio after Paoli's defeat at Ponte Novu in 1769. Napoleon returned to Corsica several times between 1788 and 1793, accompanied by his battalion of national guards to fight by Paoli's side.

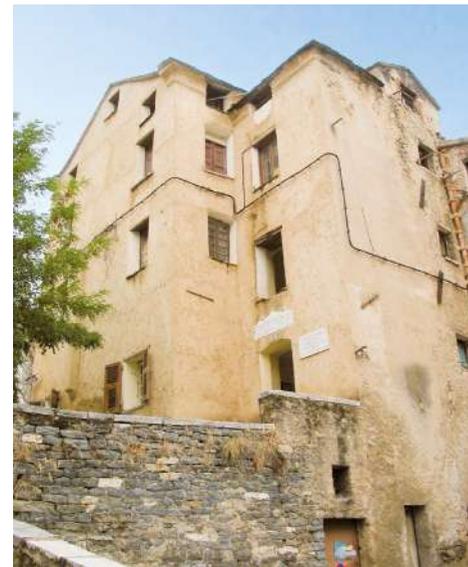
Corte is currently a small university town known for its historic citadel, the only one of the six Corsican citadels located inland. The old town is an attractive maze of alleys up to the belvedere overlooking the town on one side, and the intersection of its two beautiful valleys on the other.

Death mask of Napoleon I, Francesco Antommarchi (1780-1838), Corte City Hall.



View of the upper town, dominated by the bell tower of the Church of the Annunciation, one of the city's oldest monuments.

The Citadel, the undisputed symbol of the city, is an impressive fortress perched at the top of its rocky spur, visible from the whole city and the whole valley. The peak was already fortified in the 9th century, but it was in 1419 that Vincentello d'Istria, viceroy of Corsica for the King of Aragon, took control of it and had the present citadel built, or at least the tower called the Eagle's Nest, which stands at the end of the rock like a figurehead. This stronghold was then occupied, intermittently, by Corsican feudal lords, the Genoese and the French. The old town contained houses, a chapel and barracks which were demolished under Louis Philippe I, to whom it owes its current appearance. Today the Citadel belongs to the Territorial Collectivity of Corsica. Within its walls is now located the Jean-Charles Colonna – Corsica Museum, dedicated to Corsican anthropology, where the "Napoleon and Corsica" exhibition was held in 2009. It also houses the Regional Fund for Contemporary Arts (Frac).



The Arrighi de Casanova House, home of the Bonaparte family where Napoleon was conceived.



Writing wax-sealed missives on Napoleonic Day.



The Grognaards of the Empire during Napoleonic Day, hosting the event.

At the bottom of the Citadel, the Palazzu Naziunale is a listed Historical Monument and was the seat of government of independent Corsica. It now houses a Fab Lab supported by the University of Corsica. Prized not only for its history, Corte is also very popular for the mountain activities that are organised around the lakes of the Restonica and Tavignano valleys, prestigious sites of the Corsican Natural Park, as well as for its summer cultural activities.

