Translation of General Bertrand's diary on the 9th
May 1821

On Wednesday, May 9, 1821, funeral at Sane
Valley at 3 pm. To conclude this series of ephemerides,
here is General Bertrand's account of the ceremony: 'In
the morning, the lead coffin was placed in a mahogany
coffer and covered with a blue velvet stove, on which was
placed the mantle that He carried to Marengo, a crucifix
and a white satin cushion, on which His sword rested,
crosswise with the scabbard. The body was carried to the
carriage.
The convoy set off in the following order Mr. Vignali, in
his priestly vestments, Henri Bertrand, next to him,
carrying the holy water font; behind him, Antommarchi
and Arnott; then the body dragged by his four horses,
two livery spurs, and carried on his old carriage, draped
in black, with a canopy in the shape of a basket.
Marchand and Napoleon Bertrand held the front corners
of the stove, Montholon and Bertrand held the back
corners; the Emperor's parade horse, led by Archam-
bault, Ali, Noverraz, Pierron, Courrot, the cook. The
Emperor's carriage, draped in black, driven by two hors-
es and a spittle horse, where Mrs. Bertrand, Hortense
and Arthur, the Governor's cortège, were.

At the Longwood gate and on the left height along the
road, the 20th, the 66th regiments, the Company's regi-
ment, the Company's artillery, the volunteer gunners.
[...] We leave the main road. As the path leading to
the tomb was not wide enough, the grenadiers of the 20th
took the body and stood up in the road with those of the
66th, artillery and sailors. They laid him down near the
tomb. The troops followed from Longwood to the junc-
tion. Three fifteen-shot salvos, fired by the road gunners,
took place as the body [of the tank] was lowered, and the
navy and coastal artillery were firing a shot by the mi-
nute.

The procession was on horseback from the garden to the
junction; from there on foot, Mr. Vignali, alone, blessed
the tomb. The body was lowered into the tomb with pul-
leys, the vault was closed by a large stone. Then Mr.
Vignali blessed again and made the prayers.

The stone that covered the body was built and then the
whole thing was covered with a layer of cement. The
upper opening, which was seven by four feet wide, was
closed and protected by a wooden floor to which the black
drapery was attached.'
I— "Air" - Giovanni Paisiello. Duo de trompettes - (Napoléon appréciait les opéras de Paisiello et lui avait fait composer sa messe de couronnement en 1804)
   — “Air” - Giovanni Paisiello. trumpet duet – (Napoleon enjoyed Paisiello's operas and had him compose his coronation mass in 1804)
   Par/By Graeme Beckett, Jordana Peters

II— "Ye banks and Braes " - (Chanson traditionnelle écossaise chantée à Napoléon à la Maison de Longwood par Betsy Balcombe)
   — “Ye banks and Braes” (Scottish traditional as sung to Napoleon at Longwood house by Betsy Balcombe)
   Par/ By Teeny Lucy and semi choir

III— La "Marche de Bonaparte" - Trompettes, tambour et violon. (Musique de salon anglaise, telle que jouée lors de l’entrée de Napoléon à Mantoue)
   — “Buonaparte’s March” Trumpets, drum and violin. (English parlour music, as played on Napoleon’s entry into Mantua)
   Par/By Graeme Beckett, Mario George, Kerry Lawrence, Jordana Peters, Jenni Ratcliffe

IV— "La Victoire est à nous" - André Grétry - (Air militaire extrait de l’opéra de Grétry ‘La caravane du Caire’)
   — “The Victory is ours” – André Grétry, military air. Fife and drum (Sopranino / Treble & drum) (Taken from Grétry’s opera The caravan from Cairo)
   Par/ By Mario George & Teeny Lucy

V— "Veillons au salut de l’empire" - Solo vocal (Un air militaire de l’opéra de Dalayrac, Renaud d’Ast a reçu des paroles révolutionnaires du chirurgien Boys)
   — “Let us watch over the salvation of the empire”. Vocal solo (A military air from Dalayrac’s opera Renaud d’Ast given Revolutionary words by the surgeon Boys)
   Par/ By Joe Hollins

VI— “Aux Morts” - Clairon et tambour
   — “To the dead”– Bugle and side drum
   Par/ By Graeme Beckett and Marico George

VII— 2 minutes de silence - Réveil
   —2 minutes silence followed by Reveille

VIII— Dépôt des gerbes (Notez que les mini-bouquets du public auront été déposés le 5 mai pour ouvrir la dalle)
   — Laying of the wreaths (Note that the mini-bouquets from the public will have been deposited on May 5th to cover the slab)

IX— Lecture (en français) du journal du général Bertrand au 9 mai 1821
   — Reading of General Bertrand’s diary on the 9th May 1821 (Text read in French—see translation in this leaflet)
   Par/ By Eric Barthe

X— "Lacrimosa" extrait du Requiem de Mozart - Quatuor de violons (Tel qu’il a été interprété lors des funérailles de Napoléon aux Invalides)
   — “Lacrimosa” from Mozart’s Requiem— Violin quartet (As performed at Napoleon’s funeral at Les Invalides)
   Par/ By Adam & Maria Dachraoui, Teeny Lucy, Jenni Ratcliffe

XI— "Le Chant du Départ" - Étienne Méhul & Marie-Joseph Chénier - Trio de soprano, alto et basse (Un air militaire, hymne national, que Napoléon a préféré à ‘La Marseillaise’)
   — “The Song of Departure” – Étienne Méhul & Marie-Joseph Chénier—Soprano, alto and bass trio (A Military, national air that Napoleon preferred to ‘La Marseillaise’)
   Par/ By Joe Hollins, Teeny Lucy et Jenni Ratcliffe

Cérémonie dirigée par/Ceremony conducted by 'Creative St Helena', Tina Lucy.