

Aus West Afrika 1873 1876

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Explore the significant historical events and developments in West Africa during the years 1873 to 1876. This concise period was crucial in shaping the region's future, marked by increasing European influence, early colonial encounters, and shifts in local power dynamics, offering a rich context for understanding 19th-century African history.

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Aus West-Afrika

Unveränderter Nachdruck der Originalausgabe von 1879.

Aus West-Afrika

In diesem Buch schildert Soyaux seine Erlebnisse und Beobachtungen während seiner Reisen durch Westafrika in den Jahren 1873-1876. Von der Flora und Fauna der Region bis hin zu den Sitten und Gebräuchen der einheimischen Bevölkerung gibt er einen Einblick in das Leben in dieser faszinierenden Region Afrikas. Ein Muss für alle, die sich für Reisen, Kultur und Geschichte interessieren. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Aus West-Afrika 1873-1876

In the summer of 1876, Berlin anxiously awaited the arrival of what was billed as "the most gigantic ape known to zoology." Described by European explorers only a few decades earlier, gorillas had rarely been seen outside of Africa, and emerging theories of evolution only increased the public's desire to see this "monster with human features." However, when he arrived, the so-called monster turned out to be a juvenile male less than thirty-two inches tall. Known as M'Pungu (Master Pongo), or simply Pongo, the gorilla was put on display in the Unter den Linden Aquarium in the center of Berlin. Expecting the horrid creature described by the news outlets of the time, the crowds who flocked to see Pongo were at first surprised and then charmed by the little ape. He quickly became one of the largest attractions in the city, and his handlers exploited him for financial gain and allowed doctors and scientists to study

him closely. Throughout his time in Europe, Pongo was treated like a person in many respects. He drank beer, ate meat, slept at the home of the head of the aquarium, and "visited" London and Hamburg. But this new lifestyle and foreign environment weren't healthy for the little gorilla. Pongo fell ill frequently and died of "consumption" in November 1877, less than a year and a half after being brought to Europe. An irresistible read, illustrated with contemporaneous drawings, this critical retelling of the expedition that brought Pongo to Berlin and of his short life in Europe sheds important light on human-animal interactions and science at a time in Western society when the theory of evolution was first gaining ground.

Aus West-Afrika 1873-1876

This volume provides the origins and meanings of the names of genera and species of extant vascular plants, with the genera arranged alphabetically from R to Z.

Aus West-Afrika

With this book Troelstra gives us a superb overview of natural history travel narratives. The well over four thousand detailed entries, ranging over four centuries and all major western European languages, are drawn from a wide range of sources and include both printed books and periodical contributions.

Aus West-Afrika. 1873-1876. Erlebnisse und Beobachtungen

"This book aims to provide a better understanding of the significance and dynamics of communication and transport routes in Angola and its hinterland."--Back cover.

Master Pongo

This study about David Livingstone is different from all other publications about him. Here, Livingstone is not the main topic of interest; the focus of the author is on nutrition and health in pre-colonial Africa and Livingstone is his key informant. David Livingstone and the Myth of African Poverty and Disease is an unusual book. After a close examination of Livingstone's writings and comparative reading of contemporary authors, Sjoerd Rijpma has been able to draw cautious conclusions about the relatively favourable conditions of health and nutrition in southern and central Africa during the pre-colonial period. His findings shed new light on the medical history of Sub-Saharan Africa.

CRC World Dictionary of Plant Names

A thorough, cross-cultural history of sexual categories, focusing on such subjects as puritanism, sodomy, and ethnicity in colonial North America; cross-gender behavior and hermaphroditism; and the semiotics of genitalia. The author also demonstrates that representation of cultural "otherness," as found in European thought from the Enlightenment through modern times, is closely related to modern constructions of homosexual identity. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Aus West-Afrika. 1873-1876. Erlebnisse und Beobachtungen. - Leipzig, Brockhaus 1879

"For any region, understanding historical botanical exploration, plant collection, and preserved specimens is critically important for research and conservation. In this book, Estrela Figueiredo and Gideon F. Smith, both botanists with expertise on the taxonomy of African plants, provide the first thorough and comprehensive account of plant collecting in Angola, a large country in south-tropical Africa. An essential book for anyone concerned with the biodiversity and history of Africa, this authoritative work offers insights on the lives, times, and endeavors of 358 collectors. In addition, the authors present analyses of the records that accompanied the collectors' preserved specimens. Illustrated in color throughout, the result fills a serious void in the current knowledge of the botanical and exploration history of Africa"--