MORE INFORMATION

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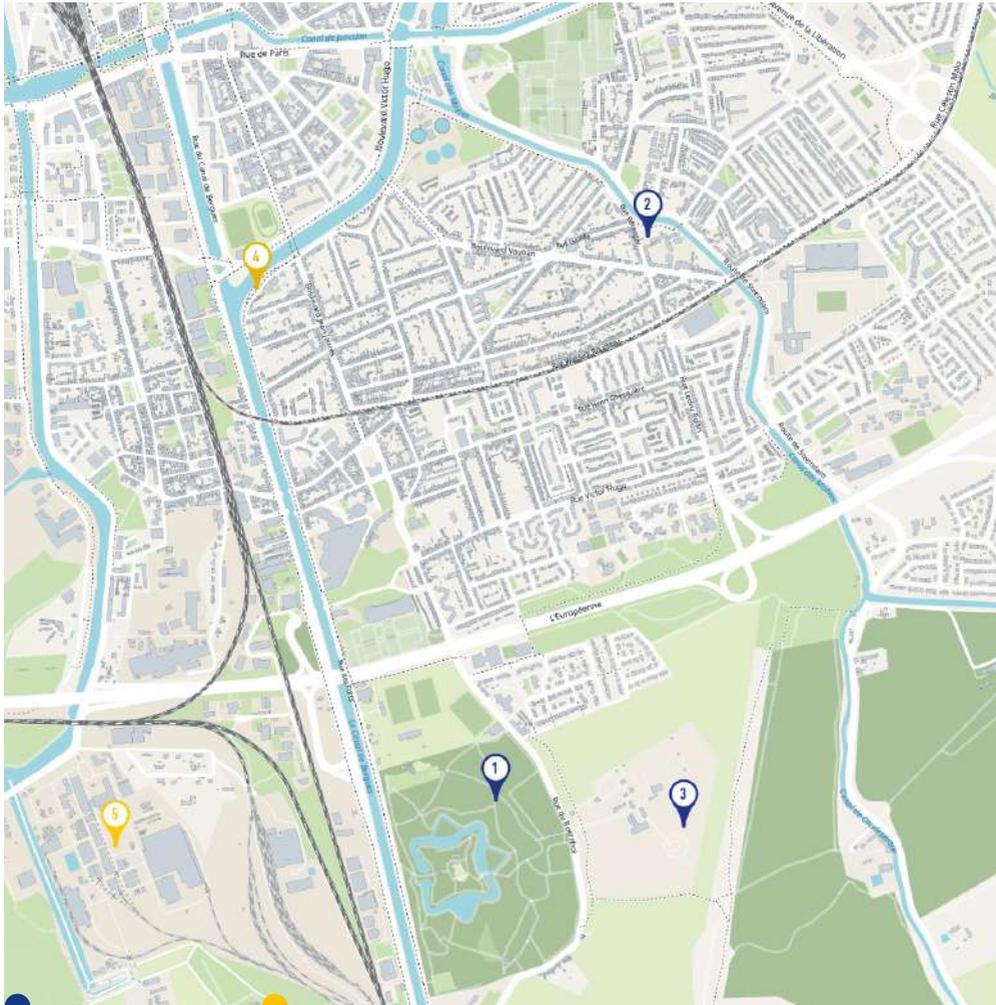
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COUDEKERQUE- BRANCHE HAUTS- DE-FRANCE



2013



 **Napoleon Tour**  **Other Site**

- 1. Fort Louis Park
- 2. Espace du Maître de Poste
- 3. Vernaelde Farm
- 4. Bicycle path on the Bergues canal
- 5. Lesieur Castle



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Portrait of General Louis Thévenet, Mayor of Coudekerque-Branche in 1826-1827.



© Coudekerque-Branche / André Iesage / Régis Jonckheere.



Espace Aragon is a music school and media library.



Espace culturel du Maître de Poste, the town's multi-cultural centre.

Boulogne camp, based in the municipality of Rosendael territory. In addition, the Boulogne camp used the current postmaster's office as a horse stable.

Fort Louis Park still boasts the monumental gate and moat of the old military fort. It is the fourth largest tourist facility in the Hauts de France region providing free outdoor activities. In this city's green lung you will find: a playground, a miniature golf course, a bowling alley, a dinosaur park, an archery area and a beergarden.

The town's leading figures include General Louis Thévenet (1770-1846), mayor of Coudekerque-Branche in 1826. He finds



The old gate in Fort Louis park, the city's green lung.



First Empire military doctor at the multi-epoch camp.



The Castelnu offers a cruise on the Bergues canal during the summer season, from March to October.



Josephine la Peule procession at the Nature and Flanders Festival on the first weekend of September.

glory on many First Empire battlefields, such as Austerlitz, Auerstedt and Eylau, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour. The commune of Coudekerque-Branche is committed to highlighting the Napoleonic era by means of a multi-epoch camp and exhibitions within the Jean-Vilar cultural complex, which can host exhibitions, conferences, assemblies, film screenings as well as concerts, shows and galas.

The multi-epoch camp takes place every year on the third weekend of September in Fort Louis Park and Vernaelde Farm. During these two days, visitors can travel through time, from ancient Rome to the Second World War, in the company of some 500 reenactors. In addition, for more than thirty years now, the regional "Nature and Flanders Festival" has been held on the first weekend in September. Over the years it has become a tradition.

