

Occasional Paper N° 20

Bryant C. Freeman

*Eighty-Eight Historical and
Present-Day Maps of
Saint-Domingue/Haiti,
its Sites, Towns, and Islands*



**Institute of Haitian Studies
University of Kansas**

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1999**

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Occasional Papers
Bryant C. Freeman, Ph.D. - Series Editor**

- N° 1 - Konstitisyon Republik Ayiti, 29 mas 1987. 1994. Pp. vi-106. Haitian-language version (official orthography) of the present Constitution, as translated by Paul Dejean with the collaboration of Yves Dejean. Introduction in English.
- N° 2 - Toussaint's Constitution (1801), with Introduction. 1994. Pp. ix-20. In French. Introduction (in English) by Series editor places Constitution in its historic context and analyzes salient features.
- N° 3 - Bryant C. Freeman, Selected Critical Bibliography of English-Language Books on Haiti. 1998 (Updated). Pp. 22. Contains 169 entries, with brief description of each; special list of "Top Ten." Introduction and text in English. Updated periodically.
- N° 4 - Strategy of Aristide Government for Social and Economic Reconstruction (August 1994). 1994. Pp. iv-9. Official document setting forth recovery plan for Haiti. Introduction and text in English.
- N° 5 - Robert Earl Maguire, Bottom-Up Development in Haiti. 1995. Pp. iv-63. Keynote: develop people rather than things, with case study as carried out in Le Borgne. Introduction and text in English.
- N° 6 - Robert Earl Maguire, Developman Ki Soti nan Baz nan Peyi Dayiti. 1995. Pp. v-71. Haitian-language version of N° 5, in Pressoir-Faublas orthography. Introduction in English.
- N° 7 - Samuel G. Perkins, "On the Margin of Vesuvius¹¹: Sketches of St. Domingo, 1785-1793. 1995. Pp. vi-75. First-hand account by an American merchant living in Saint-Domingue during onset of the Haitian Revolution. Introduction by Series editor analyzes strong and weak points of narrative. Index of Proper Names.
- N° 8 - Official Spelling System for the Haitian Language. 1995. Pp. 27. Text of official Haitian government edict of 28 September 1979, in Haitian. Remarks by Series editor in English on subsequent contemporary usage and brief pronunciation guide. Eleven pages chosen to illustrate good usage of official system, plus brief examples of the three major preceding orthographies. Introduction traces development of the four major systems.
- N° 9 - Organization Charts of the Haitian Judiciary and Military. 1995. Pp. 10. Two charts of Haitian judicial system - one in French and English, other in French only. Three charts in French of Armed Forces of Haiti (1993) and one of Port-au-Prince police; officer and enlisted ranks with insignia (in French and English). Introduction in English.
- N° 10 - Tet Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen, Dosye Chef Seksyon: Chef Seksyon - Yon Sistem Ki Merite Elimine. 1995. Pp. vi-52. Detailed, scathing account of the institution of section chiefs as of March 1991, compiled by a leading Haitian peasant group. Much exact information. Introduction in English, text in Haitian (official orthography).
- N° 11 - Sara Lechtenberg, An Overview of the Haitian Justice System. 1996. Pp. iv-25. Based upon written sources, as well as 18 personal interviews with Haitian judges and lawyers, and foreign observers highly knowledgeable concerning the Haitian justice system.
- N° 12 - Mari Dyevela Seza, Refom nan Lajistis / Judicial Reform. 1996. Pp. iv-18. A down-to-earth look at the practical problems involved in the judicial system of today's Haiti, by a Port-au-Prince journalist and jurist. In the original Haitian-language text, with an English-language translation by Series editor.

- N° 13 - Jennie Marcelle Smith, Family Planning Initiatives and Kalfoun Peasants: What's Going Wrong? 1998. Pp. iv-27. Practical problems involved in effective family planning, as seen by a Haitian-speaking US anthropologist living for three years in a remote community.
- N° 14 - Commission Nationale de Verite et de Justice, Si m pa rele: 29 sept. 1991 - 14 oct. 1994. 1998. Pp. xviii-245. Official report of the Haitian Truth Commission on the crimes committed during the *de facto* period. Introduction in English, text in French.
- N° 15 - Commission Nationale de Verite et de Justice, Si m pa rele: Annexes I et II. 1998. Pp. x-142. Annex I: Official documents concerning the Commission's work, including a request for the FRAPH papers as well as the detailed questionnaire used in interviewing victims. Annex II: Statistics from the Port-au-Prince morgue 1985-95, and those of the Commission recording by month and place crimes inflicted upon the Haitian people 1991-94. Introduction in English, text in French.
- N° 16 - Victor-Emmanuel Holly, La Grammaire Haitienne. 1998. Pp. vi-62. The first thoroughgoing grammar ever published of the Haitian language (1931). Today mainly of historical interest. Introduction in English, text in French.
- N° 17 - Frederic Doret, Les Premiers Pas dans la Grammaire. 1998. Pp. vii-75. A grammar in Haitian (etymological orthography) and in French contrasting the two languages, with pioneering insights concerning the former (1925). Introduction in English.
- N° 18 - let Kole Ti Peyizan Ayisyen, The Rural Police. 1998. Pp. v-33. Edition and translation by Max Blanchet of Dosye Chef Seksyon: Chef Sekeyon - Yon Sistem Ki Merite Elimine (see Occasional Paper N° 10). Introduction and text in English.
- N° 19 - Commission Nationale de Verite et de Justice, Si m pa rele: Annexe III. 1998. Pp. x-436. Official list of names of 8,650 victims of the *de facto* regime, 29 September 1991 - 14 October 1994. Includes affiliations of victims and of perpetrators, and types of offenses. Introduction in English, listings in French.
- N° 20 - Bryant C. Freeman, compiler, Eighty-Eight Historical and Present-Day Maps of Saint-Domingue/Haiti, its Sites, Towns, and Islands. 1999. Pp. x-88. Average size: 9" x 7". Dating from 1492 to 1994. Eight sections: two general maps of the Caribbean, three of Hispaniola, three of Saint-Domingue, twenty-three of Haiti, eleven of regions, fourteen of Port-au-Prince, twenty-three of other towns and sites, nine of islands belonging to Haiti. Introduction in English, maps marked in French, Haitian, or English.

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EIGHTY-EIGHT HISTORICAL AND PRESENT-DAY MAPS OF
SAINT-DOMINGUE/HAITI, ITS SITES, TOWNS, AND ISLANDS

This is the twentieth in a series of materials concerning Haiti to be made more readily available on a non-profit basis through the University of Kansas Institute of Haitian Studies. Essentially, there are no really excellent maps of Haiti, and perhaps there never will be. The reason is that Haiti, outside of its major towns, is made up of perhaps thousands of small communities which bear a name, but with ill-defined or non-existent boundaries, consisting of huts spread out over a rather imprecise rural area without any specific center formalized by one or more streets, administrative buildings, or even rudimentary commercial establishments. This imprecision is reflected in what theoretically should be a simple matter, such as the limits of a commune or rural section as defined by the central government. However, depending upon the official agency reporting, Haiti is divided into 126, or 133, or 135 communes, and 561, or 563, or 566 rural sections.

By far the most detailed maps of Haiti have been prepared by the U.S. Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, originally compiled using photogrammetric surveys by engineers of the Geodetic Service with the cooperation of the Armed Forces of Haiti. Each of these more than 90 maps measures 20^{1/4}" by 1414", with a wealth of detail showing not only localities but also trails often down even to footpaths. Unfortunately they are available for limited distribution only, as authorized by the U.S. Department of Defense. Less detailed but more easily obtained are the five excellent maps each measuring 25" by 18" prepared and published under the direction of the Department of Defense by the U.S. Army Topographic Command and which, in recent years, could be purchased from the Institut Haitien de Statistiques, boulevard Harry Truman, Port-au-Prince.

For practical purposes: 1) the Association Hoteliere et Touristique d'Haiti and the Office National du Tourisme publish jointly a road map of the country, 17A" x 1314", with on the opposite side a map of Port-au-Prince and Petion-Ville, an abbreviated map of Jacmel, and a misleading one of Cape-Haitian; 2) the Texaco Company also distributes a road map of Haiti, 18V2" x 13^{1/4}", with on the opposite side a general map of greater Port-au-Prince and an adequate map of Cape-Haitian; 3) by far the best detailed map of Port-au-Prince is the one prepared by the Service de Signalisation.Routiere d'Haiti, 27" x 2514", with on the opposite side an excellent detailed map of greater Petion-Ville, 13" x YIVJ with as well a good road map of the country as a whole, 1714" x 14". To the best of our knowledge, this last map is presently on sale only at the Presse Evangelique, 27 boulevard Harry Truman, Port-au-Prince (tel.: 22-4045). The first two are, or were, distributed free of charge at various tourist locations.

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The present general collection of 88 maps is divided into eight categories, as described in the Table of Contents, and generally arranged in chronological order for each locality. We have included a wide array, some quite professional, others rudimentary, but each we hope can be of use in better understanding Haiti past and present. For ones representing former periods, dates are indicated as nearly as possible. The oldest—and probably most historic—is the rough sketch of the northern coast of Hispaniola by Christopher Columbus drawn in December 1492 or January 1493 on his first trip to the New World (p. 32). The most recent traces the deployment of U.S. Army Special Forces during the recent "Intervasion" in 1994 which ended a bloody three-year reign of terror (p. 31). As is to be expected, military history is unfortunately quite present, from the Revolutionary period (pp. 33, 34, 35, 36, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68), the Caco resistance (pp. 37, 41), to the arrival of the United States and United Nations forces (pp. 29, 30, 31).

The best sources for the historical maps here are, expectedly, Moreau de Saint-Mery and Thomas Madiou. For the excellent historical maps of Port-au-Prince we have of course to thank principally the true scholar of the capital's history, Georges Corvington. Besides Port-au-Prince, probably the only satisfactory town maps here are for Petion-Ville, Cape-Haitian, and Jacmel. Those for Cayes, Gonai'ves, Hinche, Jeremie, Port-de-Paix, and Saint-Marc are cursory, but are perhaps for the present better than nothing. In addition one would like to have at least some sort of indication of the lay-out of Fort-Liberte, Milot, Jean-Rabel, Limbe, Plaisance, Pilate, Dessalines, Mirebalais, LeogSne, Petit-Goave, Miragoane, Aquin, to name only a few. The two informative maps of Sans-Souci (pp. 78, 79) were furnished surprisingly by a somewhat forgotten source, Mabel Steedman's *Unknown to the World: Haiti*. The line of demarcation between Christophe's Kingdom and Petion's and Boyer's Republic, 1807-1820 (p. 11) is surprising, but is as indicated in Hubert Cole's authoritative biography of Haiti's only king (however cf. p. 10).

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As shown in the present collection, the island of Hispaniola as a whole was divided into five sections or *caciquats* before the European incursion (p. 4), into six sections under Boyer (p. 12), and has formed two countries since 1844 (p. 5). Not shown are the five sections defined by Toussaint Louverture's 1801 Constitution: West, North, South, Ozama, and Cibao, for which we have not yet found an exact delineation—if ever there was one. During the nominally Spanish period (1492-1697) the island was presumably not divided into political sections.

Saint-Domingue, officially under the French 1697-1803, was divided into three provinces (p. 7). Haiti from 1804 to 1806 under Emperor Jacques I^{er} (Dessalines) was divided into four geographic sections (p. 9); into two sections from 1807 to 1820 with (first a State, 1807-1811, and then) a Kingdom under King Henry (Christophe) and a Republic first under President Alexandre Petion (1807-1818) and then under President Jean-Pierre Boyer (1818-1820) (pp. 10, 11); and from 1844 to the Duvalier regime into five geographic departments (pp. 13, 14, 19). Beginning with Francois Duvalier and into the present, Haiti is divided into nine geographic departments (pp. 17, 18, 23, 26, 27, 28). Of course there have as well been ephemeral divisions of the country, such as in 1811 when it was split four ways: Christophe in the North, Petion in the West, Rigaud in the South, and Goman in the Grand'Anse; or under Sylvain Salnave in 1868 when Nissage Saget

proclaimed himself provisional president of a Republic of the North and Michel Domingue proclaimed the Meridional State of the South.

Surprisingly, changes of place names here are less frequent than might be expected. Besides the obvious Ayiti (p. 4) -» Saint-Domingue/Sendonmeng (pp. 6, 7, 8) Haiti/Ayiti (pp. 9-31), we do not find Port-Republicain which was long the name for Port-au-Prince beginning in Revolutionary times, or La Coupe which was the original name of Petion-Ville, but we do find the incomplete progression Cap-Francis (p. 57) -» Cap-Franfais -> Cap-Haitien -» Cap-Henry (p. 11) Cap-Haitien/Le Cap/Kap Ayisyen/Okap (on all other maps where listed). Fort-Dauphin (pp. 6, 8, 11, 33, 65), however, becomes Fort-Liberte/Folibete (on all other maps where listed); Cabaret (pp. 14, 24) -> Duvalierville/Divalyevil (pp. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21) -> Cabaret (pp. 21) (*cf* Santo Domingo -» Ciudad Trujillo -» Santo Domingo); and Saltiou/Riviere du Sale Trou (pp. 6, 8, 14, 20, 24, 25) Belle-Anse (pp. 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 25). This last name change, during the Duvalier era, was reportedly made at the request of the citizens of this town in the South-Eastern Department which had unfortunately evolved from the original Sel-Trou, thanks to nearby salt mines. A similar transformation has not, however, been effected for its small neighboring community of Pot-de-Chambre (appearing only on the detailed U.S. Army maps mentioned above).

Included among the islands is of course Navassa (p. 85) which, thanks to recent scientifically interesting biological discoveries there, is now more than ever disputed between Haiti and the United States. Grande Caye, or Grosse Caye (p. 81), is far less important in size than the other five (by decreasing size: La Gonave, La Tortue, lie a Vache, Grande Cayemitte, Navassa, Grande Caye), but is included here principally because it is specifically listed in Haitian constitutions.

It is hoped that the present modest collection can prove informative, while awaiting subsequent editions as other interesting maps come to our attention.

Bryant Freeman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. CARIBBEAN
 - 1) General Caribbean, contemporary.
 - 2) General Caribbean, contemporary: Languages.
- II. HISPANIOLA
 - 3) Hispaniola, pre-Columbian period: Drawn in 1731.
 - 4) Hispaniola, pre-Columbian period: In former orthography of Haitian language (Pressoir-Faublas).
 - 5) Hispaniola, contemporary.
- III. SAINT-DOMINGUE
 - 6) Saint-Domingue, 18th century.
 - 7) Saint-Domingue, 18th century: In former orthography of Haitian language (Pressoir-Faublas).
 - 8) Saint-Domingue, c. 1770.
- IV. HAITI
 - 9) Haiti, 1804-1806: Dessalines' Haiti.
 - 10) Kingdom of Haiti (Henry Christophe) and Republic of Haiti (Petion/Boyer), 1807-1820: Demarcation line as usually shown.
 - 11) Same, with demarcation line as shown by Hubert Cole, *Christophe: King of Haiti*, p. 27.
 - 12) Haiti, 1822-1844: Entire island under Boyer.
 - 13) Haiti, the five geographic departments of pre-Duvalier era: In former orthography of Haitian language (Pressoir-Faublas).
 - 14) Same, in English language.
 - 15) Haiti, general, Duvalier era: "Duvalierville" rather than "Cabaret."
 - 16) Same.
 - 17) Haiti, the nine geographic departments and major towns, Duvalier era: In former orthography of Haitian language (Pressoir-Faublas).
 - 18) Haiti, contemporary: The nine geographic departments with administrative centers high-lighted.
 - 19) Haiti, contemporary: Learning map high-lighting principal sites.
 - 20) Haiti, contemporary: Elevations.
 - 21) Haiti, contemporary: Major roads.
 - 22) Haiti, contemporary: Roads.
 - 23) Haiti, contemporary: The nine geographic departments in English language.
 - 24) Haiti, contemporary: "Saltrou" rather than "Belle-Anse."
 - 25) Haiti, contemporary: "Belle-Anse" rather than "Saltrou."
 - 26) Haiti, contemporary: The nine geographic departments in official orthography of the Haitian language ("Kap Ayisyen").

- 27) Haiti, contemporary: Same, but "Okap."
- 28) Haiti, contemporary: Same, in former orthography of the Haitian language (Pressoir-Faublas).
- 29) Haiti, 1994: Deployment of the Armed Forces of Haiti (Forces Armees d'Haiti - FAd'H).
- 30) Haiti, 1994-1995: Deployment of Multi-National Forces.
- 31) Haiti, 1994-1995: Deployment of Special Forces (SF) of the United States Army.

REGIONS (from North to West)

- 32) Northern coast of Hispaniola, December 1492-January 1493: Columbus' map.
- 33) Northern province of Saint-Domingue, 1791: Insurrectionary slave movements of 22-26 August.
- 34) Northern province of Saint-Domingue, Revolutionary period: Defensive positions of French forces and of Revolutionary forces.
- 35) Northern province of Saint-Domingue, Revolutionary period: Defenses of Cap-Francis.
- 36) Northern province of Saint-Domingue, Revolutionary period: Defenses of Fort-Liberte, plus supposed sites of La Navidad and Puerto Real.
- 37) Northern Haiti, 1915: Caco resistance centers.
- 38) Northern Haiti, contemporary: Location of the National Historical Park.
- 39) Northern Haiti, contemporary: Detailed map of the National Historical Park, with Sans-Souci, the Citadelle, and the fortified site of Ramiers.
- 40) Limbe, contemporary: Access to medical facilities from remote countryside.
- 41) Central Haiti, late 1919: Principal zone of action of Caco insurgents.
- 42) Port-au-Prince, contemporary: general region.

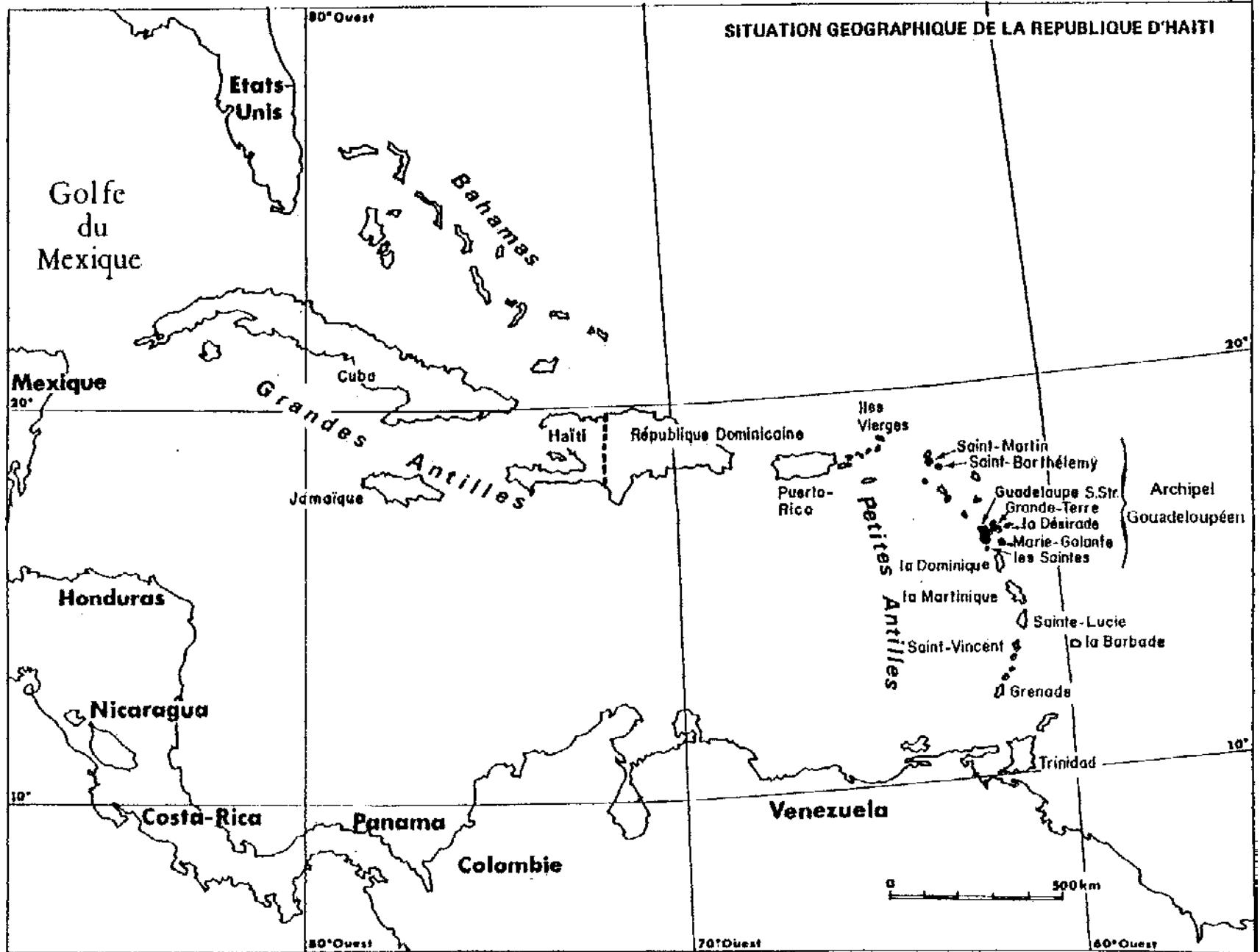
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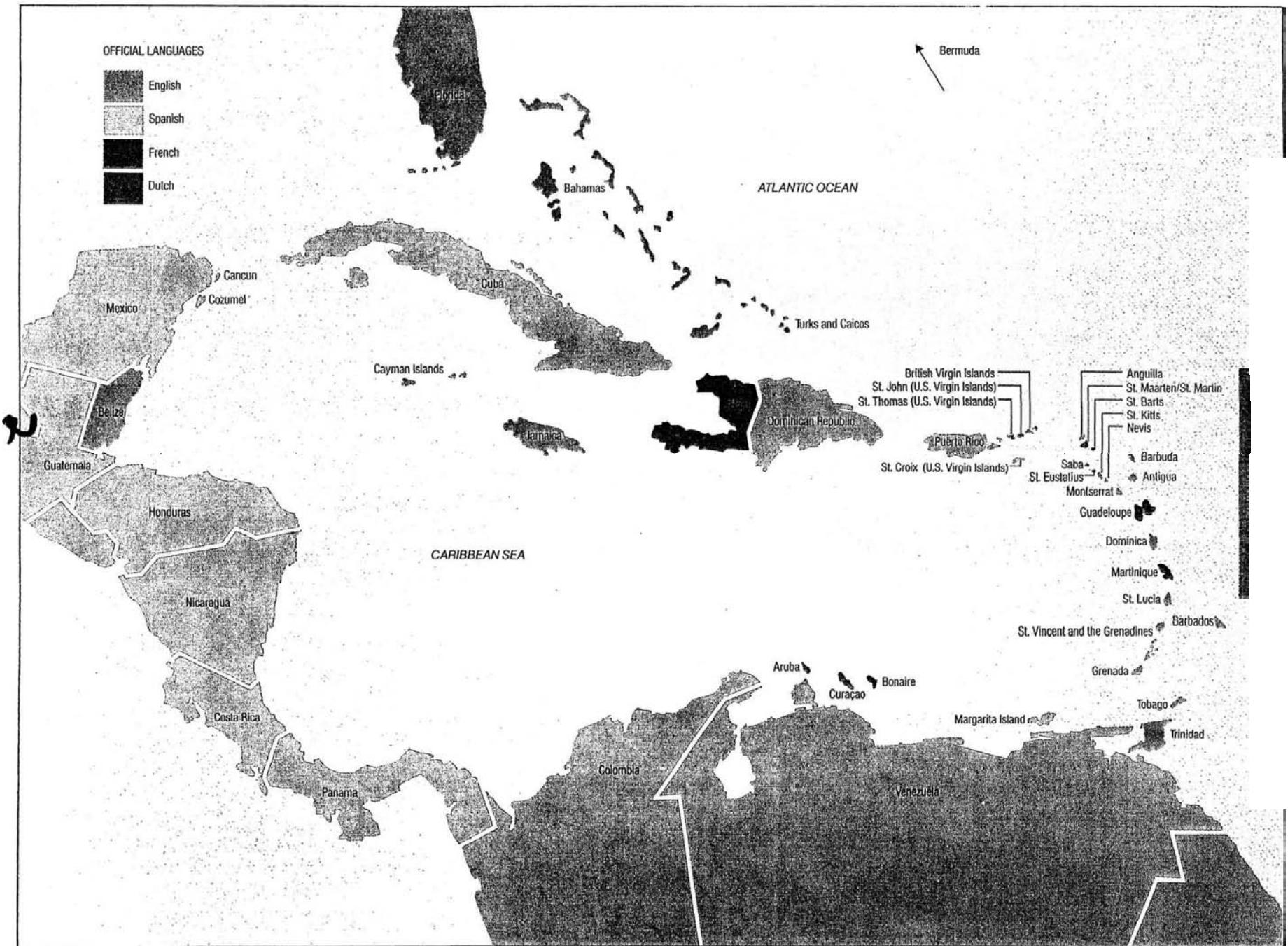
- 43) Port-au-Prince, 1723: The three plantations on the site of the future capital.
- 44) Port-Royal (zone of Martissant), 1733: proposed site of capital.
- 45) Port-au-Prince, 1785.
- 46) Port-au-Prince, 1790.
- 47) Port-au-Prince, 1891.
- 48) Port-au-Prince, 1897.
- 49) Port-au-Prince, 1927.
- 50) Port-au-Prince, 1947.
- 51) Port-au-Prince, 1954: Historical development by zones.
- 52) Port-au-Prince, 1954: Principal zones.
- 53) Port-au-Prince, c. 1960.
- 54) Port-au-Prince, 1976.
- 55) Port-au-Prince, contemporary: Downtown.
- 56) Port-au-Prince, contemporary: Open markets.