Bibliography of Natural History Travel Narratives

In 2004, a conference was held at King's College London to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Charles Boxer. The theme of the conference was the development of the culturally mixed 'Portuguese' societies in Asia, Africa and America, which reflected Boxer's own interest in the social history of Portugal's overseas empire. Although the conference papers were published by Bristol University, this volume is long out of print and the outstanding quality of many of the contributions

has made it necessary for this collection to be republished. Portuguese overseas expansion over a period of five centuries led to the formation of many mixed or creole communities which drew culturally not only on Portugal, but also on indigenous societies. This cross-cultural interaction gave rise to a creole 'Portuguese' identity that in many cases outlasted the formal empire itself. Reflecting upon the main tenets of Boxer's work, this collection provides a broad geographical perspective upon areas of Portuguese presence in Guinea, Cape Verde, Angola, São Tomé, Brazil and Goa. The chapters cover a wide range of social strata, including plantation slave and maroon communities, private settler-traders and pirates, indigenous trade-diasporas, and Luso-African, Luso-Brazilian and Afro-Brazilian groups, as well as the formation of Creole elites against the background of shifting racial, gender, ethnic, linguistic and religious boundaries. As such, this collection represents an exercise in 'subaltern' history which shows that the informal social relations were often more important in the long term than the formal structures of empire.

Angola Em Movimento

Quarterly accession lists; beginning with Apr. 1893, the bulletin is limited to "subject lists, special bibliographies, and reprints or facsimiles of original documents, prints and manuscripts in the Library," the accessions being recorded in a separate classified list, Jan.-Apr. 1893, a weekly bulletin Apr. 1893-Apr. 1894, as well as a classified list of later accessions in the last number published of the bulletin itself (Jan. 1896)

Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and monthly record of geography

A cultural study from the Saharan migration to the great explorations.

David Livingstone and the Myth of African Poverty and Disease

This book is a collection of essays addressing multiple aspects of African maritime history in attempt to counter the lack of academic research that exists in comparison to other nations and continents, and to assert the value of African topics to the global study of maritime history. Each essay addresses African maritime history whilst also demonstrating an inextricable link to the global maritime stage. The topics discussed include early human migration to Africa; early European contact with Africa; the role of West African maritime communities in the Atlantic slave trade; New World slaveholders and the exploitation of African maritime skillsets; the construction of Atlantic world racial discourses; the rise and fall of colonial rule; and African immigrant communities in Europe. These essays cover maritime topics such as seafaring labour, navigational technology, swimming, diving, surfing; plus political subjects that include colonisation, decolonisation, immigration and citizenship. The book consists of eight essays and an introduction that evaluates the existing research into African maritime history. It includes case studies from every major geographical part of the continent, bar North Africa, and covers the Early Modern period up to the twentieth century. The purpose is not to provide a comprehensive chronological history, but rather a diverse collection of topics across a range of periods and locations to reflect the wealth of maritime topics in the history of Africa and their global significance. It concludes with a call for further research into non-European maritime activity, to deepen the global historiography.

The Geography of Perversion

Among the many myths created about Africa, the claim that homosexuality and gender diversity are absent or incidental is one of the oldest and most enduring. Historians, anthropologists, and many contemporary Africans alike have denied or overlooked African same-sex patterns or claimed that such patterns were introduced by Europeans or Arabs. In fact, same-sex love and nonbinary genders were and are widespread in Africa. *Boy-Wives and Female Husbands* documents the presence of this diversity in some fifty societies in every region of the continent south of the Sahara. Essays by scholars from a variety of disciplines explore institutionalized marriages between women, same-sex relations between men and boys in colonial work settings, mixed gender roles in east and west Africa, and the emergence of LGBTQ activism in South Africa, which became the first nation in the world to constitutionally ban discrimination based on sexual orientation. Also included are oral histories, folklore, and translations of early ethnographic reports by German and French observers. *Boy-Wives and Female Husbands* was the first serious study of same-sex sexuality and gender diversity in Africa, and this edition includes a new foreword by Marc Epprecht that underscores the significance of the book for a new generation of African scholars, as well as reflections on the book's genesis by the late Stephen O. Murray. This book is freely available in an open access edition thanks to the generous

support of the Murray Hong Family Trust. Access the book online at the SUNY Open Access Repository at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12648/1714>.

Deutsche Flotte

Plant Collectors in Angola