MORE INFORMATION

www.destination-napoleon.eu/coudekerque-branche

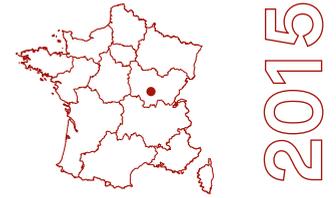
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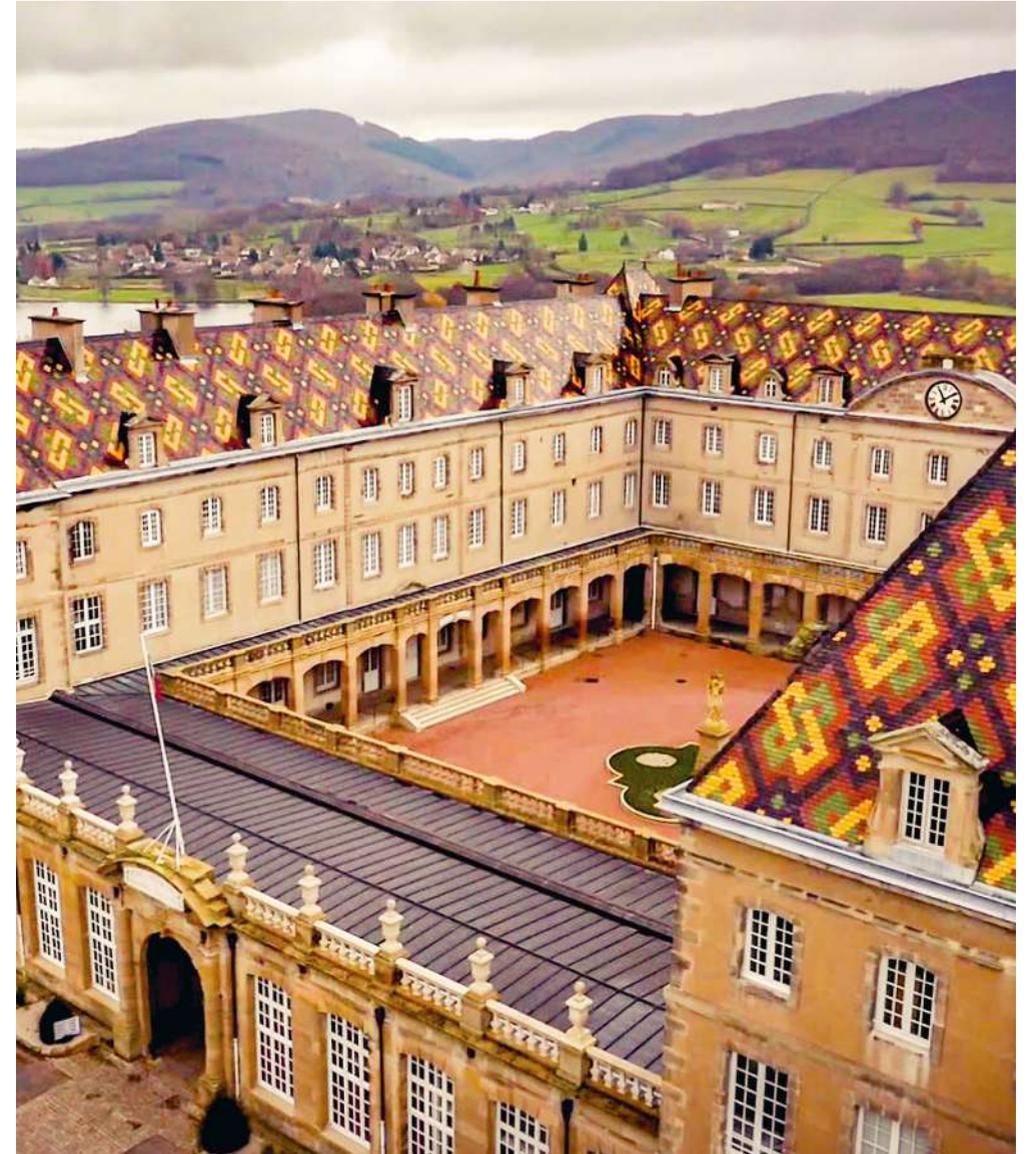


2015



Napoleon Tour

- 1. Musée Rolin
- 2. Lycée Bonaparte Autun
- 3. Arroux Gate
- 4. Hôtel Saint-Louis et de la Poste
- 5. Saint-Lazare Cathedral
- 6. Temple of Janus
- 7. Antique Gallo-Roman theater



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Panoramic view of Autun in the heart of Burgundy.

Autun, a city of art and history with an architectural heritage going back over 2000 years, is located in Burgundy. The city, founded by Emperor Augustus around 15 BC, still bears many traces of this period, such as the Temple of Janus, the Arroux and Saint-André gates, the theatre and the Couhard pyramid.