- VII. TOWNS AND SITES (arranged alphabetically)
- 57) Cap, 1789.
 - 58) Cap, contemporary.
 - 59) Cap, contemporary.
 - 60) Cayes, 1803.
 - 61) Cayes, contemporary.
 - 62) Citadelle Laferriere, c. 1818.
 - 63) Citadelle Laferriere, today.
 - 64) Crete-a-Pierrot, March 1802: Site of siege by French army.
 - 65) Fort-Dauphin, 1732: Ruins of what is today called Fort Saint-Joseph, adjoining Fort-Liberte.
 - 66) Gonai'ves, contemporary.
 - 67) Hinche, contemporary.
 - 68) Jacmel, 1802-1803.
 - 69) Jacmel, contemporary.
 - 70) Jacmel, contemporary.
 - 71) Jacmel, contemporary.
 - 72) Jeremie, contemporary.
 - 73) Petion-Ville, 1892.
 - 74) Petion-Ville, contemporary.
 - 75) Petite-Riviere de Leog&ie, 1685.
 - 76) Port-de-Paix, contemporary.
 - 77) Saint-Marc, contemporary.
 - 78) Sans-Souci palace grounds, 1813-1820.
 - 79) Sans-Souci palace, 1813-1820.
- VIII. ISLANDS (arranged alphabetically)
- 80) Cayemites, contemporary: Petite Cayemitte and Grande Cayemitte (Note: spelled with two t's).
 - 81) Grande Caye, contemporary: Also called Grosse Caye.
 - 82) lie a Vache, contemporary.
 - 83) La Gonave, contemporary: In former orthography of Haitian language (Pressoir-Faublas).
 - 84) La Gonave, contemporary.
 - 85) Navassa, contemporary: Island contested between Haiti and the United States; in French: La Navase; in Haitian: Lanavaz.
 - 86) Tortuga, contemporary: in French: La Tortue; in Haitian: Latoti.
 - 87) Tortuga, contemporary: Western portion.
 - 88) Tortuga, contemporary: Eastern portion.

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Lisle Espagnole sous ie nom Indien d'Hayf/par le Sr. D'Anville, geographe. Mai 1731. (partiel)

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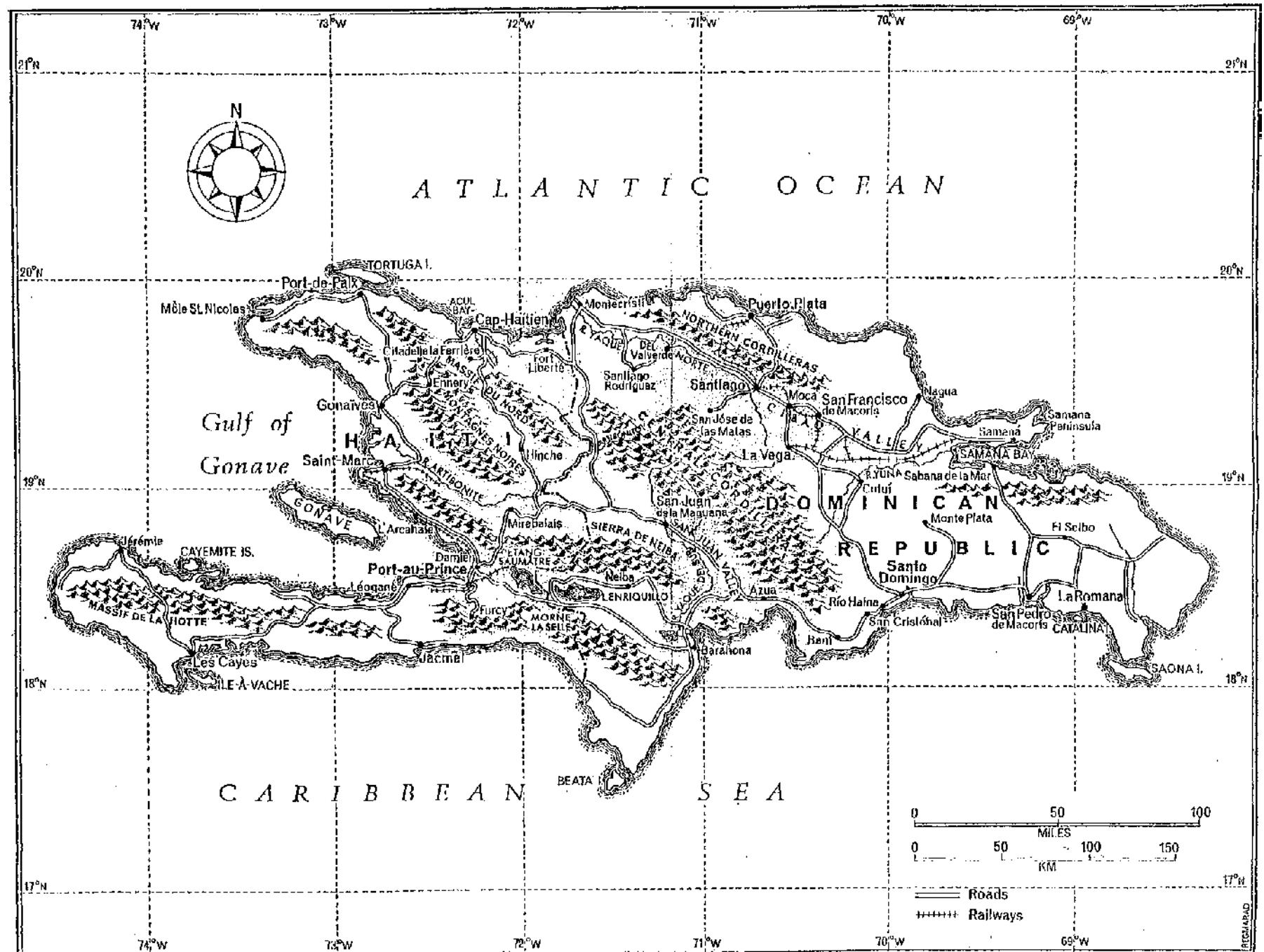
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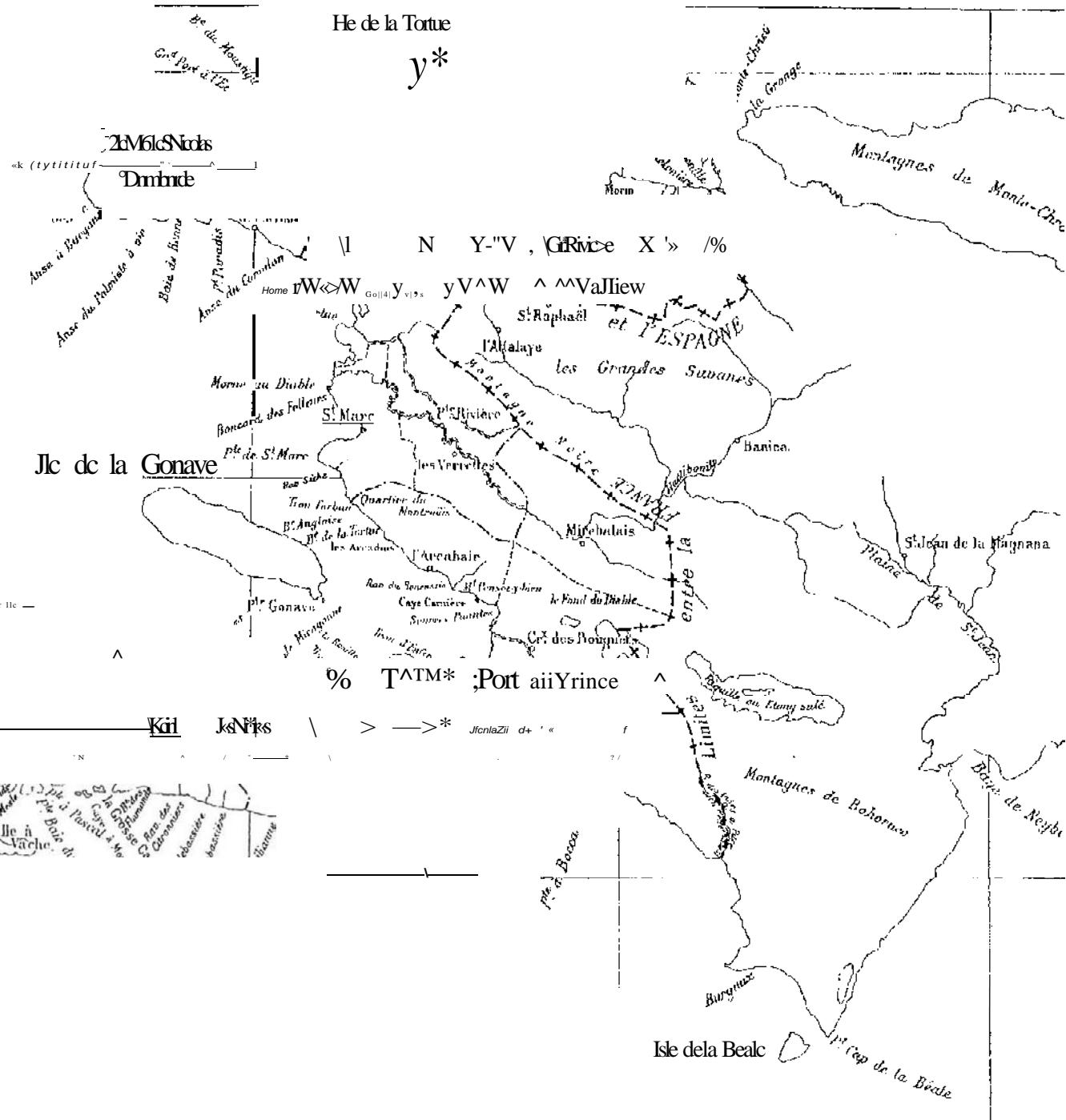
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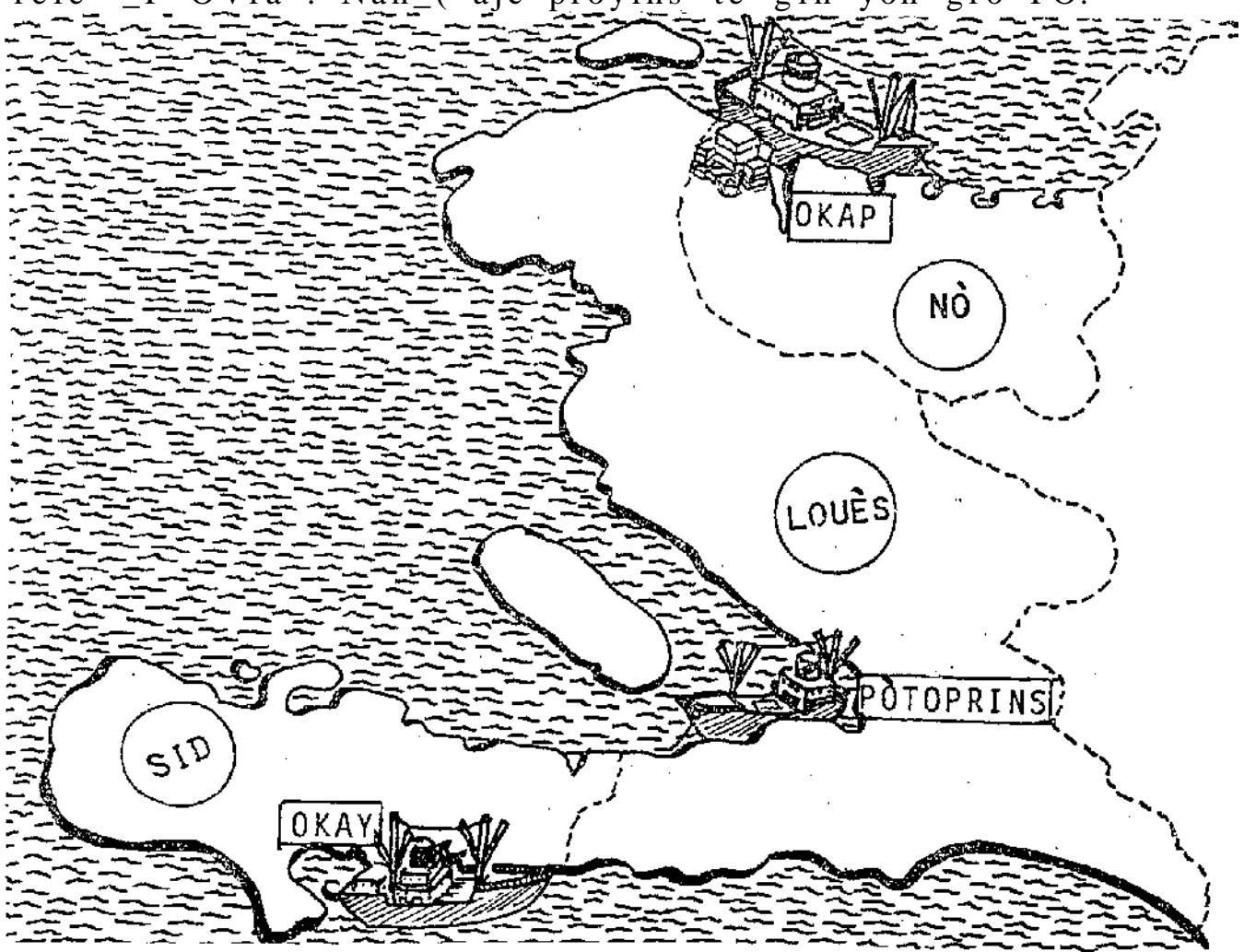
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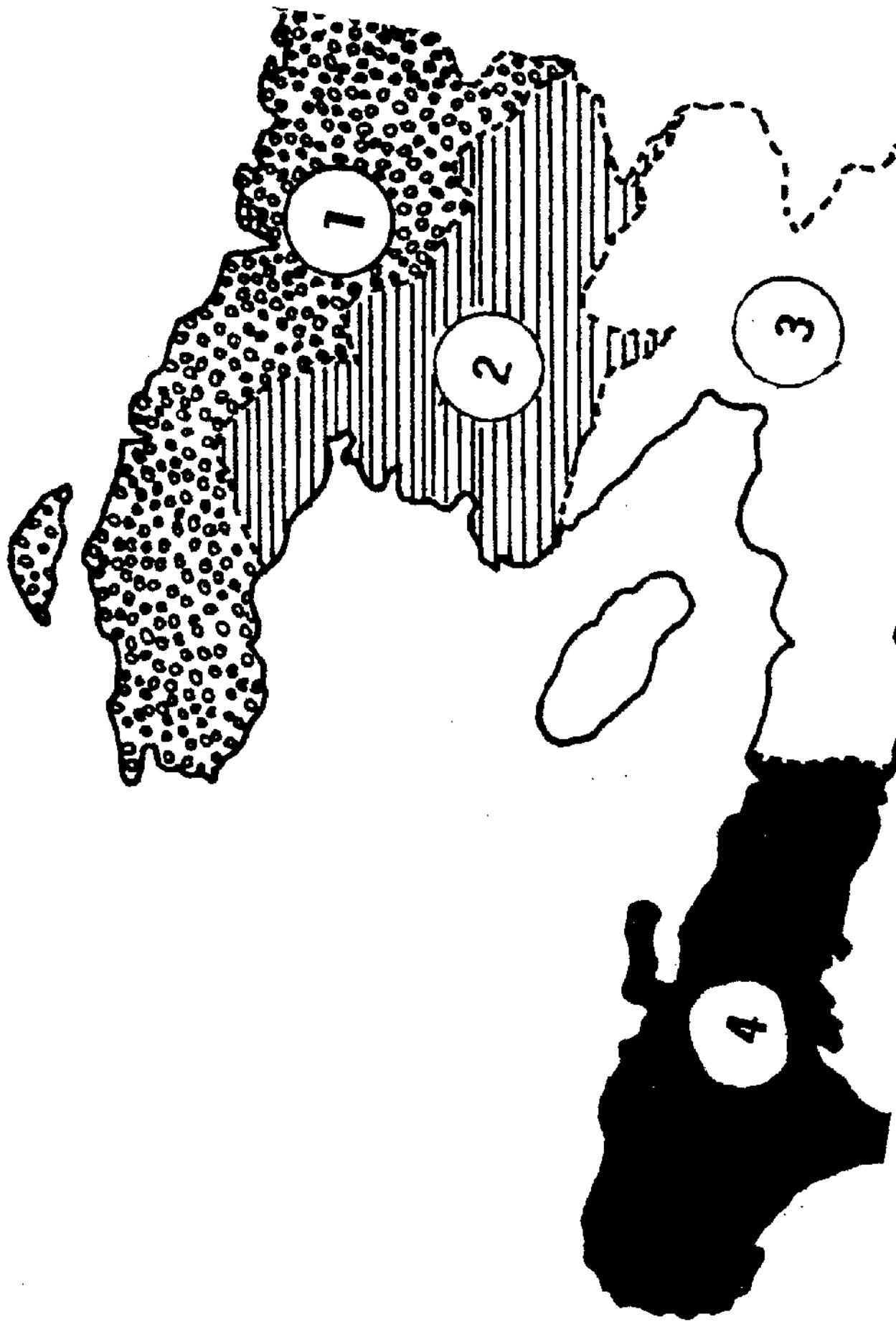
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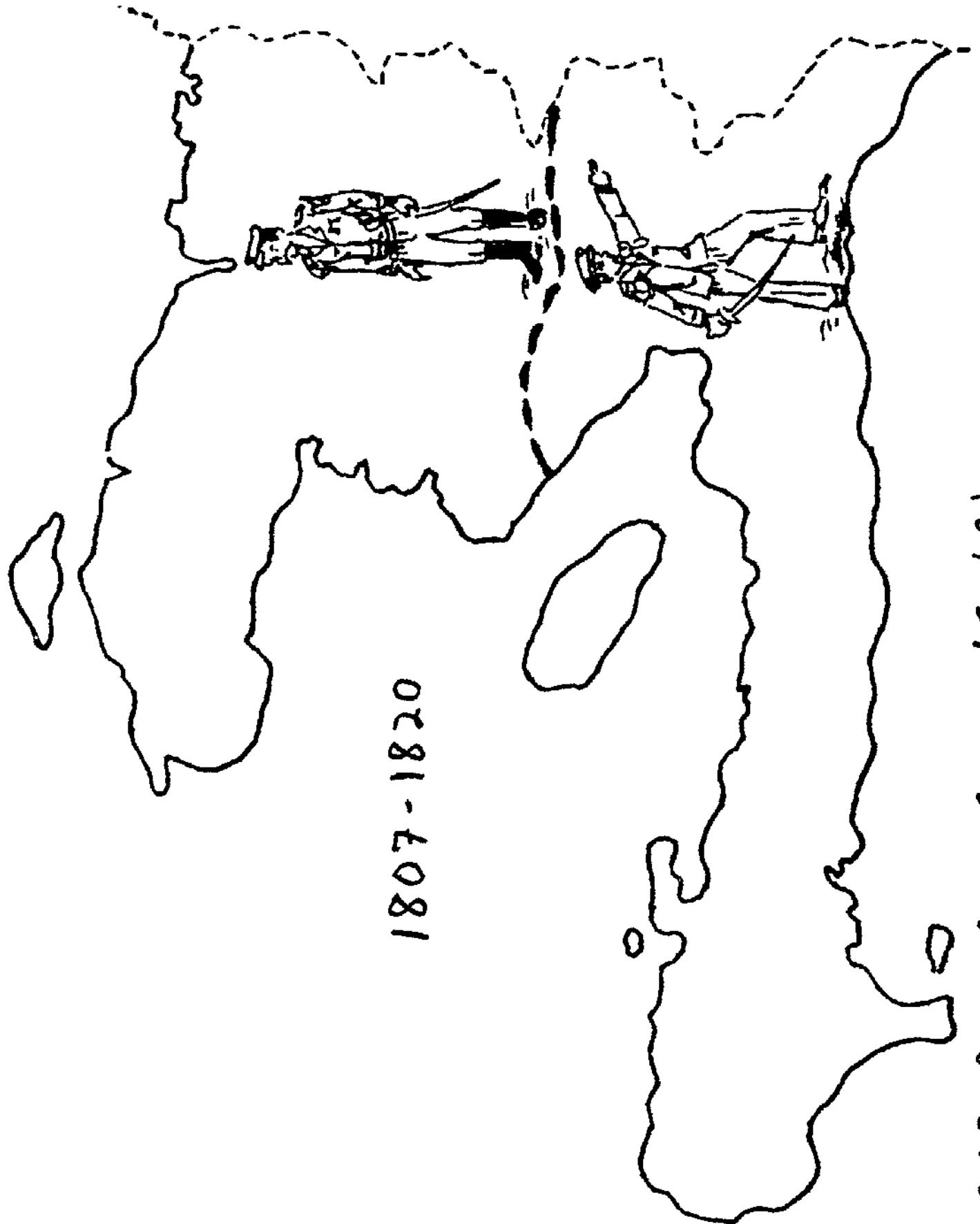




Saint Domingue, c. 1770.

