

SPARRMAN (Anders).

Voyage au Cap de Bonne-Esperance, et Autour du Monde avec le Capitaine Cook, et Principalement dans le pays des Hottentots et des Caffres.

Reference: 4265

Paris, Buisson, 1787. 1787 2 vol in-4° (263 x 203 mm) de: vol I. [2] ff. (faux titre, titre): XXI (préface, introduction); [3] pp. (approbation, privilège); 478 pp. (dont explication des planches, table); 1 frontispice gravé; 1 carte dépliant; 7 planches (dont 3 dépliantes); vol II. [2] ff. (faux titre, titre); 462 pp. (dont vocabulaire, table); 8 planches. Un total de 15 planches (dont 3 dépliantes), 1 carte dépliant et 1 frontispice gravé. (rousseurs). Pleine basanne marbrée d'époque, dos lisse orné, titres et toisons de maroquin rouge, frise dorée encadrant les plats, tranches marbrées. (Accidents aux coins, mors fendus ou faibles, travaux de vers sur 2 plats, quelques f.f roussis à la fin du vol. 2).

Comment: Édition originale en Français (traduite de l'anglais par Le Tourneur) de cette relation d'un voyage au Cap de Bonne-Espérance due à Anders Erikson Sparrman (1747-1820), médecin, naturaliste et abolitionniste suédois. Fils d'un vicaire, Sparrman étudie à l'université d'Uppsala sous la tutelle du célèbre naturaliste suédois Carl Von Linné. Au cours de ses études, il effectue un premier voyage à Canton avec la Compagnie des Indes orientales suédoise. Il obtient son diplôme de médecine en 1770 et se rend dans la région du Cap de Bonne-Espérance en 1772 afin d'étudier les peuples et espèces animales. Sur place, il rencontre James Cook qui lui propose d'être le botaniste de son second voyage autour du Monde. C'est à cette occasion qu'il rédige les notes qui donneront lieu au présent recueil. Celui-ci est composé de ses observations scientifiques, la majorité concernant la région du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. De retour en Suède, il se consacre à la rédaction du présent ouvrage tandis qu'il obtient le poste de conservateur des collections de l'Académie royale des sciences de Suède à Stockholm. Dans le cadre de ses fonctions, il est envoyé en Afrique de l'ouest pour y effectuer des observations. Si sa mission est un échec sur le plan scientifique, elle ouvre néanmoins les yeux de Sparrman sur la réalité de l'esclavage. Ainsi, une fois rentré en Europe, il témoigne devant la Commission du commerce britannique en faveur de l'abolition de l'esclavage. Durant les 10 années qui suivent, il occupe différents postes à l'Académie dont celui de Collegium Medicum de Stockholm. A la fin de sa vie, Sparrman se consacre aux pauvres du quartier de Klara en tant que médecin. Dans le présent ouvrage, Sparrman recueille en grande majorité ses observations effectuées dans la région du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. Son travail est illustré d'une carte gravée dépliant du Cap de Bonne-Espérance et de 15 planches gravées représentant les outils, bijoux et accessoires des peuples hottentots (khoïkhoï) et cafres («Terrine à lait», «Collier de coquillages», «pipe à Tabac du Boshu ou Hottentot sauvage», «Soulier de campagne», «Ornement de tête ou coiffure de Femme Hottentote», «Ceinturon de Hottentot»), leurs armes («flèche», «Carquois», «Tête de flèche», «Hafsay», sorte de lance) mais aussi la faune («Gazelle», «Spring-bok», «Termitière», «Gerboise», «Ratel, espèce de blaireau» ou encore «L'hippopotame»). Sparrman décrit également le physique de ces populations ainsi que leurs pratiques, notamment leur médecine à base de plantes ainsi que leurs rites spirituels et religieux. De plus, on trouve à la fin du deuxième volume un lexique de la langue Hottentote, c'est à dire le groupe des langues khoïsan, dont la particularité unique au monde est l'emploi des «clics» en tant que phonème (son distinctif d'une langue), ainsi que des langues «cafres», correspondant au groupe des langues bantoues. Ouvrage riche de renseignements sur cette région de l'Afrique, tant sur le plan botanique et zoologique que sur le plan ethnographique. 2 volumes 4to (263 x 203 mm) of: vol I. [2] ff. (half title, title) : XXI (foreword, introduction) ; [3] pp. (approval, privilege); 478 pp. (including explanation of the plates, table); 1 engraved frontispiece; 1 folding map; 7 plates (3 of them folding); vol II. [2] ff. (half title, title); 462 pp. (including vocabulary, table); 8 plates. A total of 15 plates (including 3 folding), 1 folding map and 1 engraved frontispiece. (foxing). Full contemporary marbled basane, smooth spine decorated, labels in red morocco, gilt frieze framing the boards, marbled