In the Middle Ages, the town became an important pilgrimage destination, as the Saint Lazare Cathedral makes quite clear. The Cathedral, located at the highest point in town, is classified as one of the most beautiful churches in France due to the importance of its Cluniac architecture and above all the abundance of world-famous Romanesque sculpture on its capitals and tympanum. Built to house the relics of Saint Lazarus, it has seen its fair share of pilgrims on their way to Compostela.

In January 1779, Joseph and Napoleon Bonaparte arrived in Autun, led by their father. They entered the town's college, now called Lycée Bonaparte. But although Joseph, later joined by his younger brother Lucien, studied there for four years, Napoleon left the establishment in April after being admitted to the military school at Brienne. The college was mentioned



Temple of Janus, a typical Gallo-Roman construction.



The antique Gallo-Roman theatre, used for dramatic performances.

by Napoleon in an 1813 decree, which provided for its transformation into a lycée. However, the fall of the First Empire did not allow the change of status, which was later achieved thanks to the mayors of Autun who remembered the decree.

Napoleon made five visits to Autun after leaving it as a pupil in 1779, notably in May 1798 just before his departure for Egypt,



Arroux Gate, built during the reign of Roman Emperor Augustus.



Saint Andrew's Gate, whose tower houses a Protestant temple.



Couhard pyramid, a funerary monument standing over a Gallo-Roman necropolis.

and in January 1802, shortly before he was appointed President of the Italian Republic. In 1805 he travelled to the city again on his way to Milan to be crowned King of Italy. The town thought it was appropriate to welcome him at the Arroux Gate as the "new Caesar". Remembering the tragic end of the Roman emperor, Napoleon saw this as a bad omen and left the town shortly after changing horses at the post office. Napoleon last



Saint-Lazare Cathedral, one of the major works of Cluniac art.



Destination Autun, a unique information centre with digital tools for understanding the town and its heritage.

visited Autun in 1815, on his return from Elba during the Hundred Days, when he stopped at the Hôtel de la Poste.

In 1811, François George, then Autun's Mayor, suggested creating a cabinet of antiquities in the town's college. Today, this idea has taken shape in the Rolin Museum, located in the 15th century house where Nicolas Rolin (chancellor of the Dukes of Burgundy) was born. The museum has a rich and varied collection, including archaeological finds, mediaeval sculptures and remarkable paintings from the 17th to the 20th centuries.

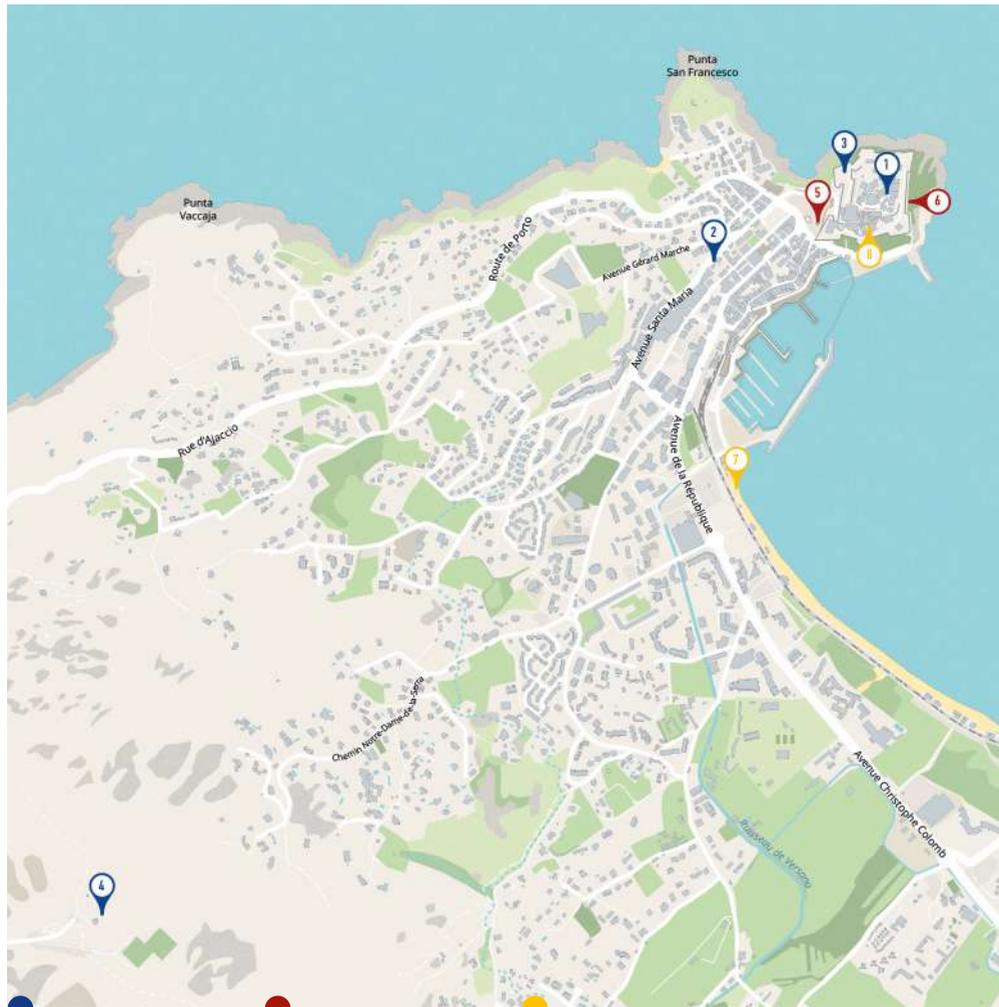
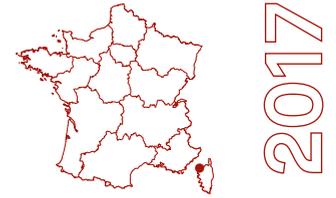
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AUTUN TOURIST OFFICE