AYITI APRE LINDEPANDANS
1804 - 1806

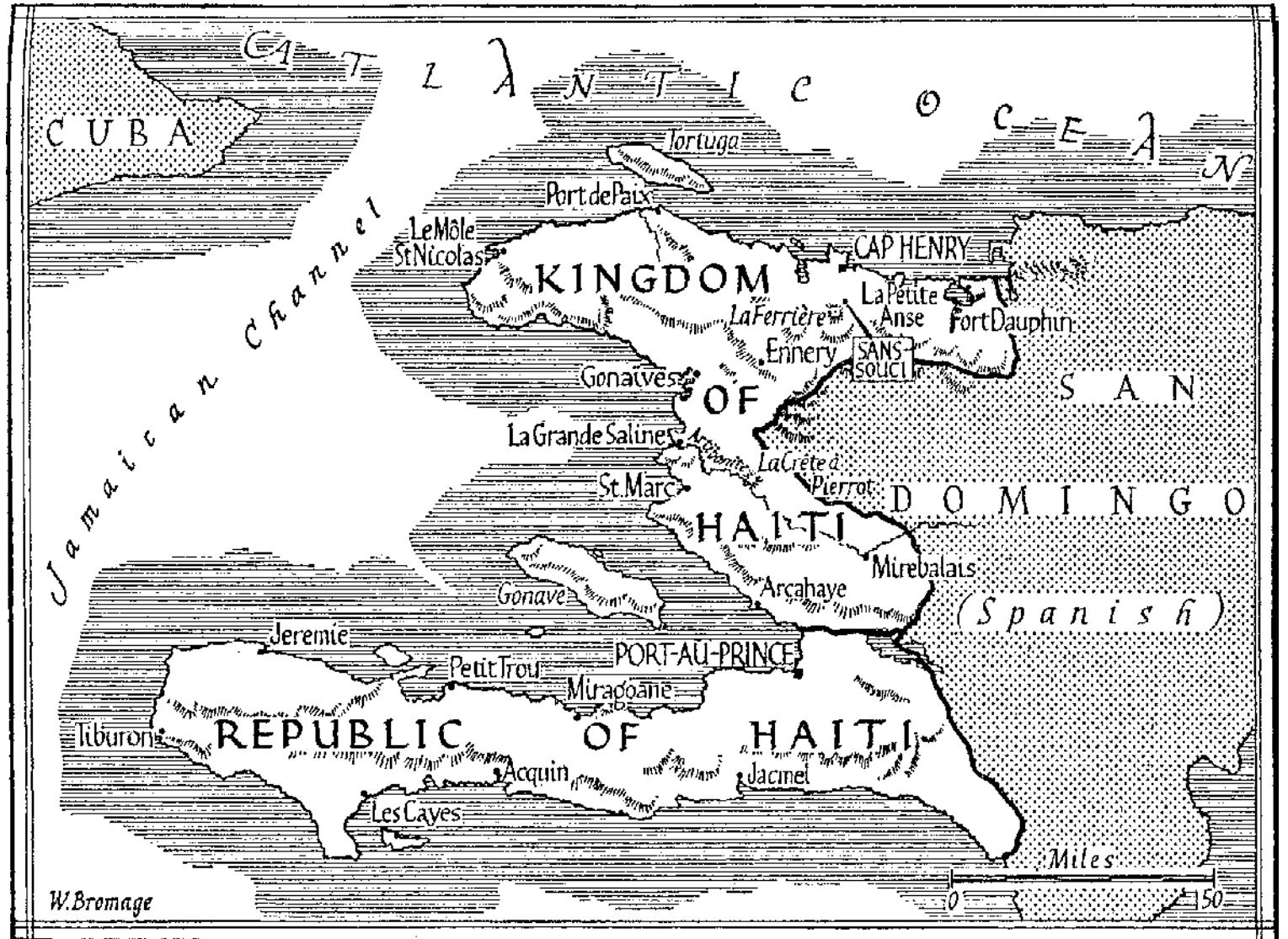




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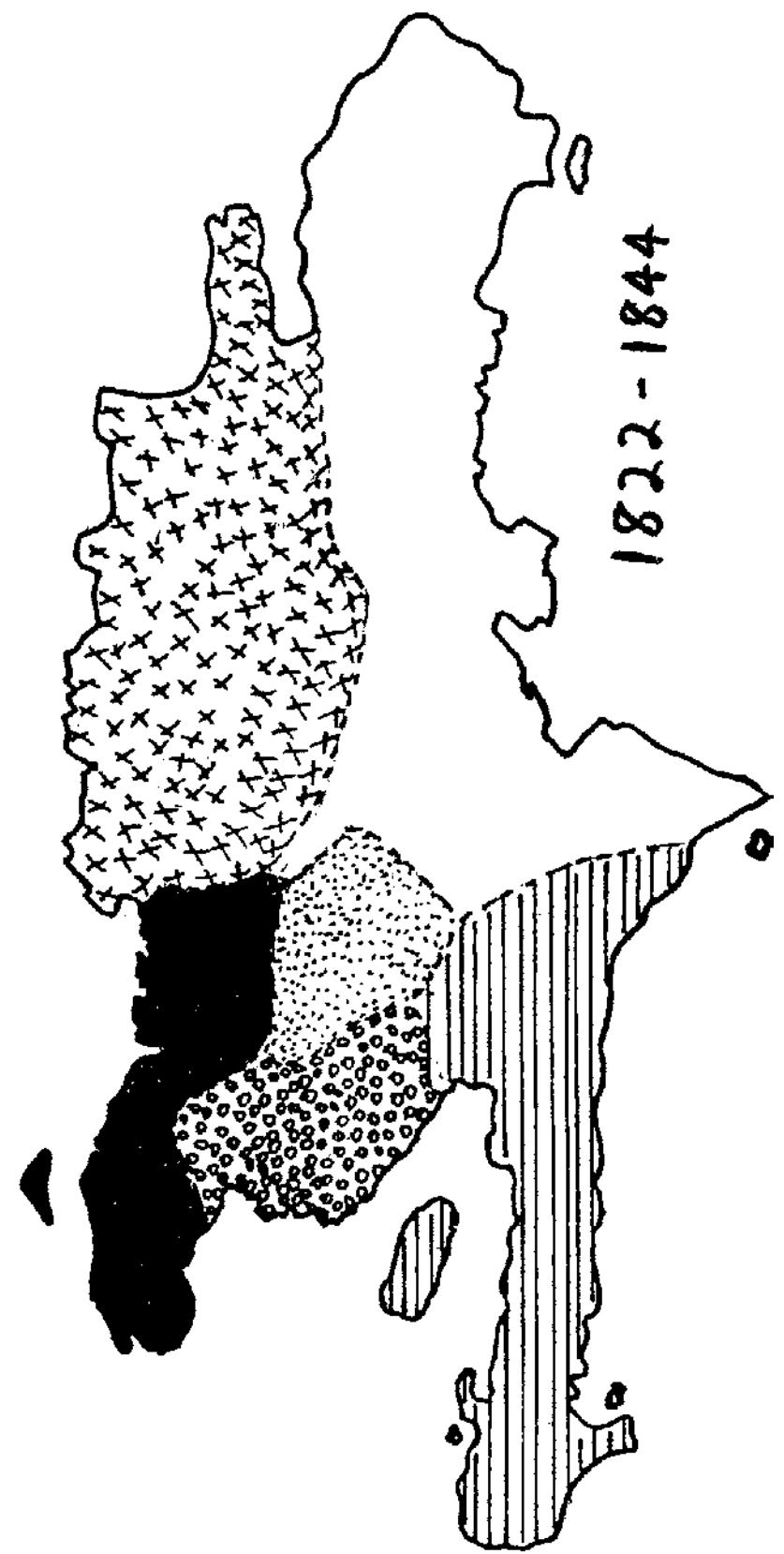
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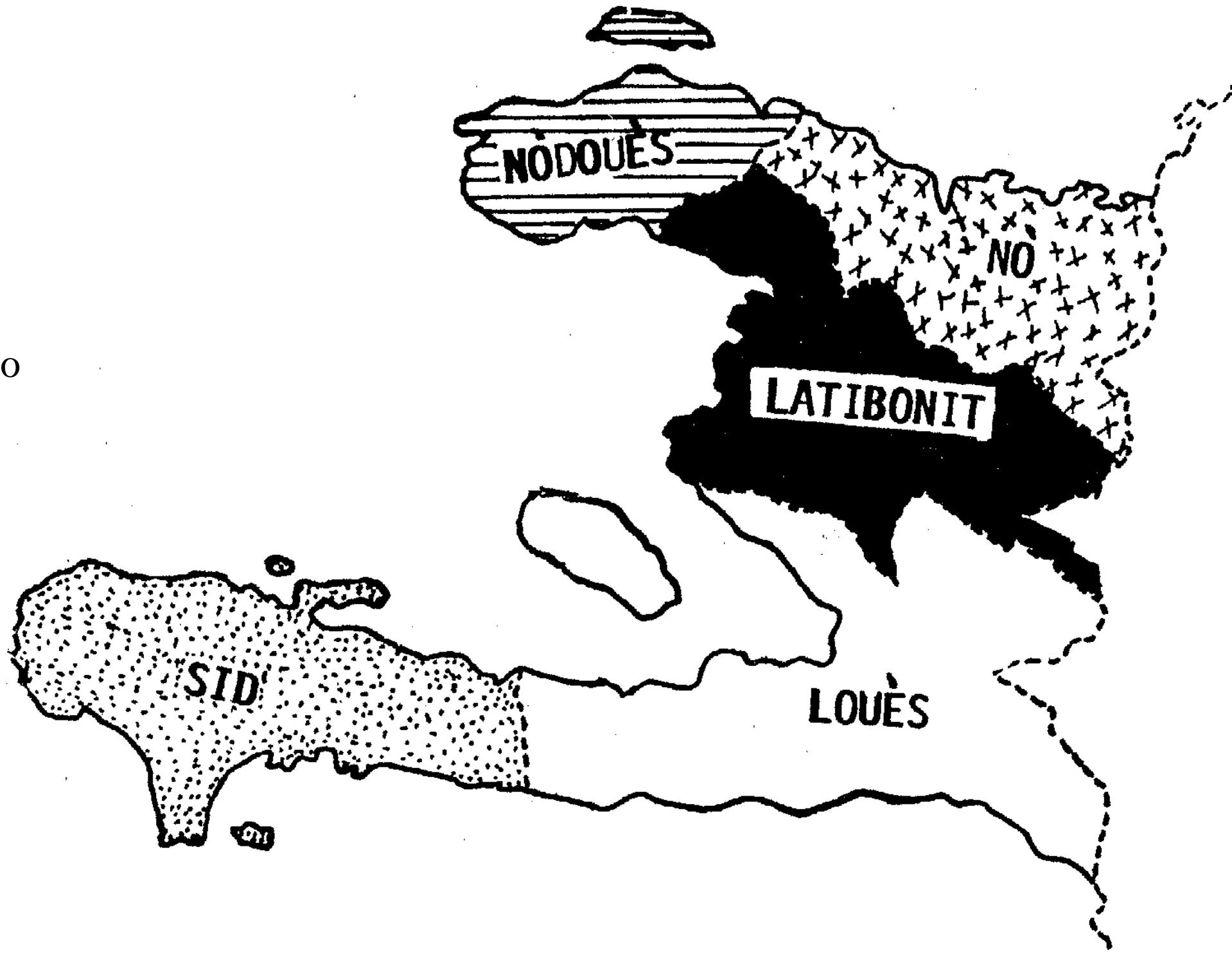


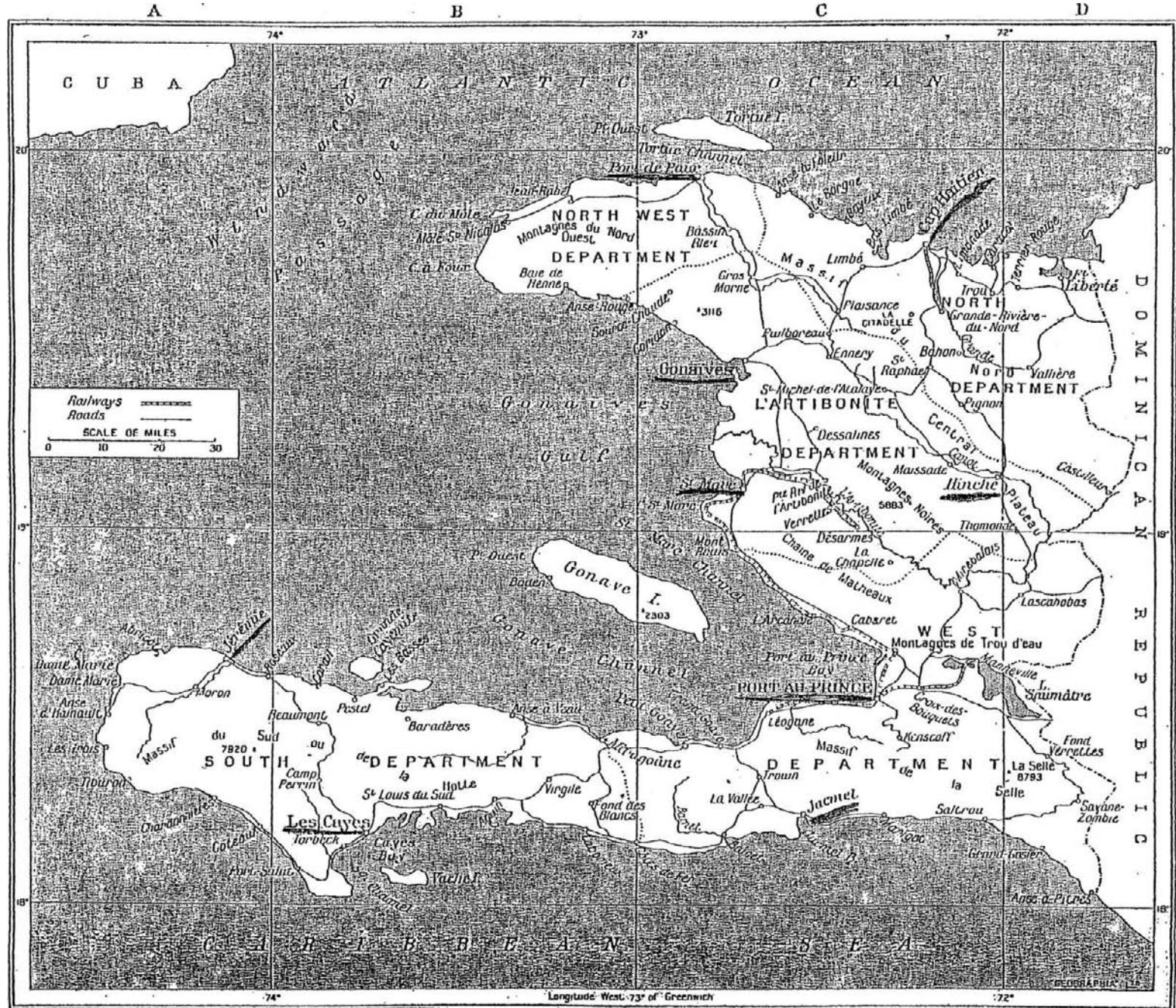
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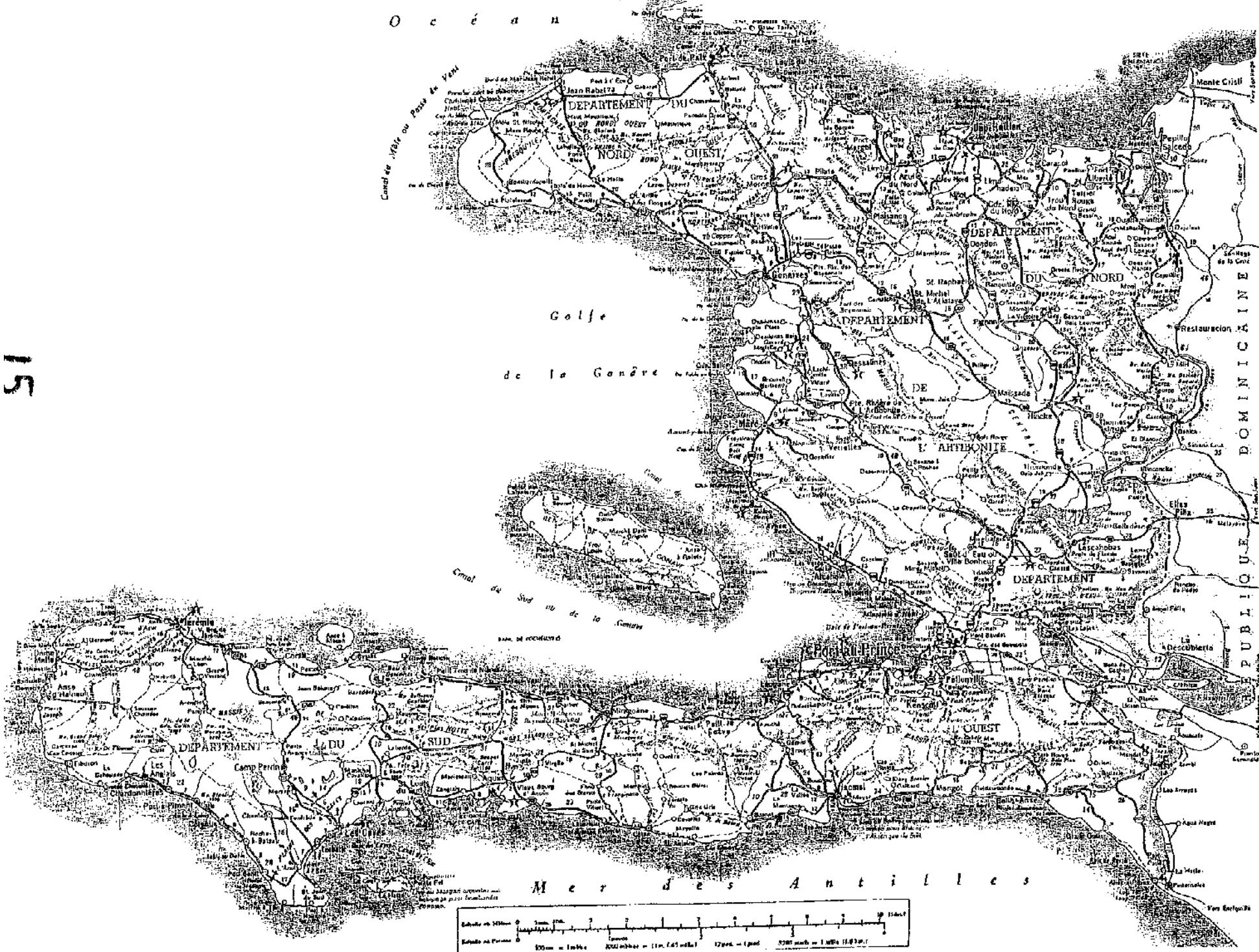
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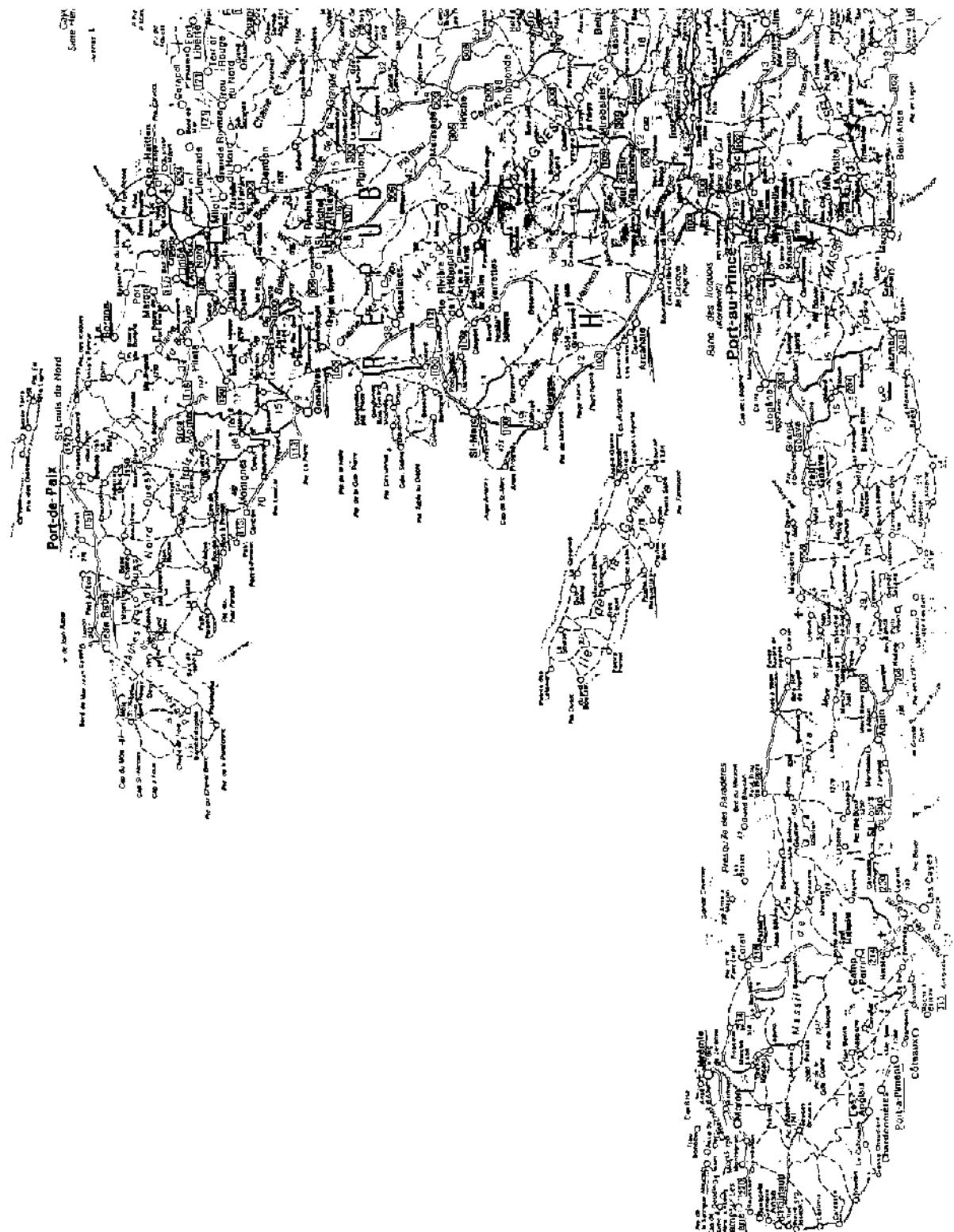