edges. (damages to the corners, cracked or weak joints, worm tracks on 2 boards, a few pages browned at the end of vol. 2). First edition in French (translated from the English by Le Tourneur) of this account of a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope by Anders Erikson Sparrman (1747-1820), Swedish physician, naturalist and abolitionist. Sparrman was the son of a vicar and studied at the University of Uppsala under the tutelage of the famous Swedish naturalist Carl Von Linne. During his studies, he made his first trip to Canton with the Swedish East India Company. He obtained his medical degree in 1770 and went to the Cape of Good Hope in 1772 to study the people and animal species there. While there, he met James Cook who offered him to be the botanist for his second voyage around the world. It is on this occasion that he wrote the notes that will result in this book. It is composed of his scientific observations, the majority concerning the region of the Cape of Good Hope. Back in Sweden, he devoted himself to the writing of the present work while he obtained the position of curator of the collections of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm. As part of his duties, he was sent to West Africa to make observations. Although his mission was a scientific failure, it opened Sparrman's eyes to the reality of slavery. Once back in Europe, he testified before the British Trade Commission in favor of the abolition of slavery. During the next 10 years, he held various positions at the Academy, including that of Collegium Medicum in Stockholm. At the end of his life, Sparrman devoted himself to the poor of the Klara district as a physician. In the present work, Sparrman collected most of his observations made in the Cape of Good Hope region. While there, he met James Cook who offered him to be the botanist for his second voyage around the world. It is on this occasion that he wrote the notes that will result in this publication. It is composed of his scientific observations, the majority concerning the region of the Cape of Good Hope. Back in Sweden, he devoted himself to the writing of the present work while he obtained the position of curator of the collections of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm. As part of his duties, he was sent to West Africa to make observations. Although his mission was a scientific failure, it opened Sparrman's eyes to the reality of slavery. Once back in Europe, he testified before the British Trade Commission in favor of the abolition of slavery. During the next 10 years, he held various positions at the Academy, including that of Collegium Medicum in Stockholm. At the end of his life, Sparrman devoted himself to the poor of the Klara district as a physician. In the present work, Sparrman collects most of his observations made in the Cape of Good Hope region. His work is illustrated with an engraved fold-out map of the Cape of Good Hope and 15 engraved plates representing tools, jewelry and accessories of the Hottentots (Khoikhoi) and Cafre peoples ("Milk jug", "Shell necklace", "Tobacco pipe of a Boshi or wild Hottentot", "Country shoe", " Head ornament or headdress of a Hottentot woman ", " Hottentot's belt "), their weapons (" Arrow ", " Quiver ", " Arrow head ", " Hafsagay ", a kind of spear) but also the fauna (" Gazelle ", " Spring-bok ", " Termite mound ", " Gerboise ", " Ratel, a kind of badger ", or " The hippopotamus "). Sparrman also describes the physical appearance of these populations as well as their practices, notably their herbal medicine as well as their spiritual and religious rites. In addition, at the end of the second volume there is a lexicon of the Hottentot language, that is to say the group of Khoisan languages, whose unique feature in the world is the use of "clicks" as a phoneme (distinctive sound of a language), as well as of the "Cafre" languages, corresponding to the group of Bantu languages. This book is rich in information on this region of Africa, both botanical and zoological, and ethnographic.

Year

1787

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