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CALVI CORSICA



1 Napoleon Tour **5** Historical Monument **7** Other Site

- 1. Giubega House
- 2. Torra di u Sale
- 3. Citadel
- 4. Notre-Dame-de-la-Serra Chapel
- 5. Christopher Columbus Statue
- 6. Citadel Fortifications
- 7. Calvi Beach
- 8. Oratory of Saint Anthony



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House of Laurent Giubega, godfather of Napoleon Bonaparte.



Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in classical baroque style built in the 18th century.

Calvi's fame is closely linked to that of illustrious figures such as Christopher Columbus, Admiral Nelson and Prince Youssoufov. Napoleon Bonaparte also belongs to the history of the city through his godfather, Laurent Giubega, a lawyer by profession who had settled in the citadel. Calvi was the final stage of Napoleon's exile, who, when forced to leave Ajaccio in June 1793. Some time later, it was the turn of his nephew, Prince Pierre Napoleon, who resided near Calvi until 1870. The castle he built there, which overlooks the Baie de Crovani and is surrounded by vineyards, is currently being restored.

Located in the north-west of Corsica, the purity of its waters and the richness of its architectural heritage make Calvi seem



In the foreground: Oratory of Saint Anthony, built in the 16th century; on the right: Giubega Palace, residence of the Bishops of Sagone (16th century).



Site of Notre-Dame-de-la-Serra and its 15th century chapel with its breathtaking view over the bay of Calvi.

like a beauty spot on the face of a beautiful island. Its 13th century citadel, with its former Genoese governors' palace, faces the snow-capped mountains that reflect their shadows onto the sea. The boats moor at the foot of a colourful seascape forming one of the most beautiful gulfs in Corsica.

The symbol of the city is the Citadel fortified in 1483 under Genoese occupation. The ramparts consist of four main bastions (San Ghjorghju, Sant'Antonu d'Altu, Teghiale and Celle) and curtain walls. The citadel,



Genoese citadel of Calvi built in the 13th century and classified as a Historical Monument.

its ramparts and the salt tower, owned by the commune, were classified as historical monuments in 1992. The Torra di u Sale, built in 1495 as a lookout post and salt storehouse, is now an important exhibition centre. Its cobbled streets are picturesque and the view of the bay from the ramparts is magnificent. It contains beautiful monuments: the Oratory of Saint Anthony, the powder magazine, the Sampiero barracks (former Governors' Palace), the house of Christopher Columbus and the Church of Saint John the Baptist, which contains a miraculous crucifix.

On this road is the Giubega House, where Napoleon stayed. The house dates from the 15th century and was the Calvi residence of the bishops of Sagone and Napoleon's godfather. Today it belongs to the army and unfortunately can no longer be visited. There is an incredible viewpoint right outside Calvi: Notre-Dame-de-la-Serra.

The chapel dedicated to Our Lady of the Serra was built in the mid-19th century on top of an older 15th century church. The main feature here is the large white statue of the Virgin Mary, to whom the inhabitants of Calvi have entrusted the protection of the town and who has been an object of veneration and pilgrimage for 500 years. Calvi, a pioneer in the development of Corsican tourism, is the economic capital of the Balagne region and its 35 villages. Perched between the mountains and the sea, this micro-region boasts all of the best landscapes, heritage, and festivities the island has to offer.