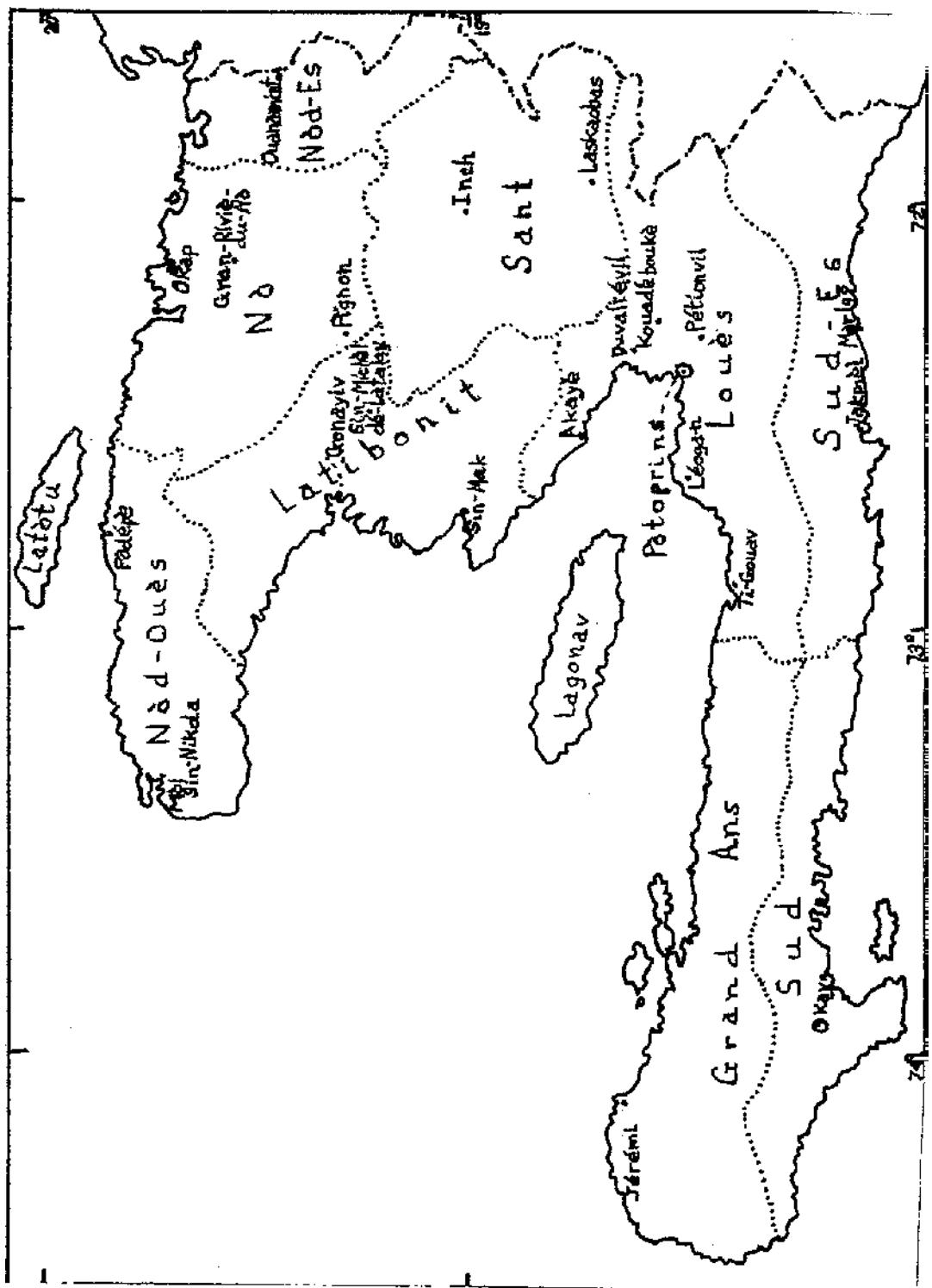
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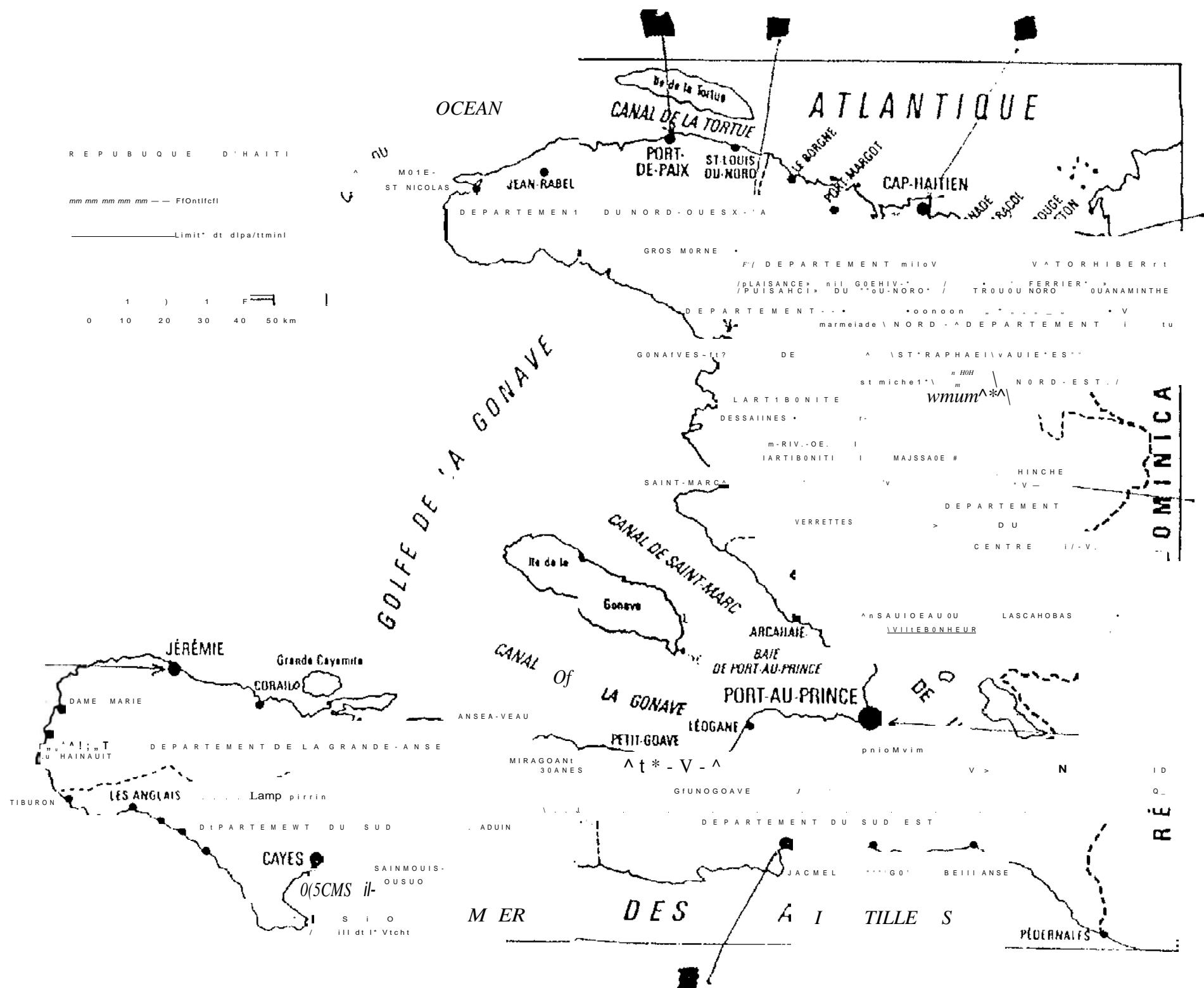






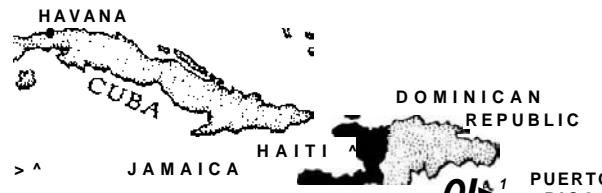






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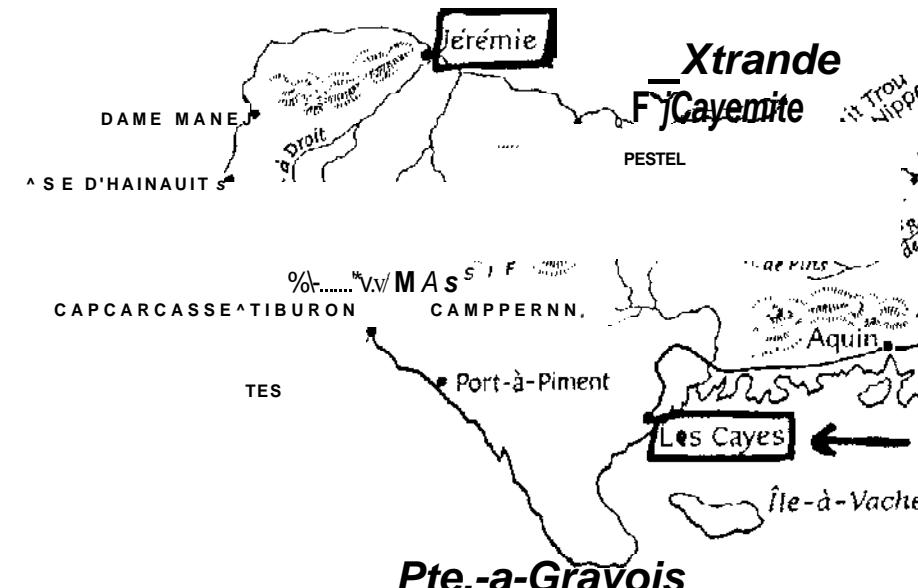


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MAIN HIGHWAYS
ALL-WEATHER SURFACED ROAD

30 MILES



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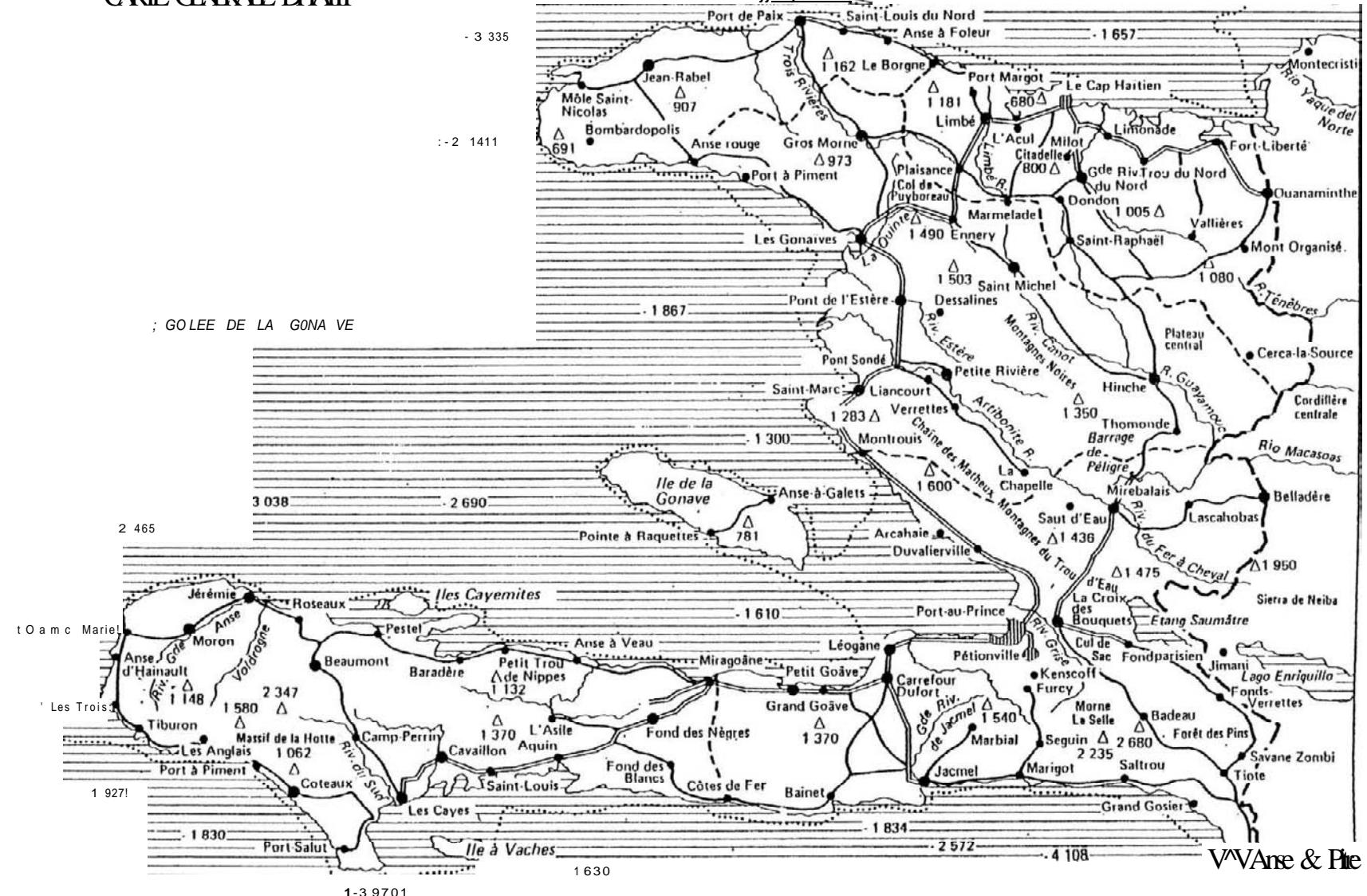
CARTE GENERALE D'HAITI

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Routes en principes asphaltées

Chemins de terre carrossables

Limites de départements

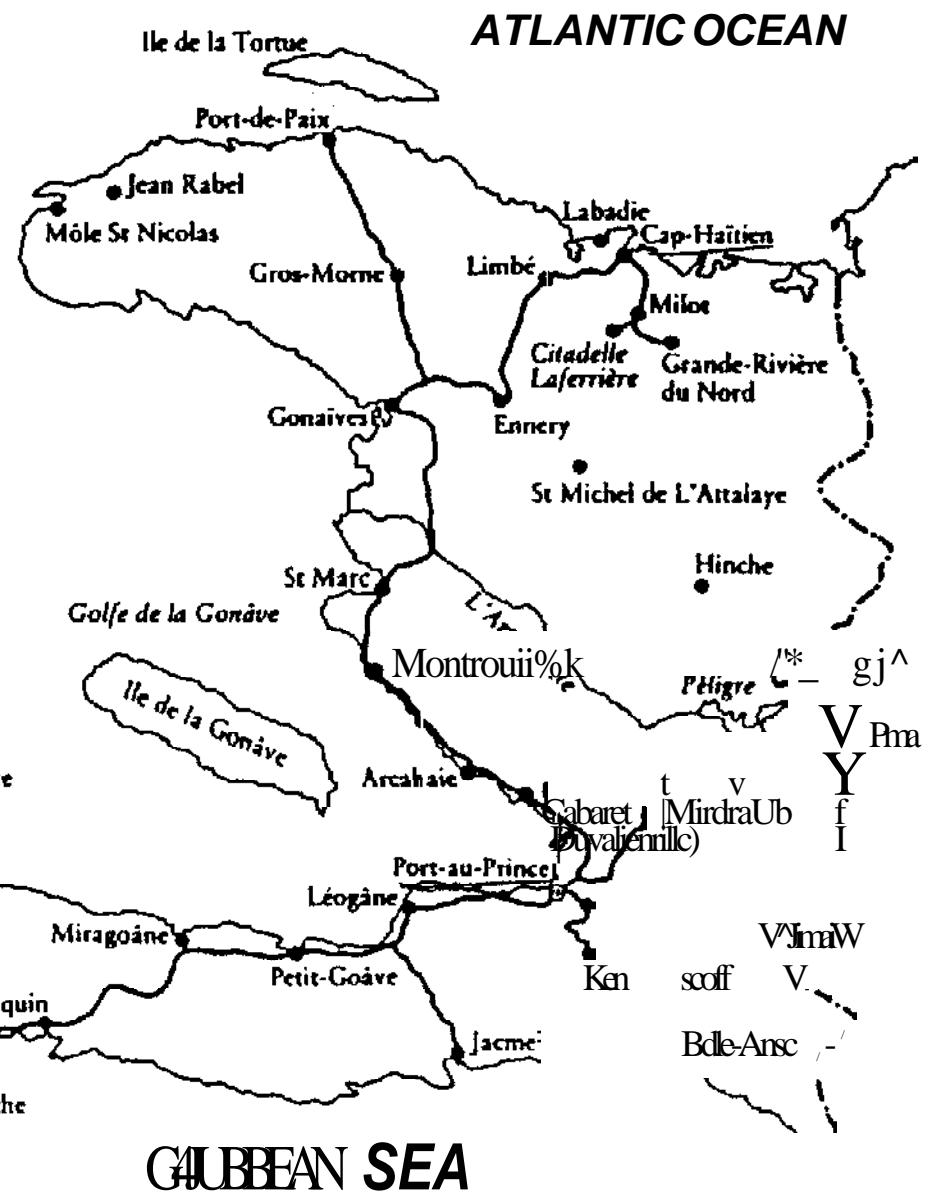
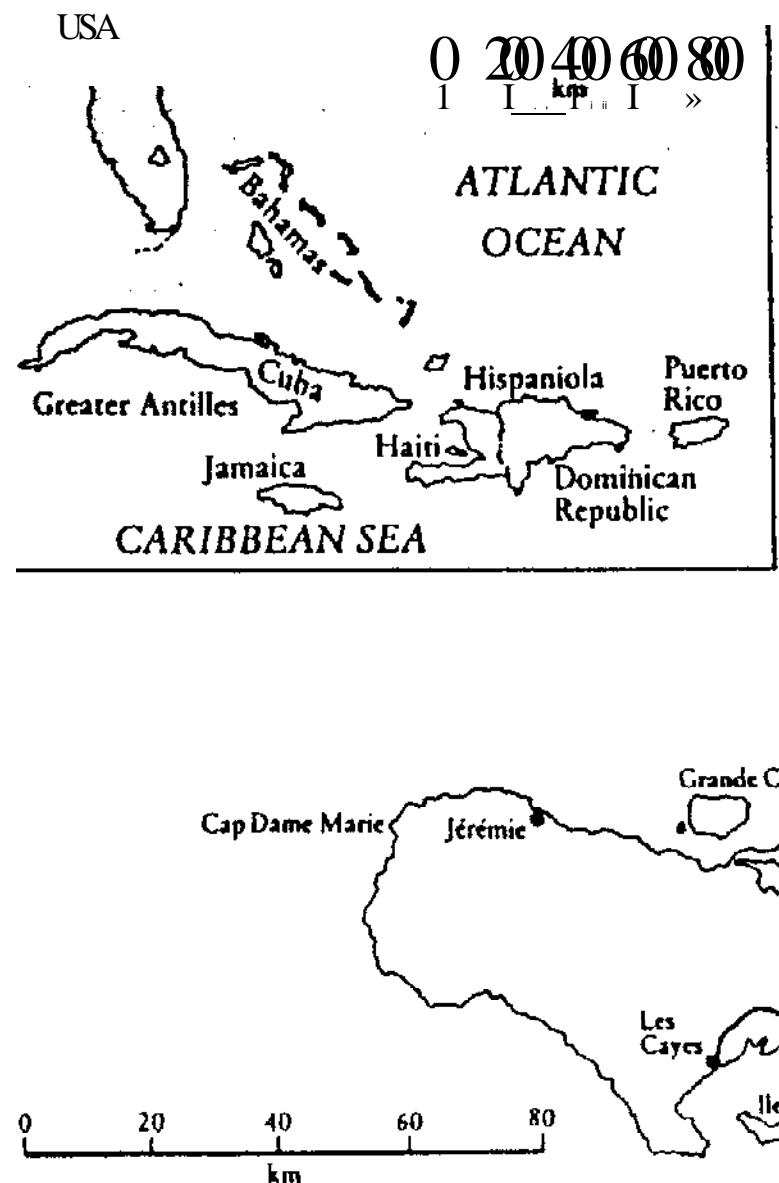
Limite du plateau continental

50 km

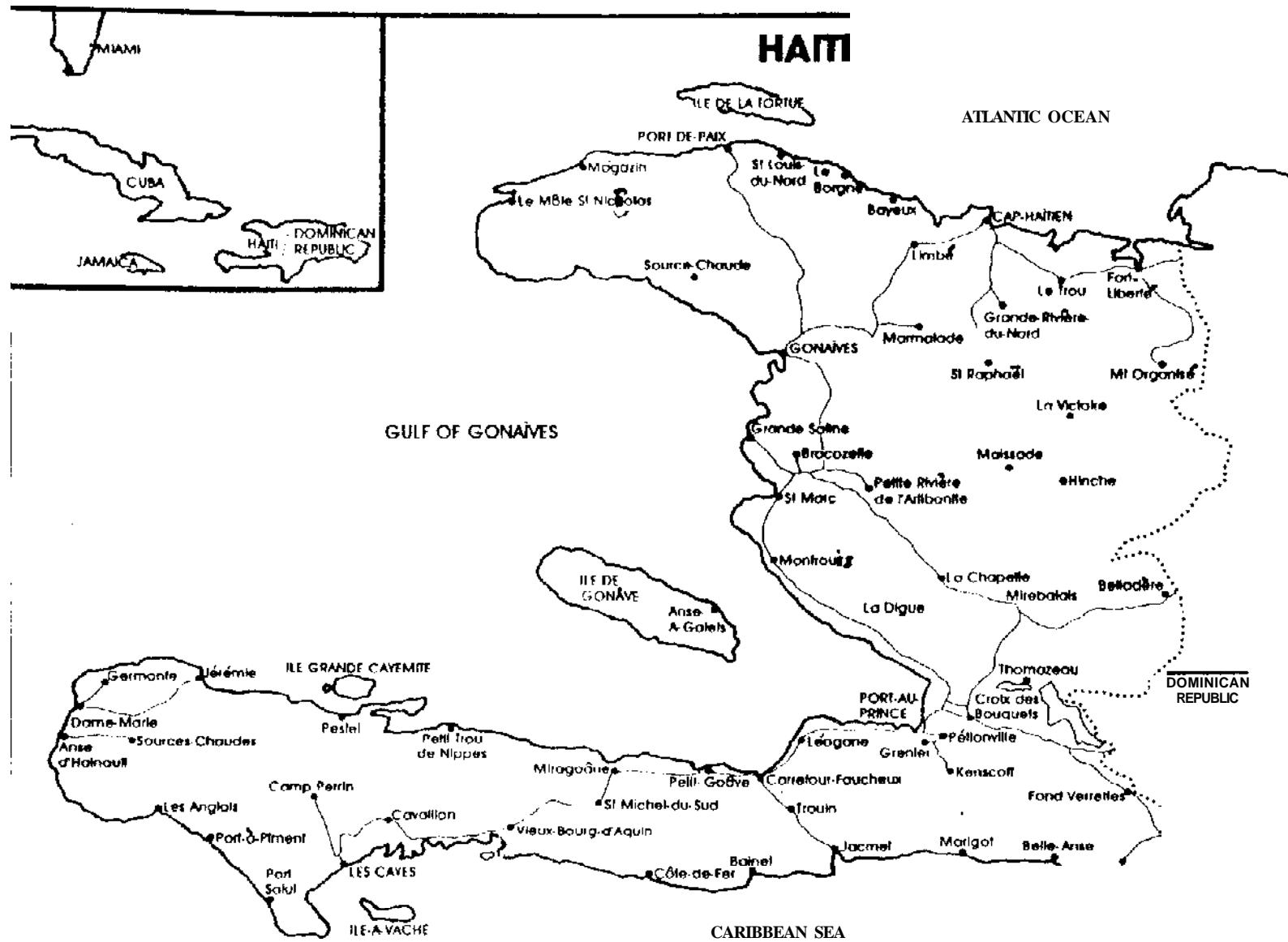
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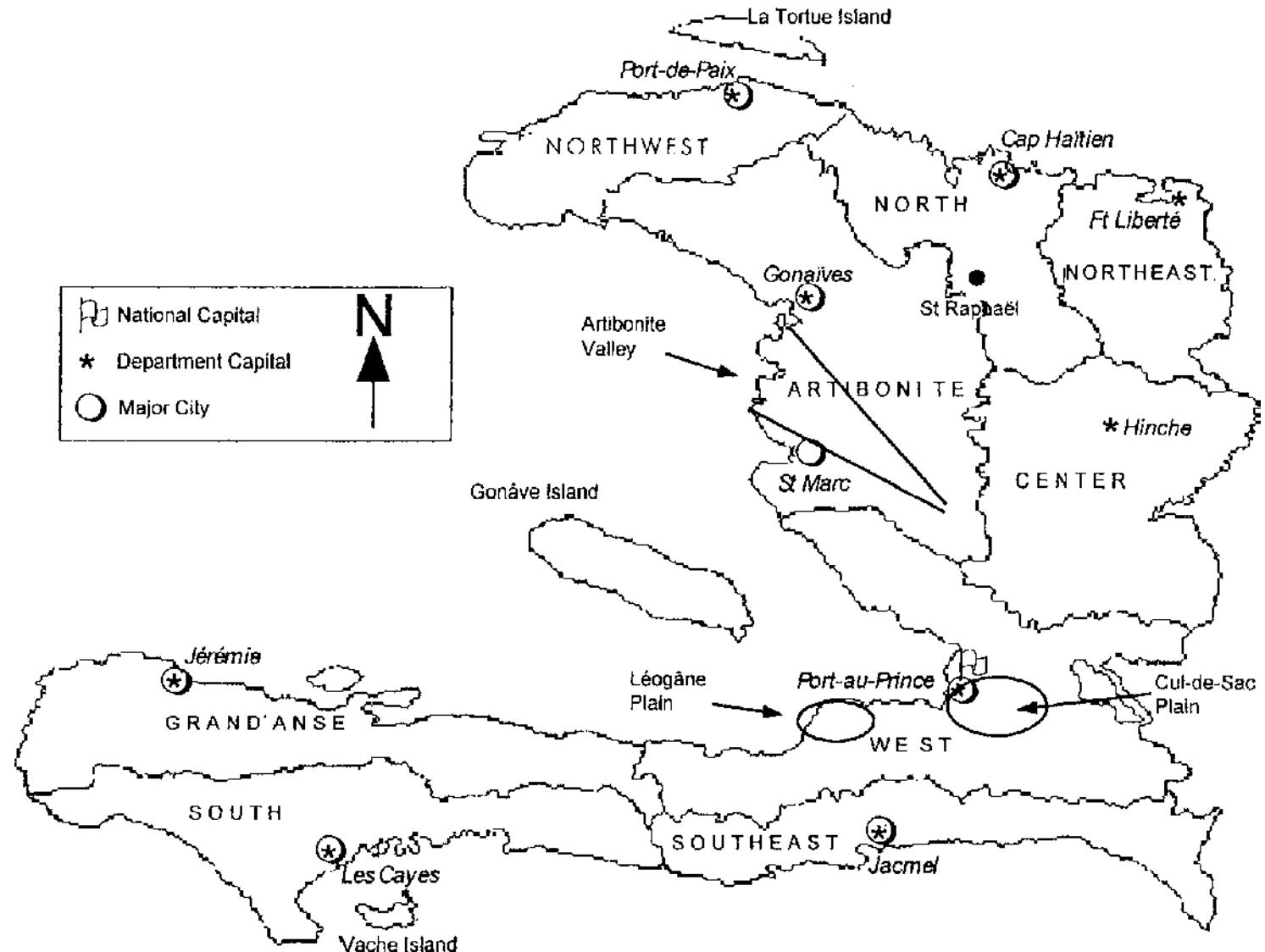
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Major towns of Haiti, with (inset) Caribbean region



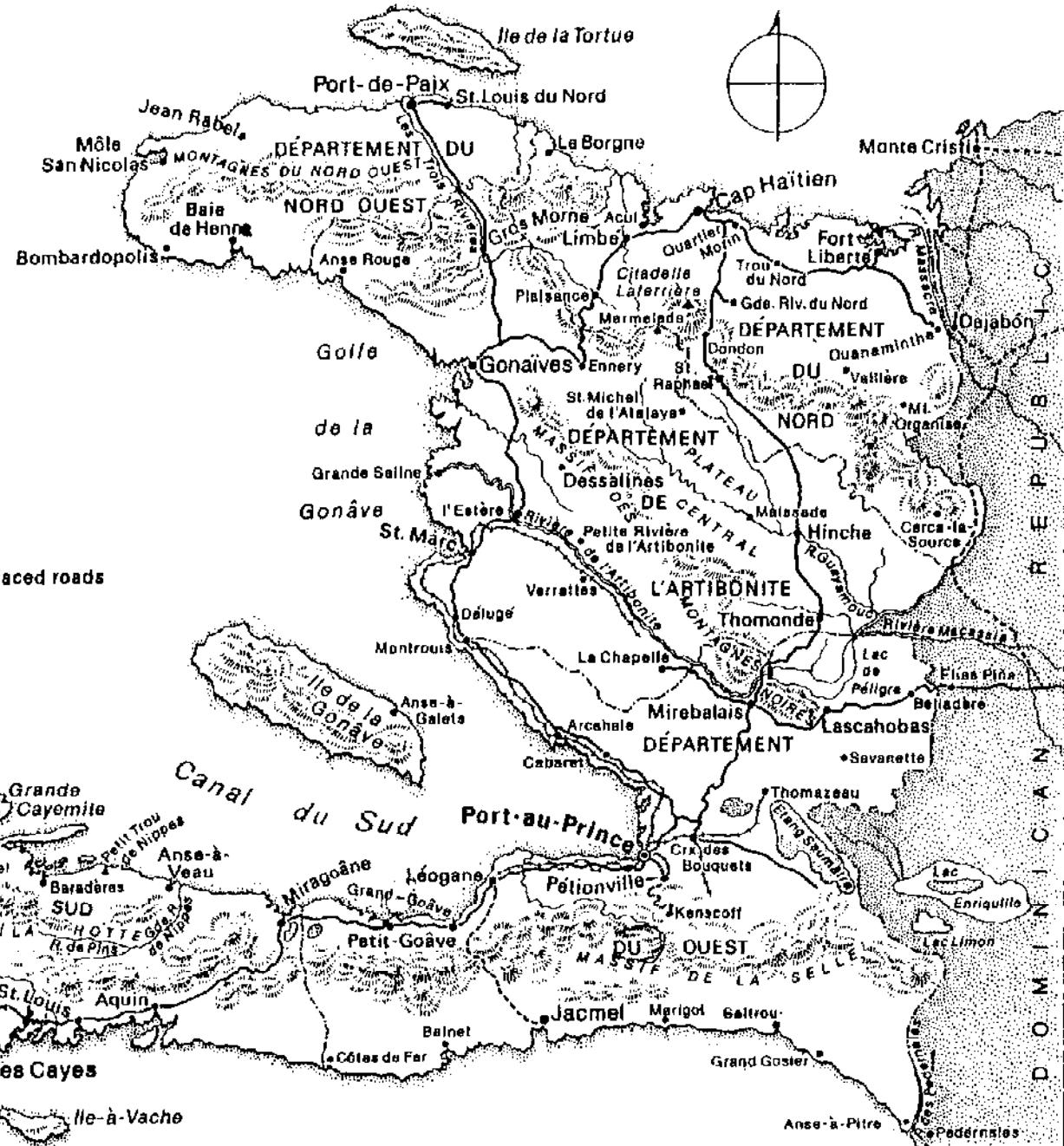




Haiti

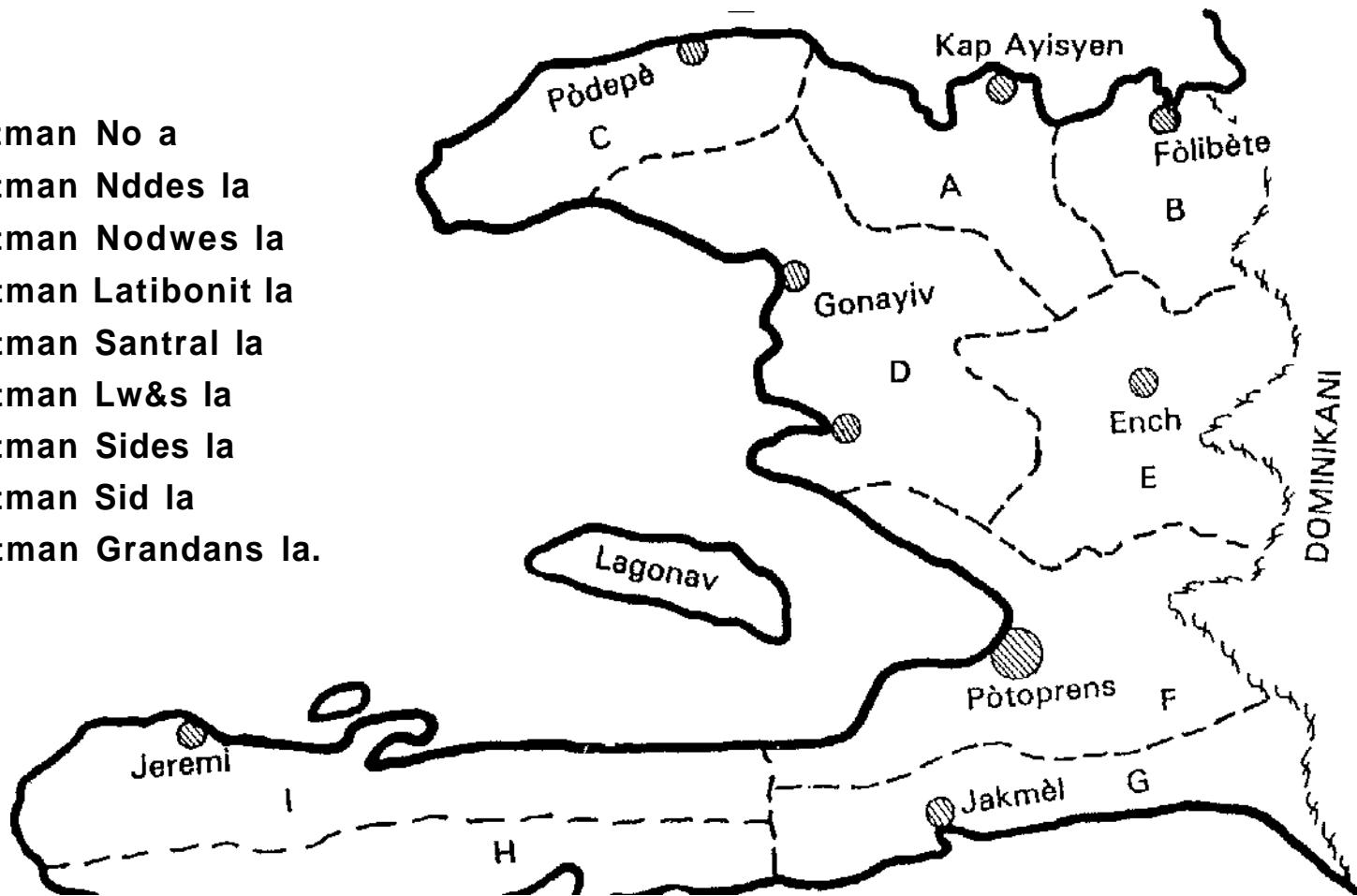
— Main highways
- - - - All-weather surfaced roads
+ + + + Railroads

0 5 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 40 Kilometers



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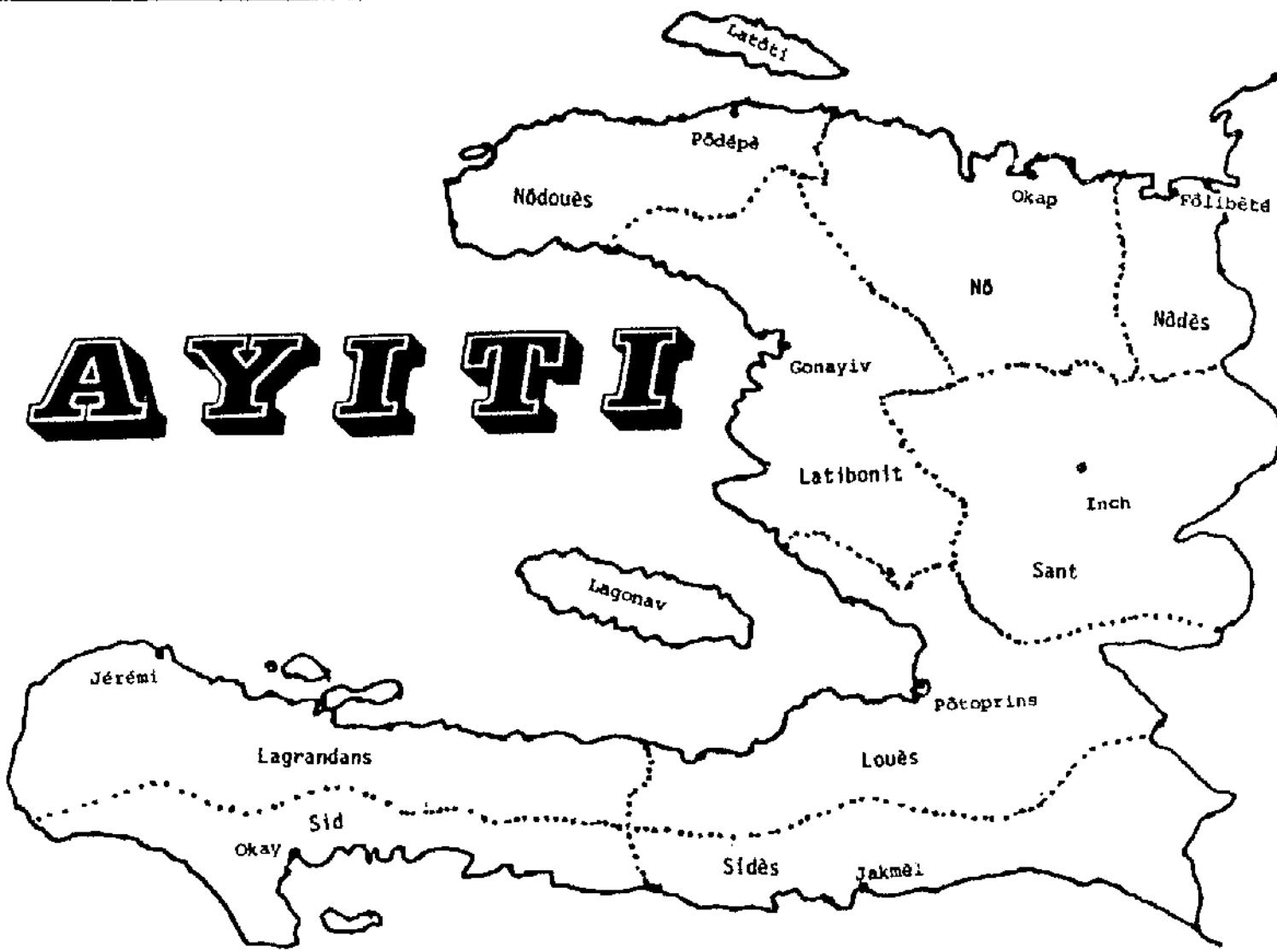
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- F. Depatman Lw&s la
- G. Depatman Sides la
- H. Depatman Sid la
- I. Depatman Grandans la.

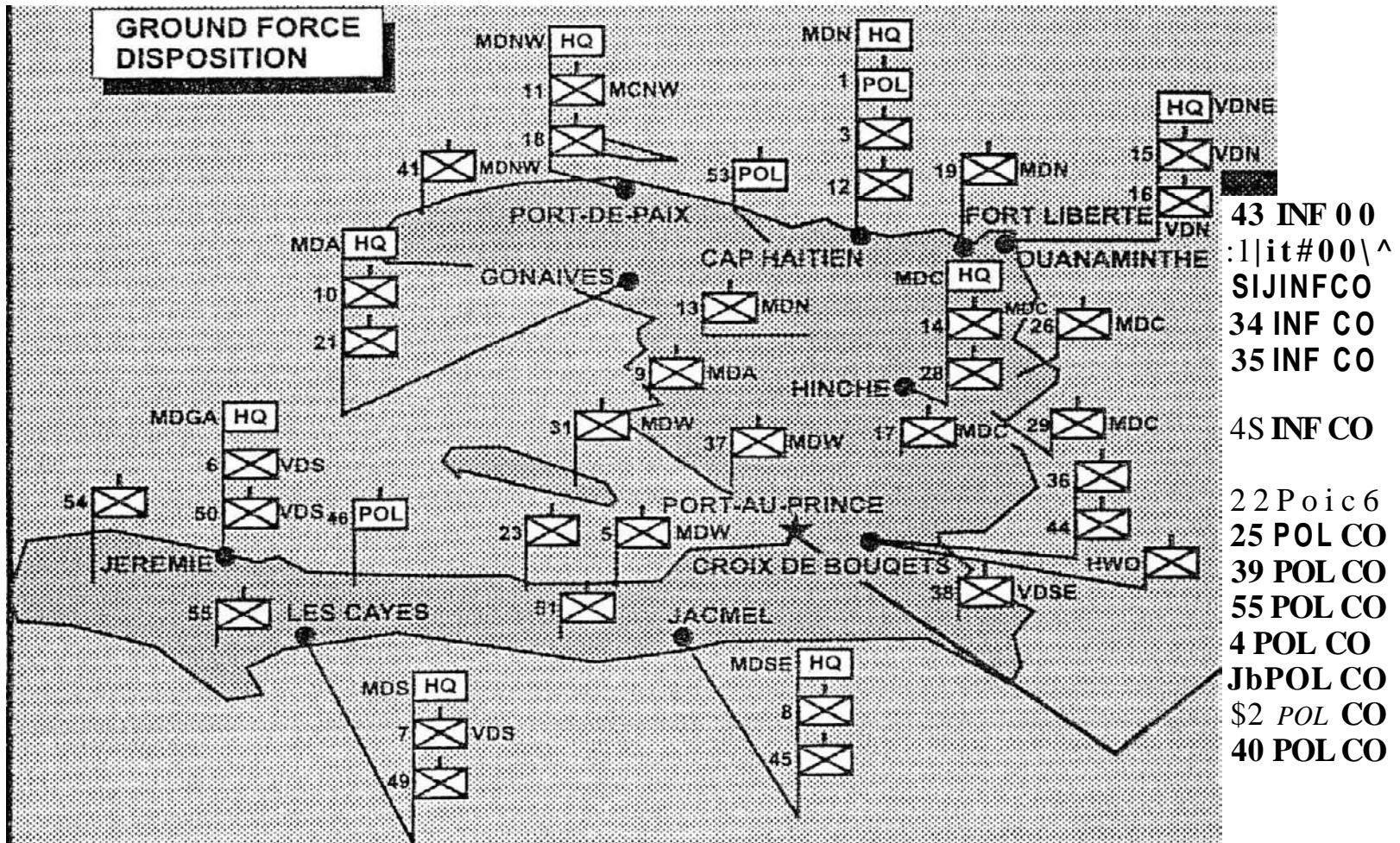


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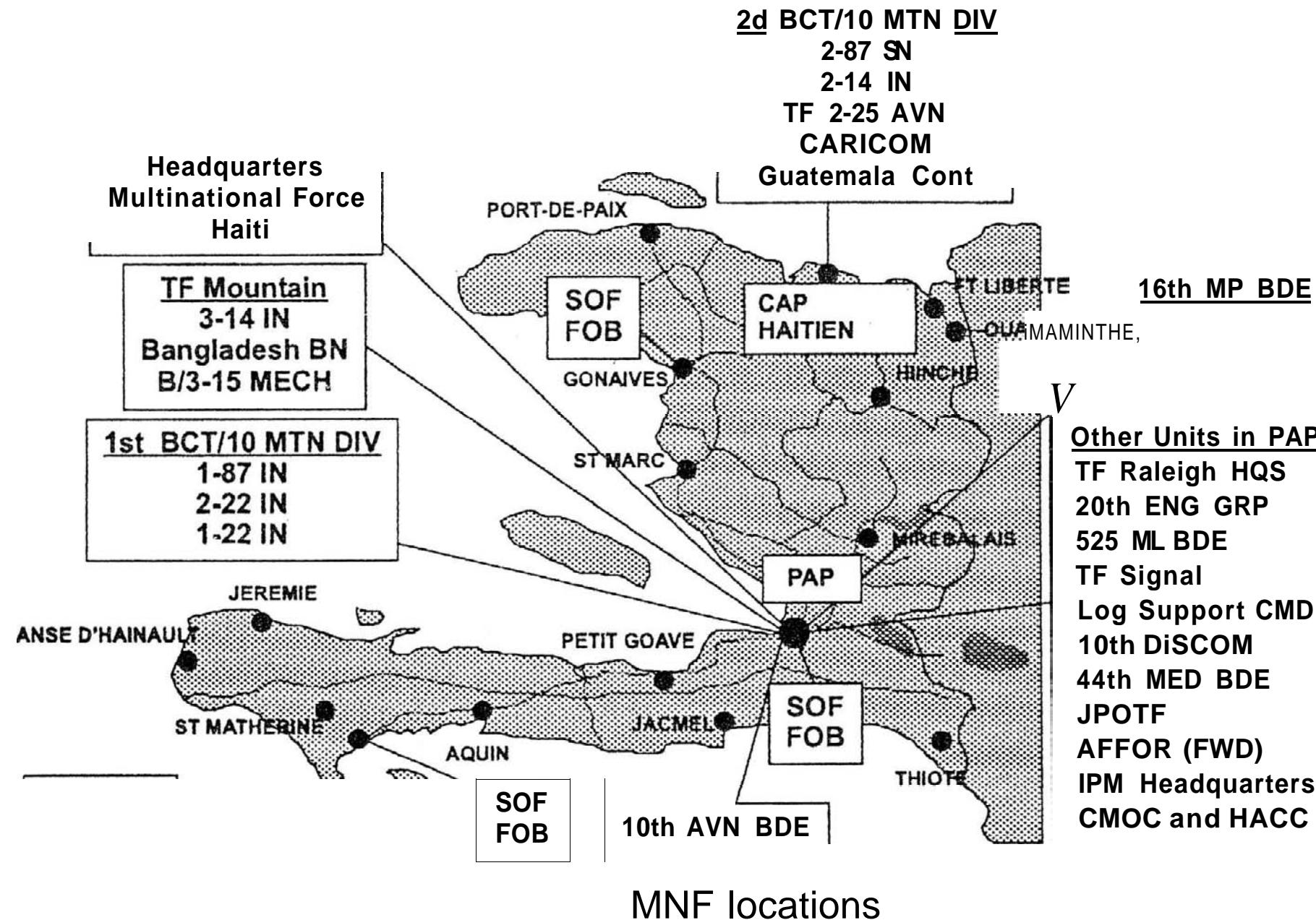