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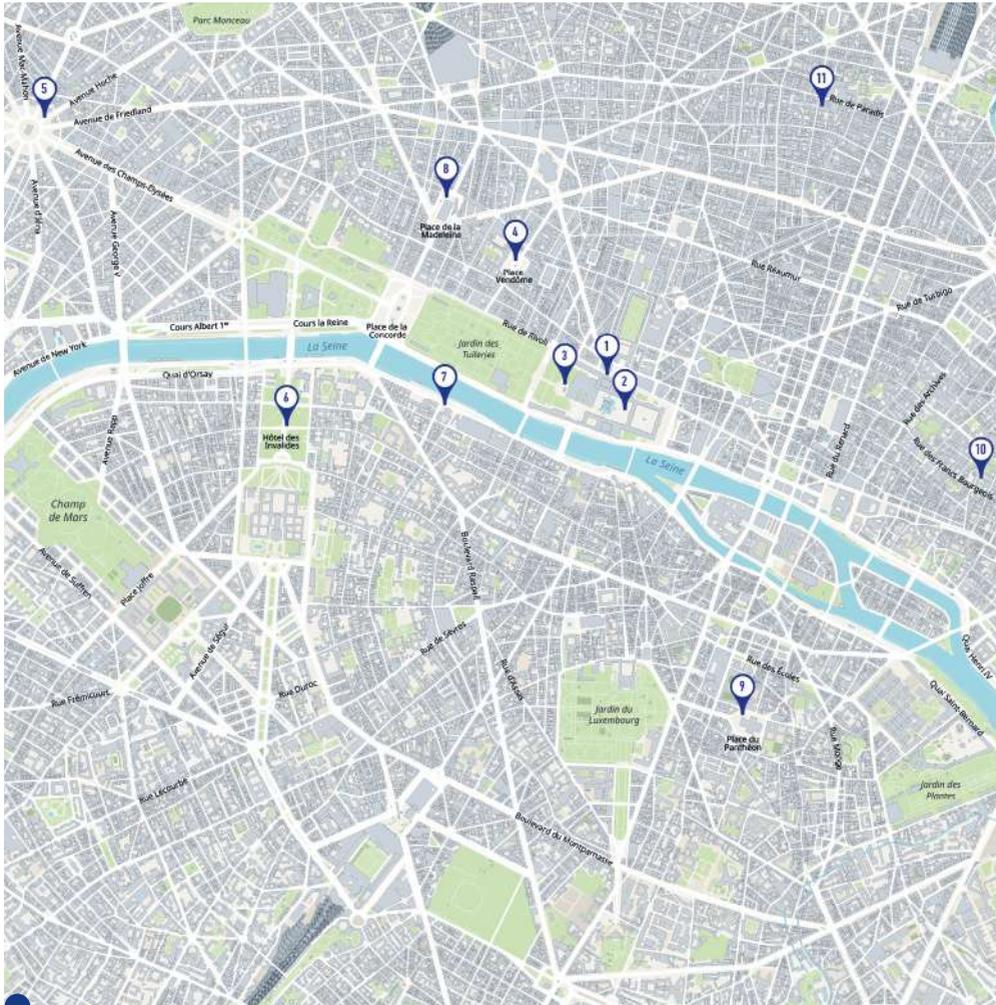
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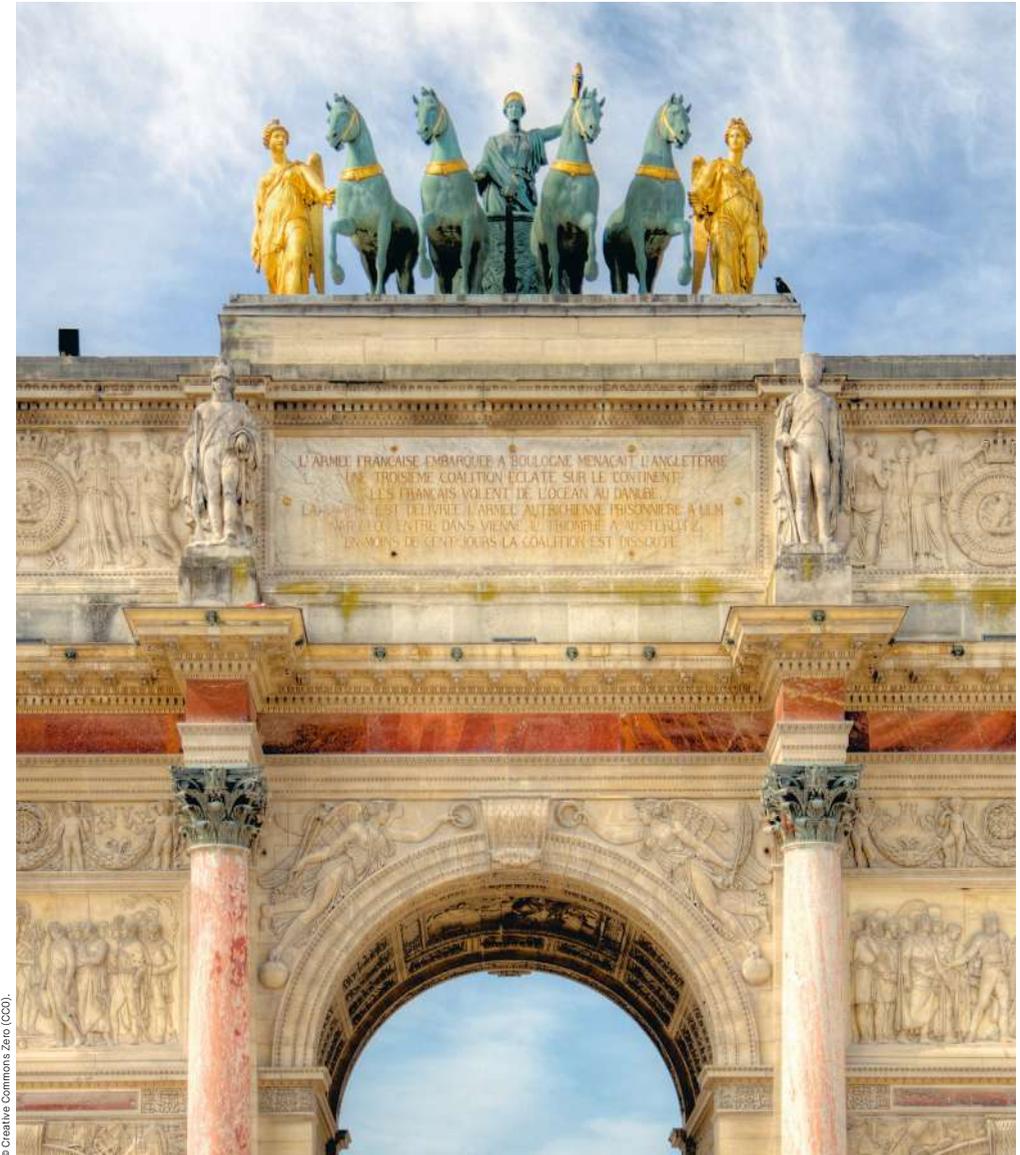