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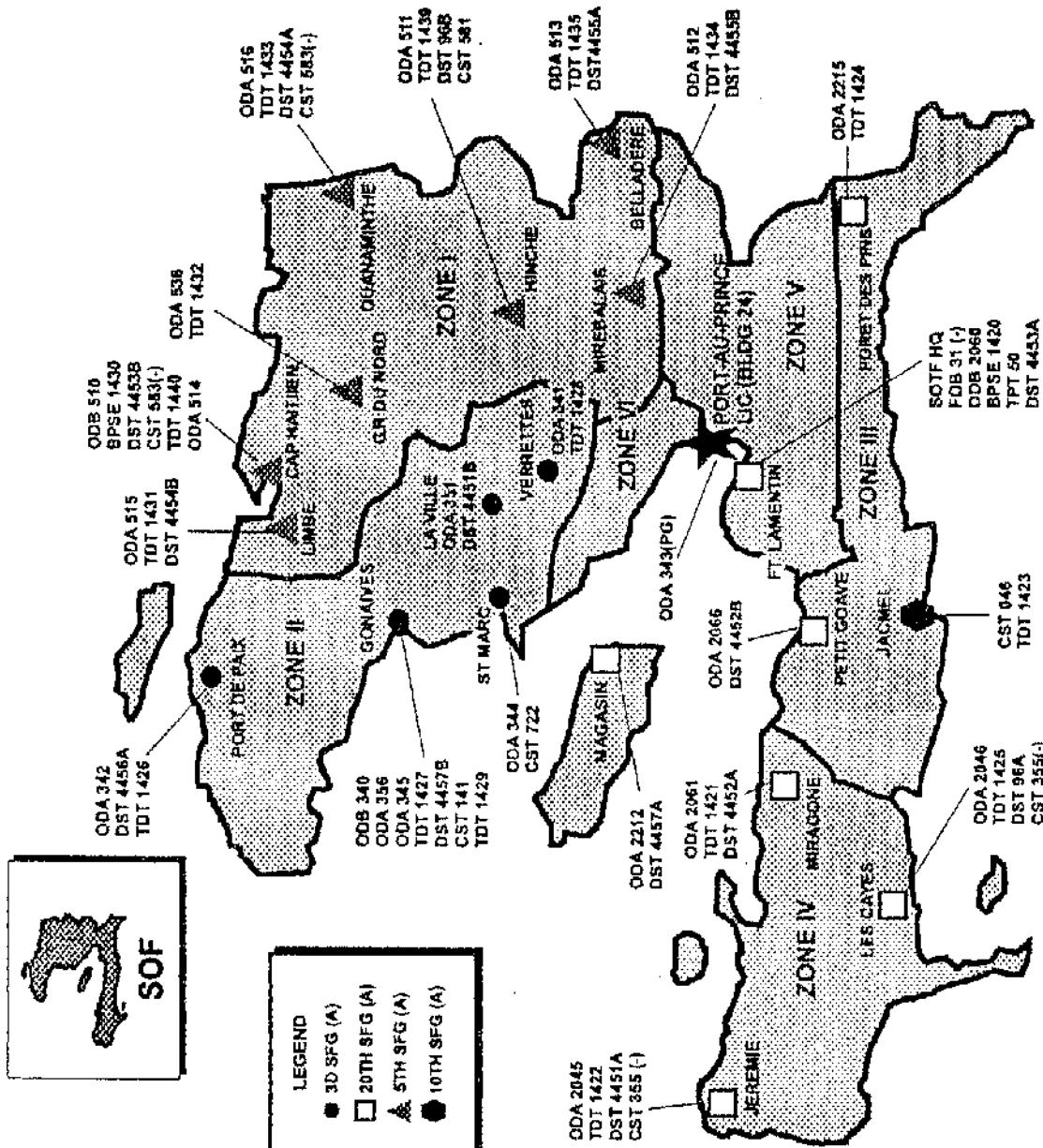




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Special Operations Forces locations - 1994-1995



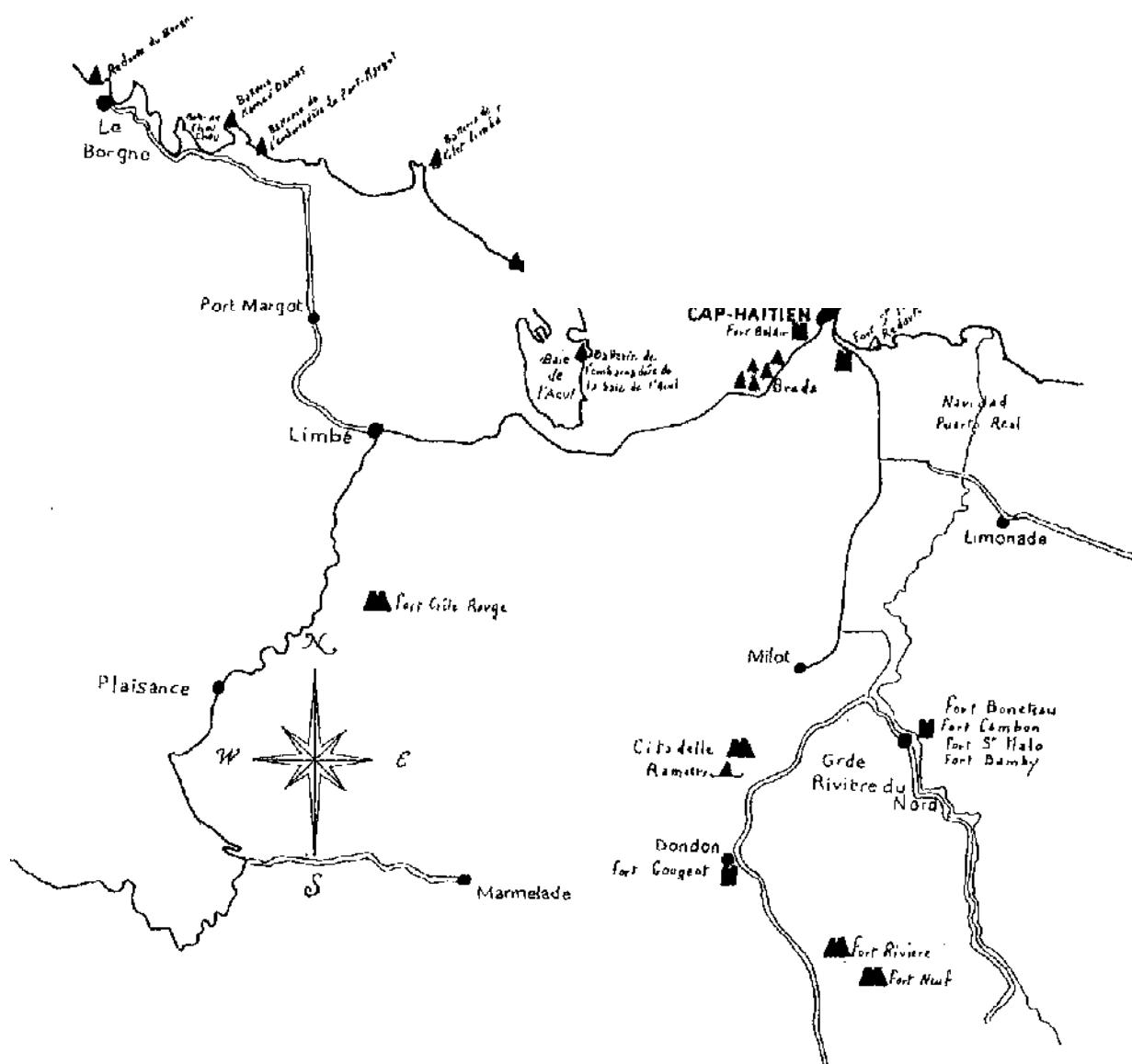
Columbus' Map: Dec. 1492 - Jan. 1493



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*Saint Domingue, North Province:
Geographic and chronological representation of insurrectionary slave
movement, 22-26 August 1791,
(Map by Lucien J. GoupiL)*

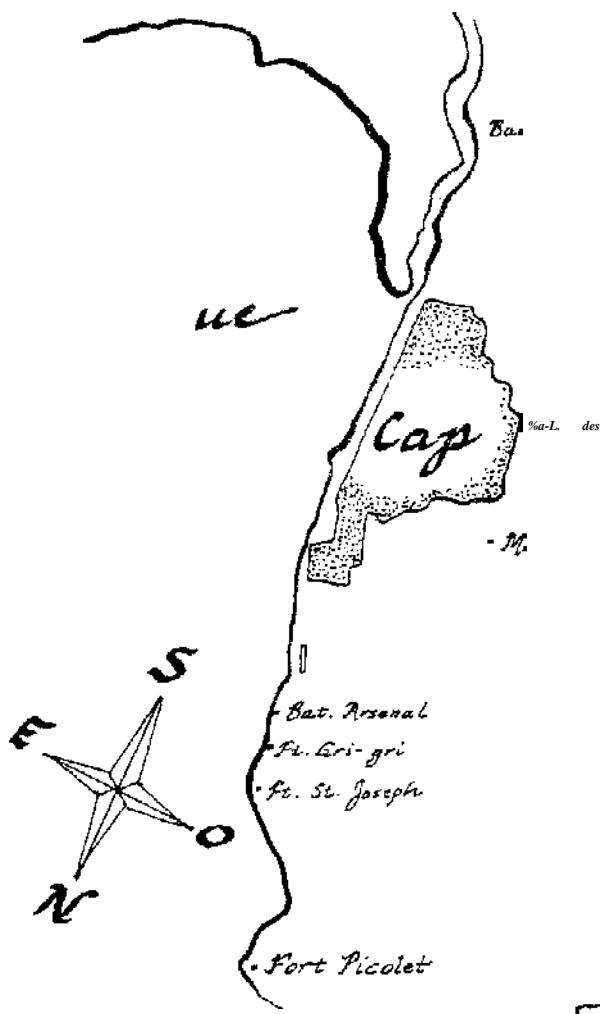


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A	REDOUTE ou BATTERIE FRANçAISE
JL	SITE FORTIFIE HAITIEN

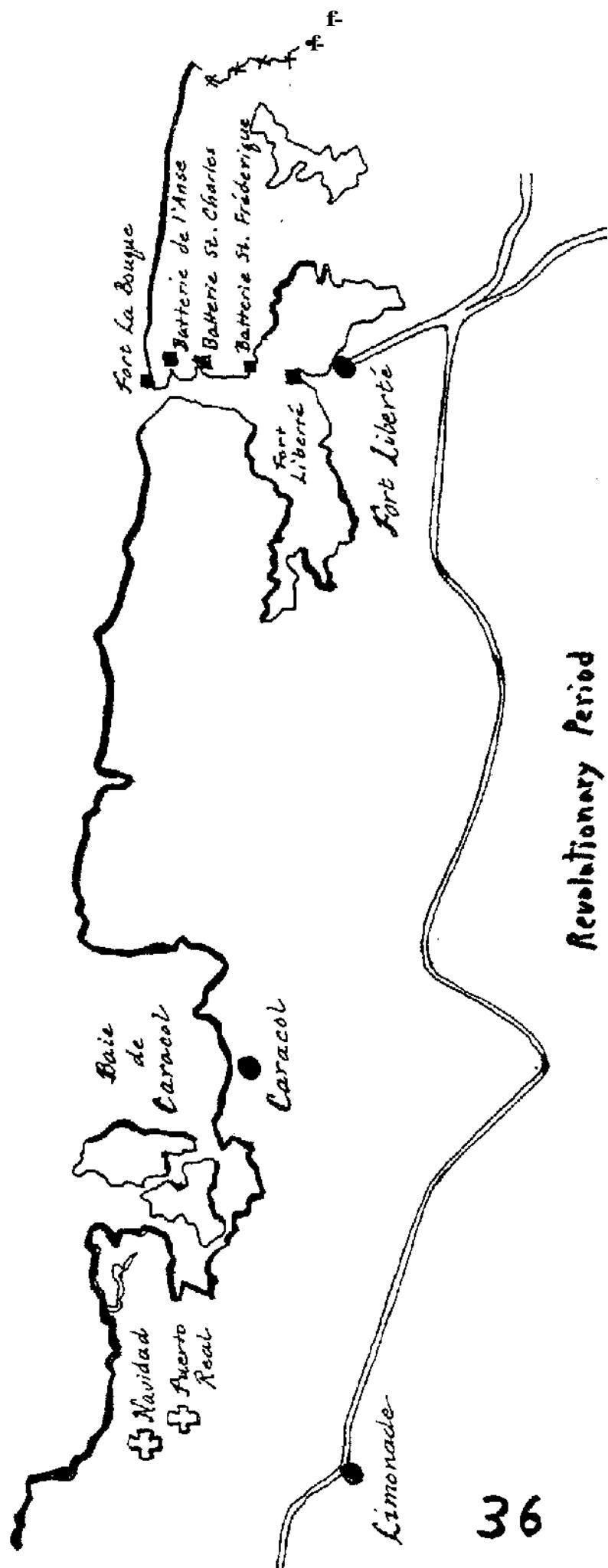
SYSTÈME DEFENSIF de la PLAINE du NORD

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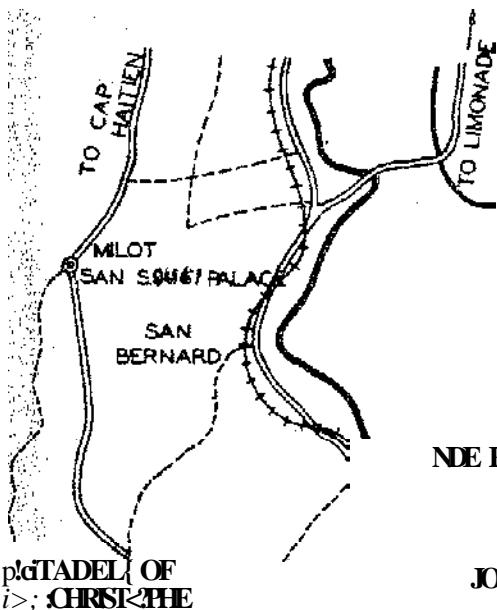
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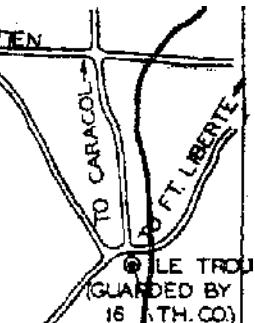
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Revolutionary Period



MAP OF
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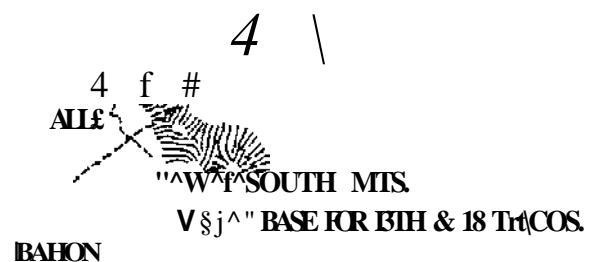
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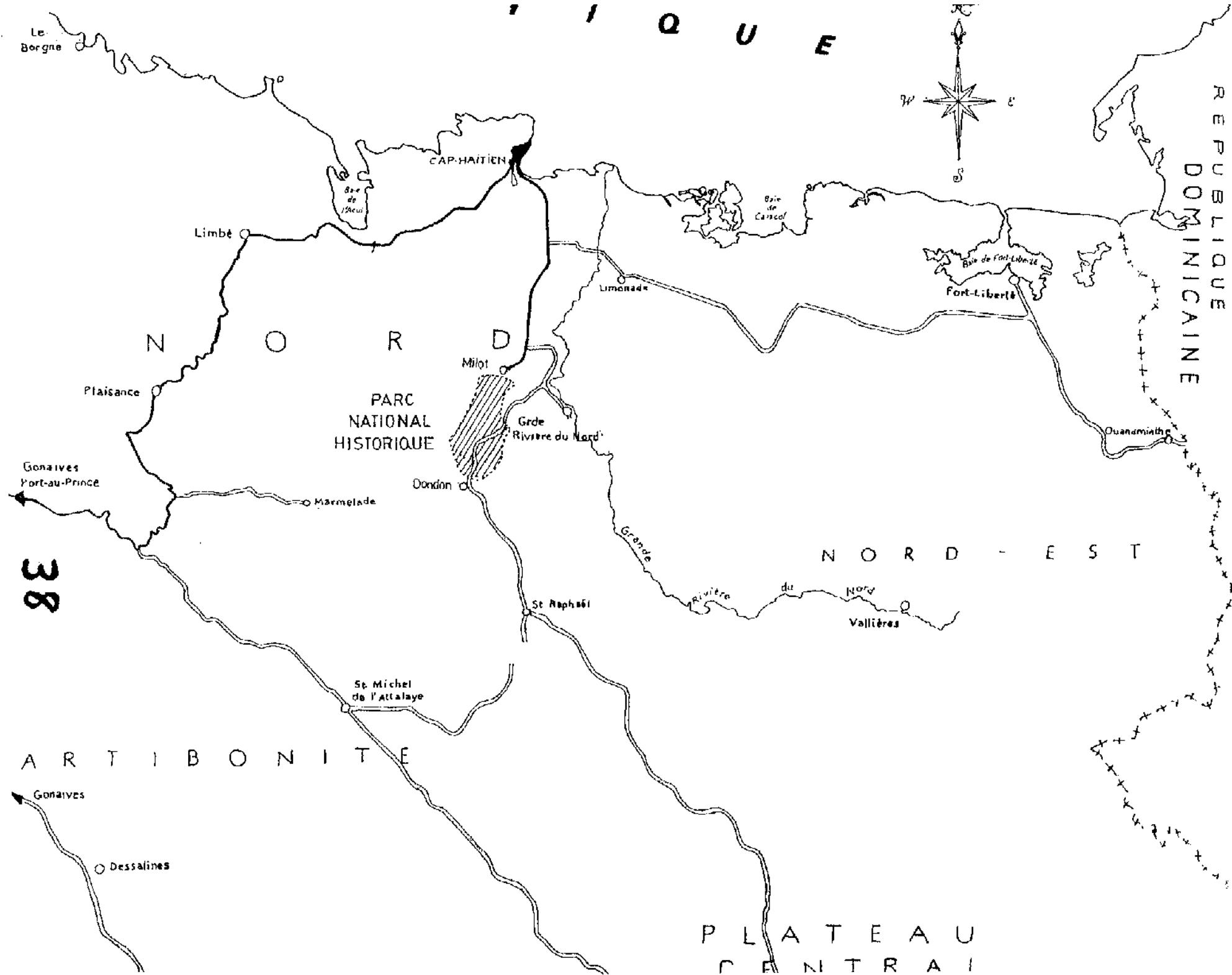
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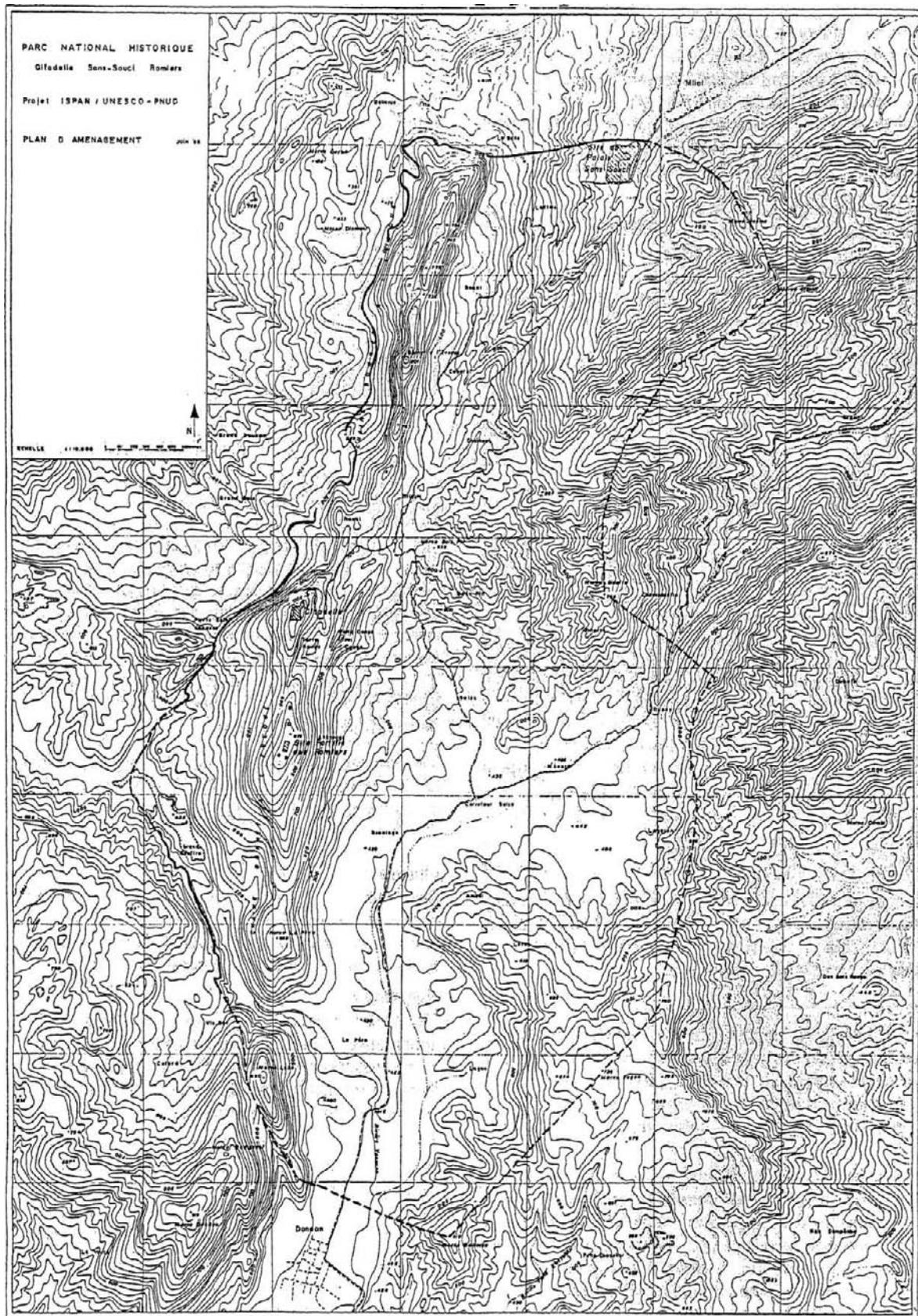
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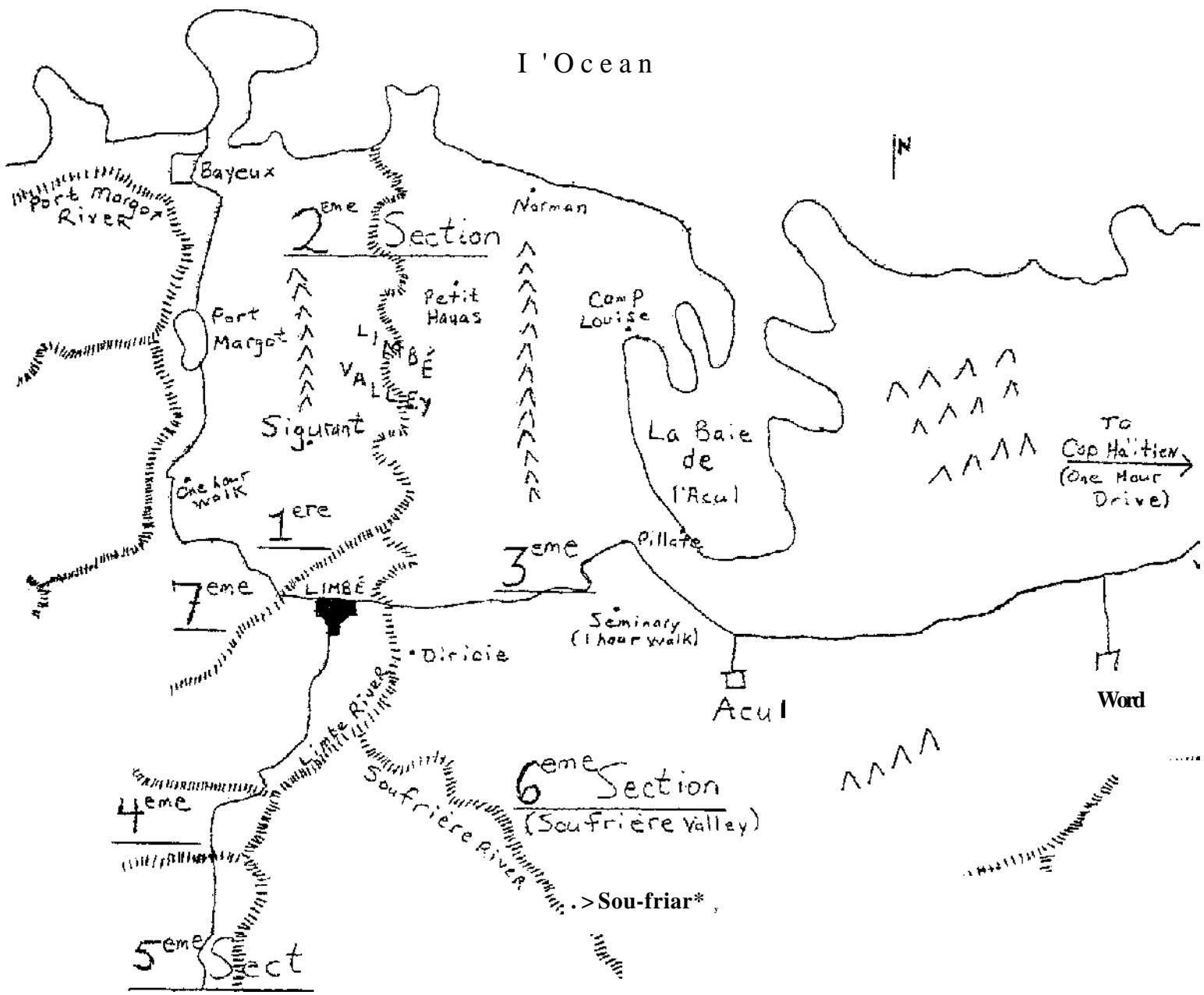
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Carte d'operation, 1915.



CARTE DU PARC NATIONAL HISTORIQUE MAP OF THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK





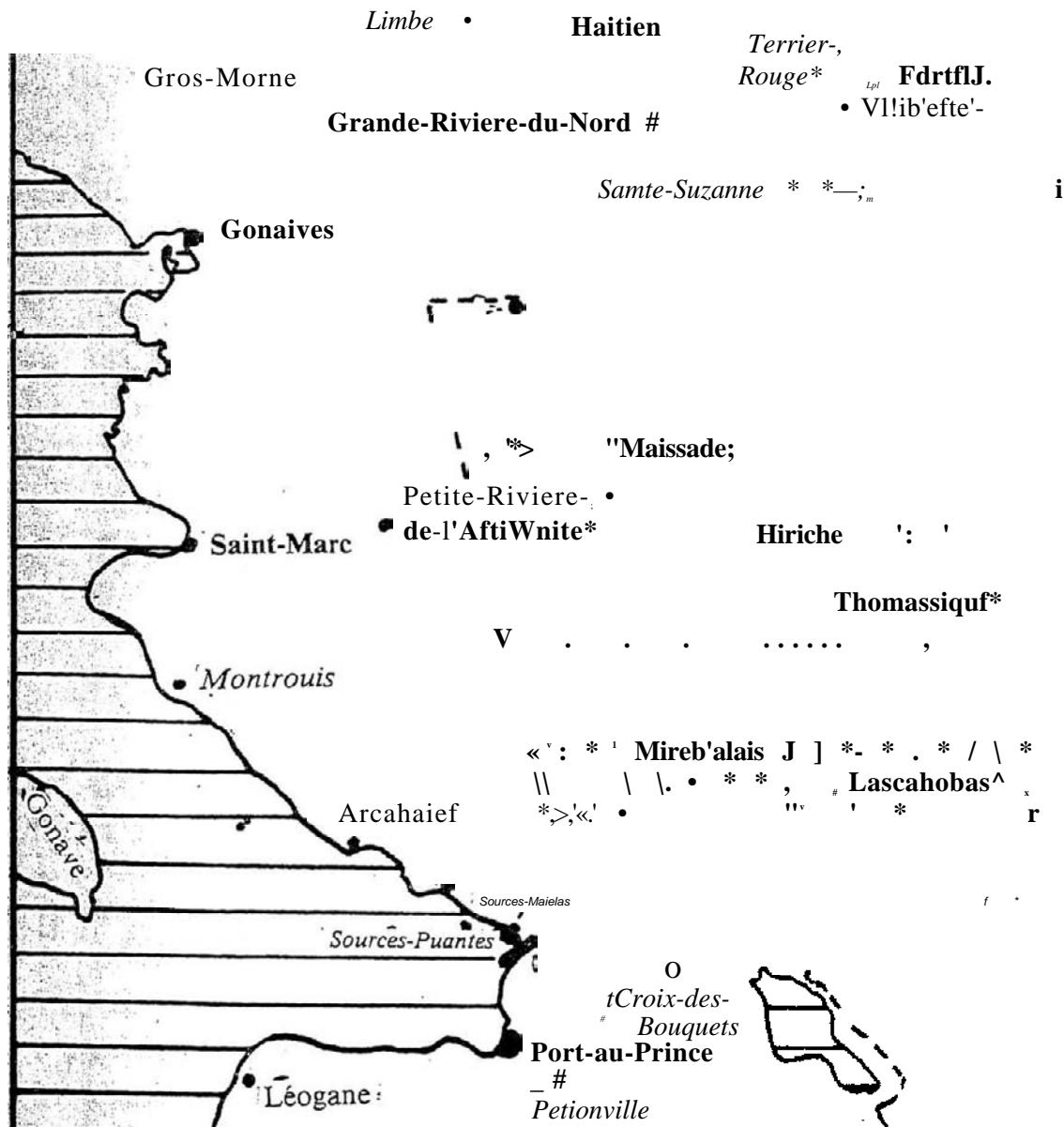
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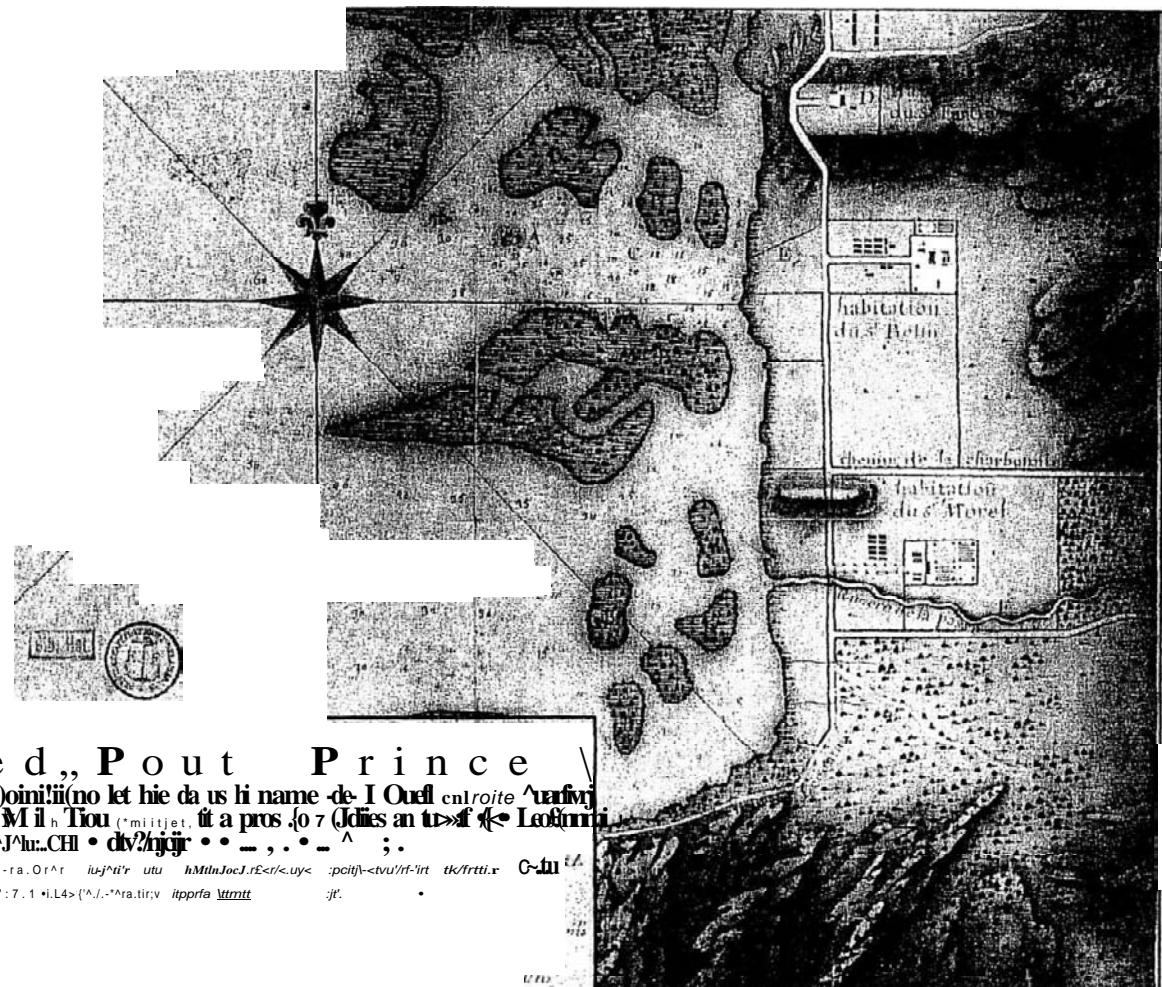
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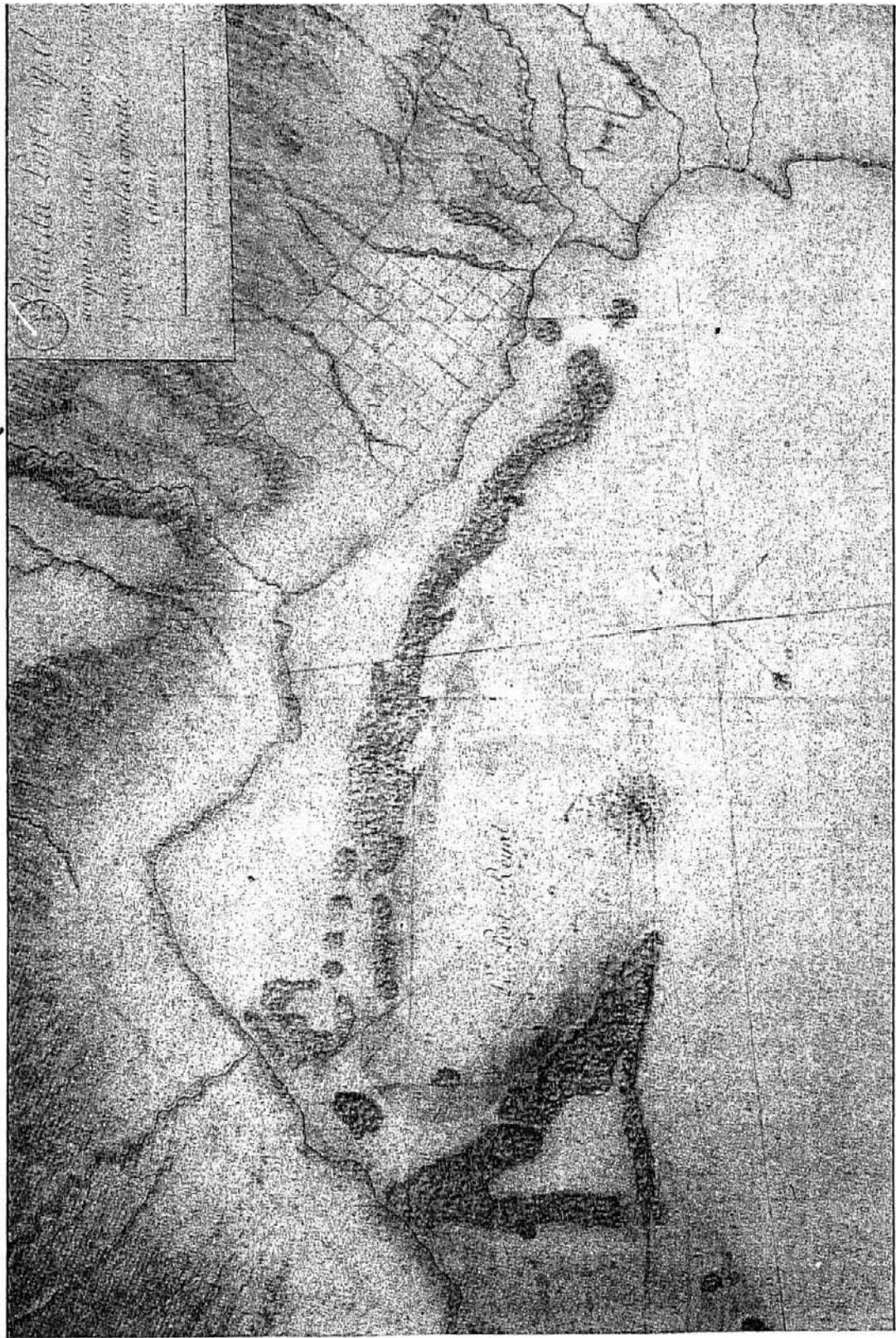
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*Plan des habitations Fortin, Belin et Morel,
futur site de la ville de Port-au-Prince (1723).*

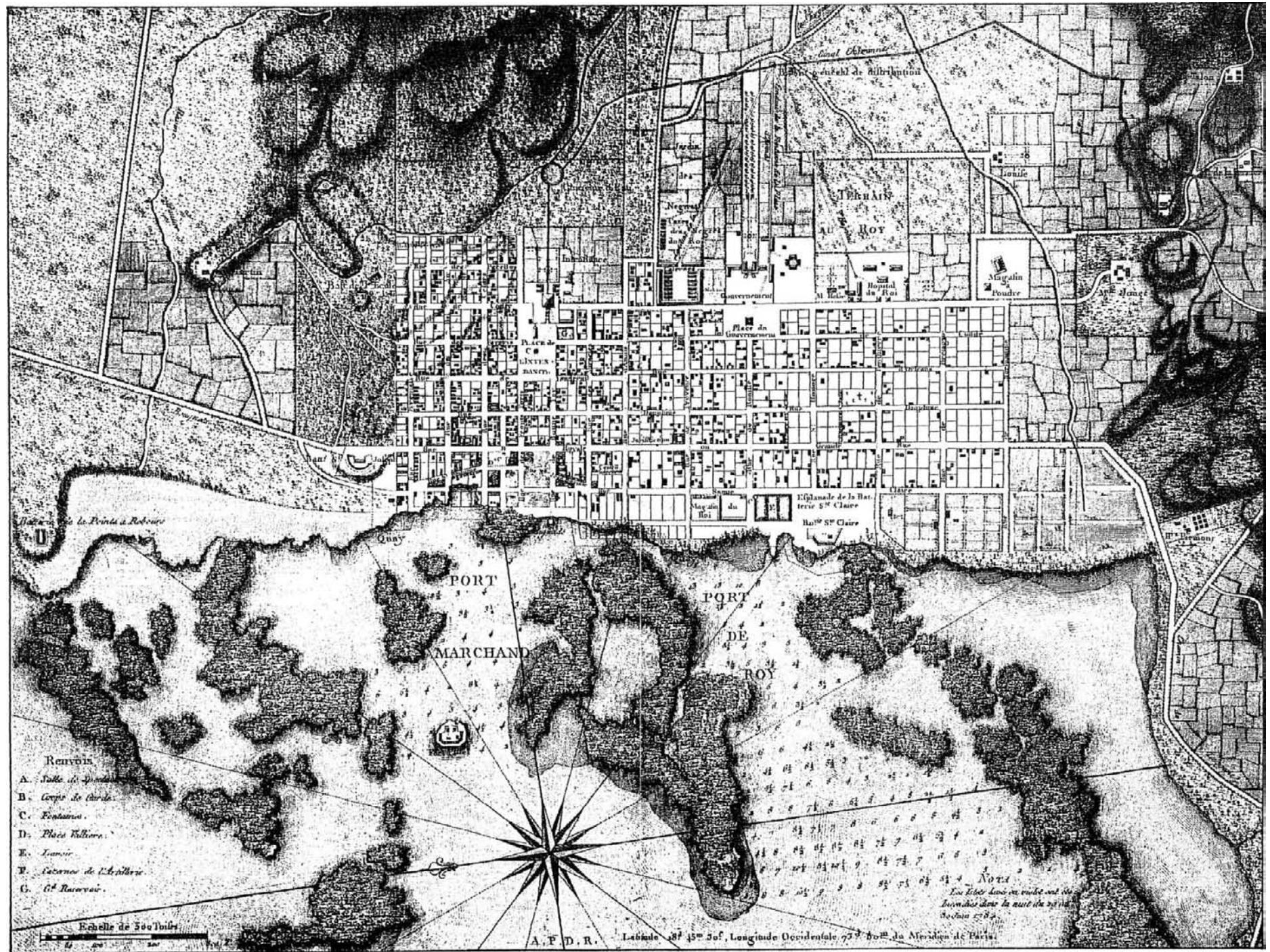


Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. (Collection Peter Frisch)

Plan du Port-Royal (1733). (zone de Marissage)



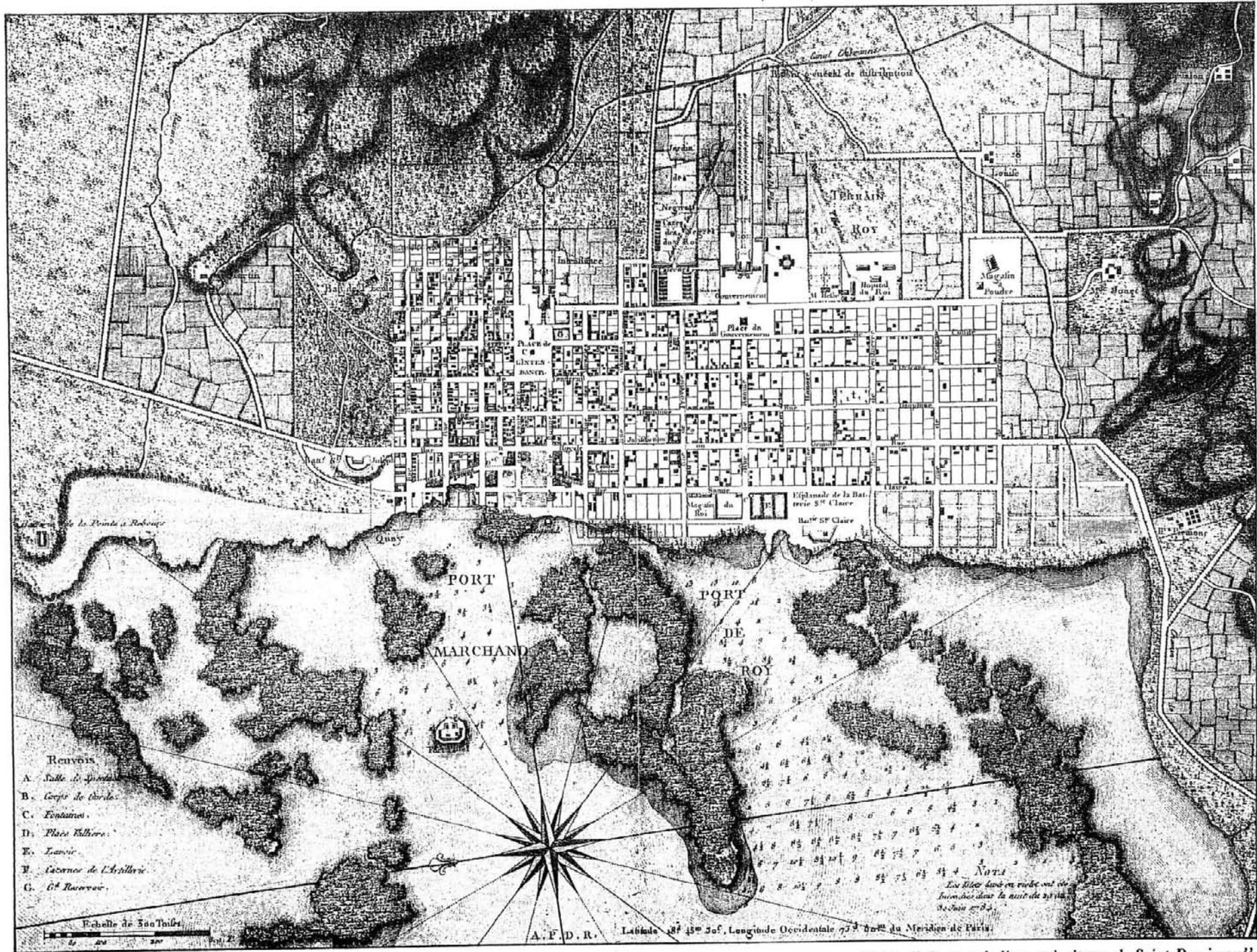
Plan de la Ville de Port-au-Prince (1785).