2017



Napoleon Tour

- | | | | |
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| <p>1. Rue de Rivoli, arcades and marshals statues</p> <p>2. Musée du Louvre</p> <p>3. Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel</p> | <p>4. Place Vendôme (square and column)</p> <p>5. Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile</p> <p>6. Hôtel des Invalides, tomb in the church of the Dome and Musée de l'Armée</p> | <p>7. Musée de la Légion d'honneur</p> <p>8. Church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine</p> <p>9. Panthéon</p> | <p>10. Musée Carnavalet</p> <p>11. Hôtel Bourienne</p> <p>12. Père-Lachaise Cemetery, in particular the 28th division (carré des Maréchaux), (off map)</p> |
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Paris is the world-famous City of Light and capital of France, but it was also the main seat of power of an empire that ruled Europe in the early 19th century. Napoleon Bonaparte made Paris his greatest political theatre. From the coup d'état of 18 Brumaire to his Elysée Palace abdication in 1815, he so profoundly reshaped Paris that many buildings, squares, streets and monuments still bear his marks. Like the rue de Rivoli, a long linear street designed according to the ideal of neoclassical order, which owes its name to the famous battle won by Napoleon in 1797. With this street, the French emperor wanted to improve traffic flow in the city and embellish the area adjacent to the Louvre with modern buildings.

The Louvre also plays an important part in the Napoleonic saga. This is where Napoleon married his second wife, Marie-Louise of Austria, and established a universal art museum open to all, free of charge, where the greatest masterpieces of every era would be collected. In the courtyard, he ordered the construction of the Arc de Triomphe du Carrousel to celebrate his military successes. In addition, to honour his victory at Austerlitz, Napoleon commissioned the building of a bronze column topped by a sculpture depicting him in Roman costume on place Vendôme. He also commissioned the

Established by Napoleon, the Legion of Honour medal (here from the First Empire period) decorates both "his soldiers and his scholars".



© Musée de la Légion d'honneur, Paris.

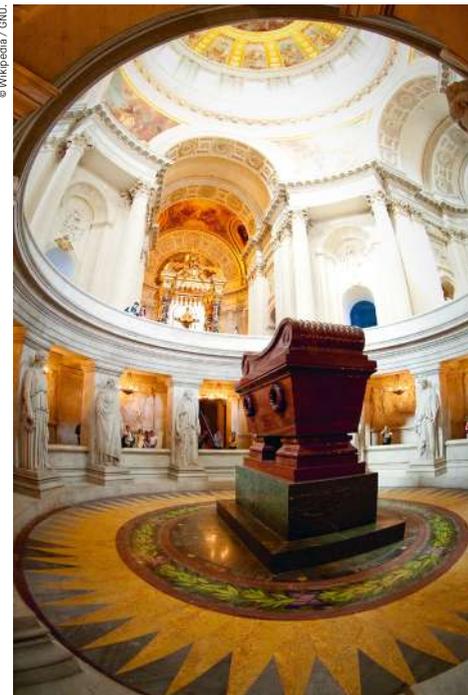


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The apse of the Madeleine church, decorated with a fresco, depicting Napoleon signing the Concordat of 1801 with Pope Pius VII, at bottom centre.

infamous Arc de Triomphe, under which passed his coffin, once repatriated to Paris. His remains lie under the golden dome of the Hôtel des Invalides, which also houses the Musée de l'Armée, where visitors can see a visual record of his civil and military exploits, such as the creation of the Legion of Honour. In fact, Paris boasts the only museum in the world entirely dedicated to phaleristics, the Musée de la Légion d'Honneur, which holds a collection of objects ranging from Napoleonic artefacts and portraits to medals and weapons.

You can still follow in the French Emperor's footsteps to the Church of Sainte-Marie-Madeleine, with its neoclassical façade, which should have been a temple to the glory of his Great Army, and the Pantheon, consolidated under the First Empire, whose

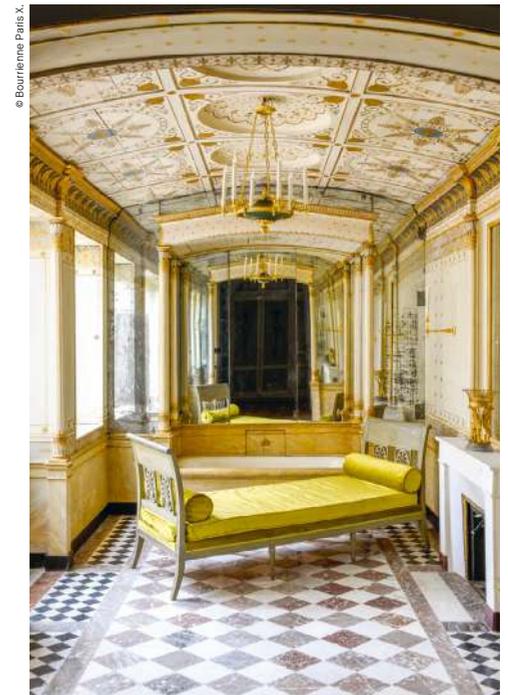


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The Dôme des Invalides, which contains Napoleon I's tomb, is emblematic of the Hôtel National des Invalides.

main facade bears Napoleon's likeness on the pediment. Moreover, Père Lachaise Cemetery, an open-air pantheon, was the result of Napoleon's Edict of Saint-Cloud, which standardized burial practices. Hundreds of First Empire notables were buried there. To learn about all the urban transformations the city underwent during the Empire, and the historical events or moments that transpired within the capital, you need look no further than the Musée Carnavalet, which holds more than 600,000 works.

Paris still retains the memory and architectural traces of the great works undertaken by the Bonaparte family, from Napoleon I to his nephew Napoleon III. This city's charm invites us to reflect on Napoleon's heritage, and its symbolic impact on both the past and the future.



© Bourienne Paris X.

Hôtel de Bourienne, Directoire style mansion owned by two friends of Josephine and Napoleon Bonaparte.



© C. Jaquet / Ville de Paris.

Arc de Triomphe, in Place Charles-de-Gaulle, commissioned by Napoleon Bonaparte to celebrate his victory at the Battle of Austerlitz.

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