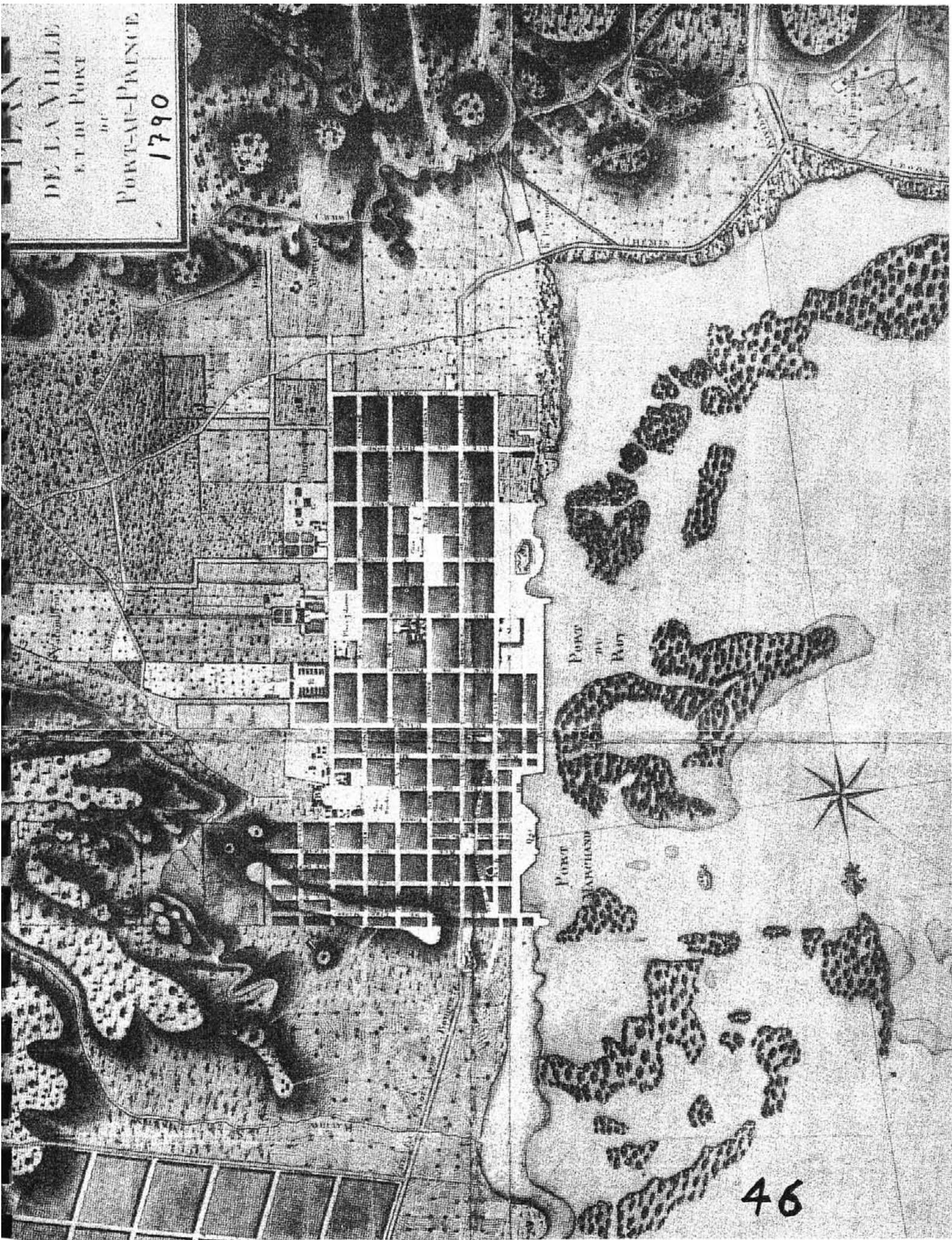
"Recueil de vues de lieux principaux de Saint-Domingue*"

Plan de la Ville de Port-au-Prince (1785).

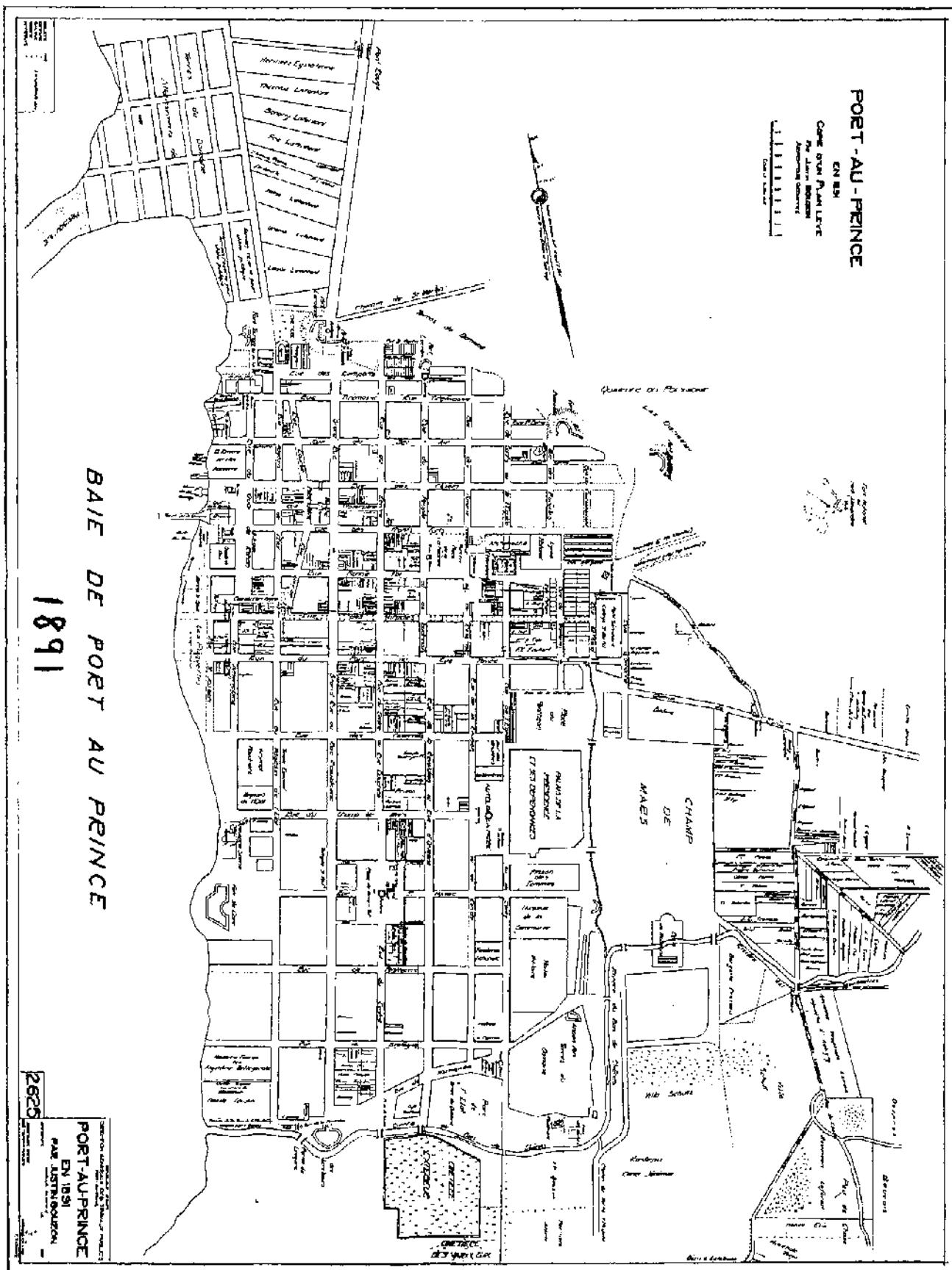
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MAP OF
PORT-AU-PRINCE
1790



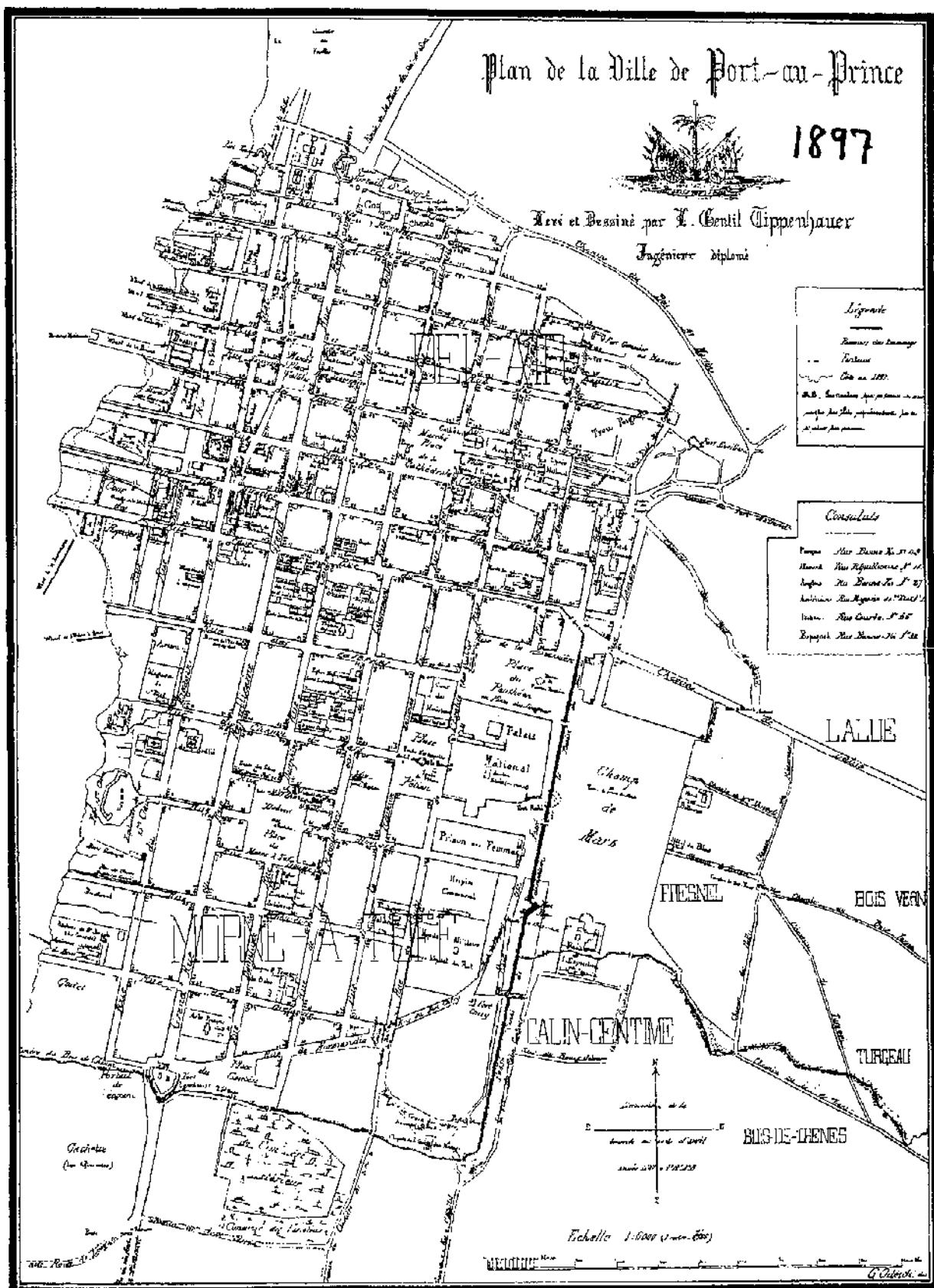
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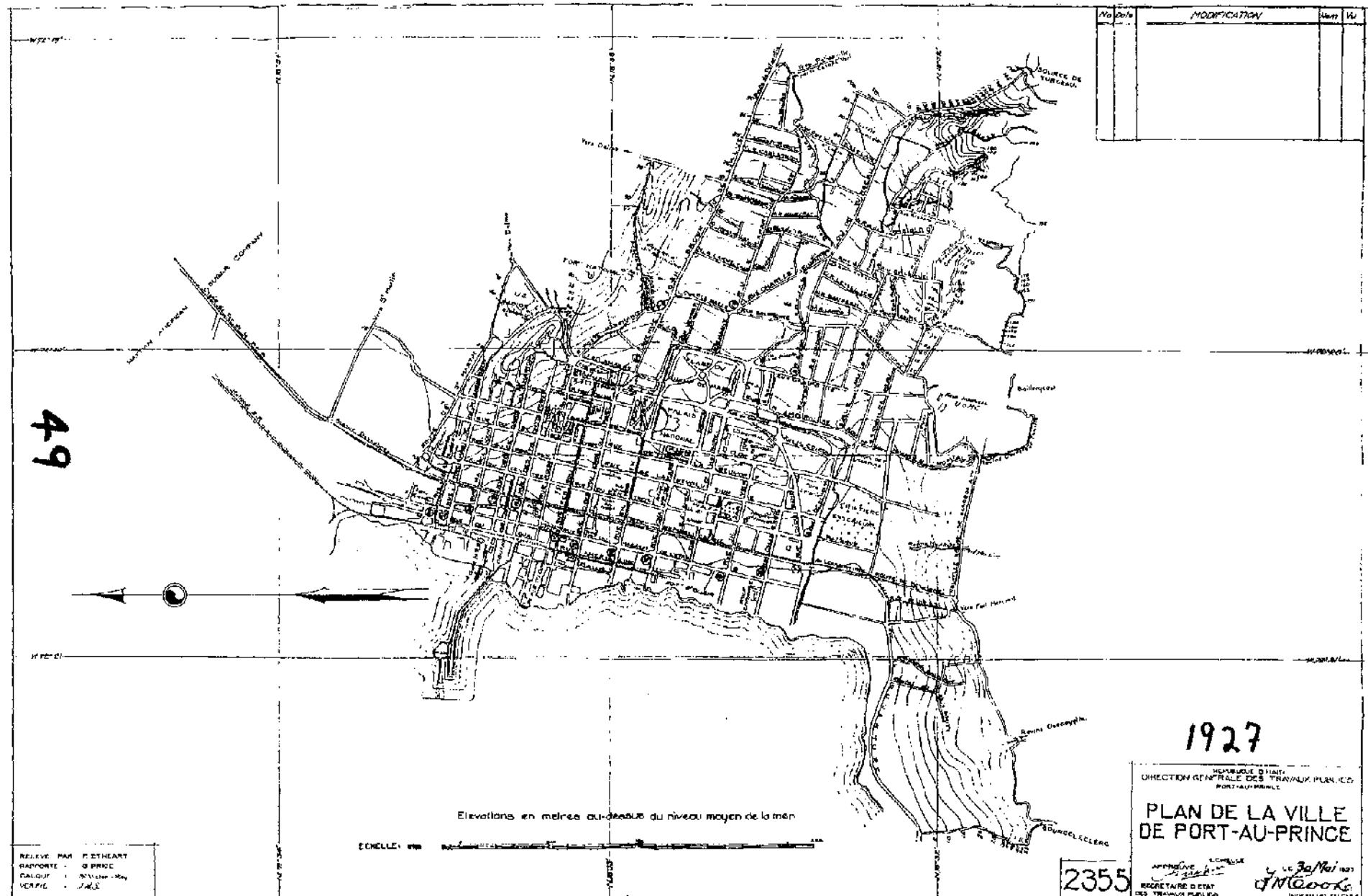


Plan de la ville de Port-au-Prince (1891)

J. Bouzon — Courtoisie du Département des Travaux Publics

* Plan de la ville de Port-au-Prince (1897)





CARTE GUIDE DE PORT-AU-PRINCE

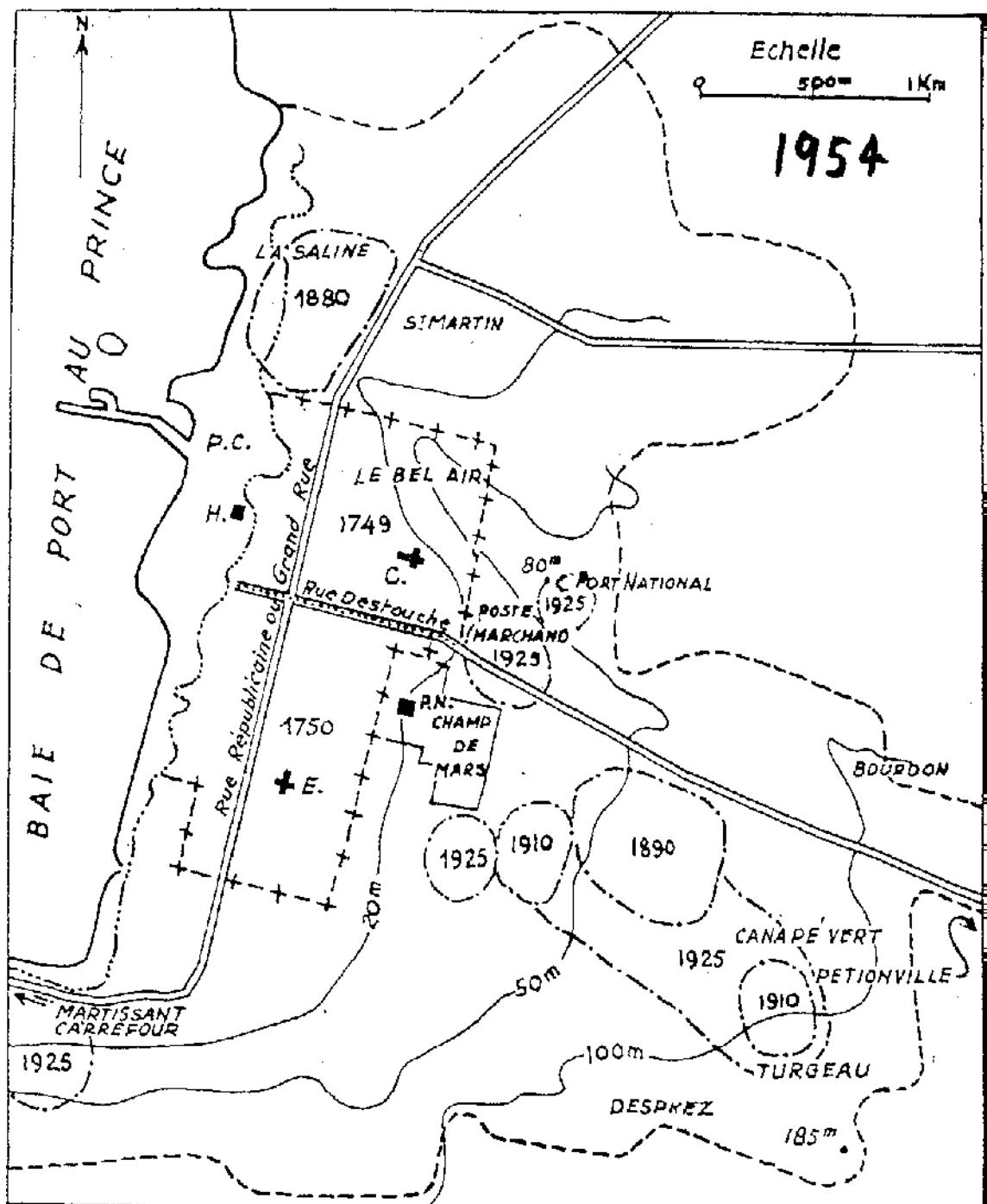
PAR GEORGES SÉJOUR, ARCHITECTE

1re ÉDITION. DROITS RÉSERVÉS

1947

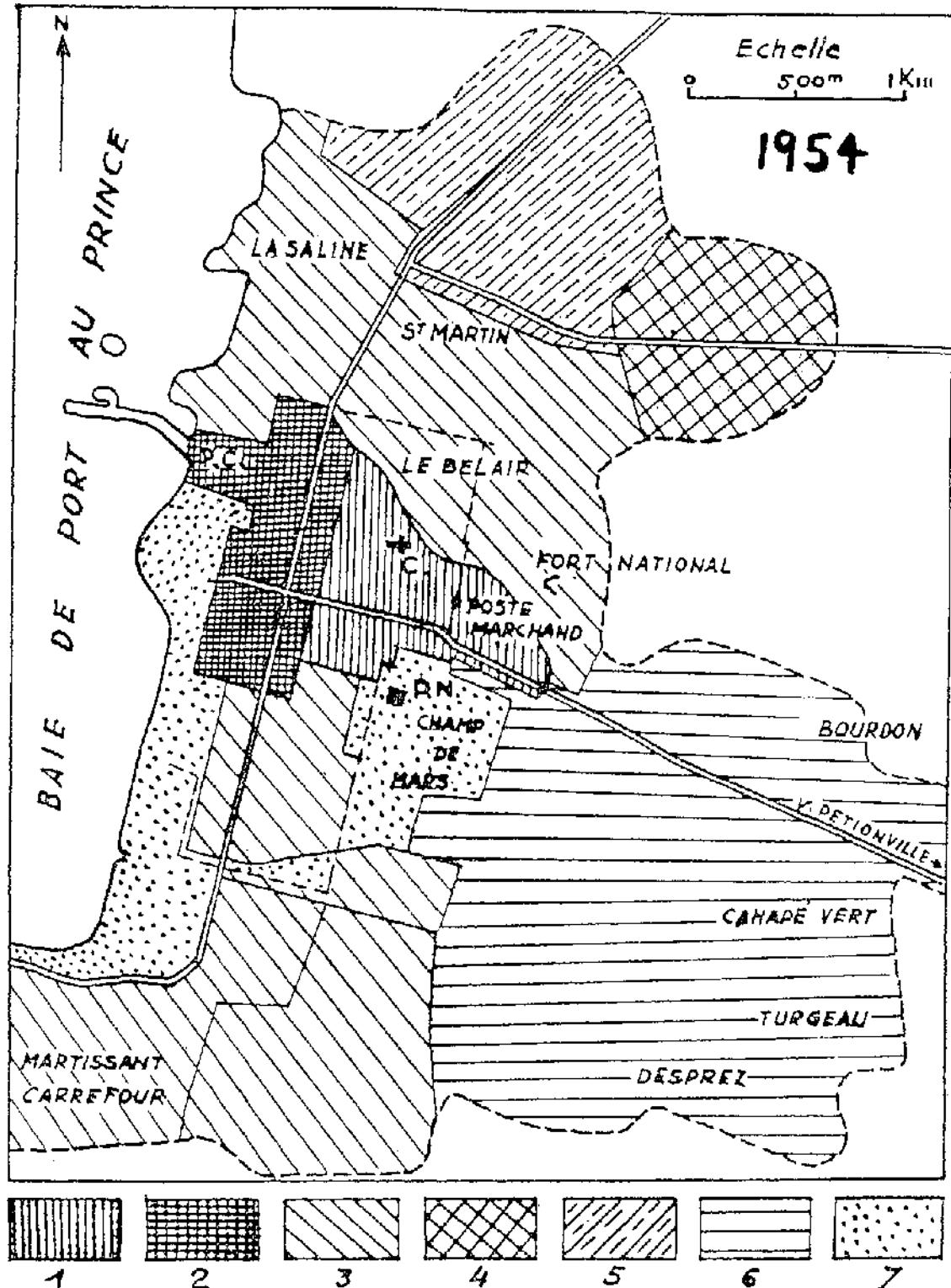


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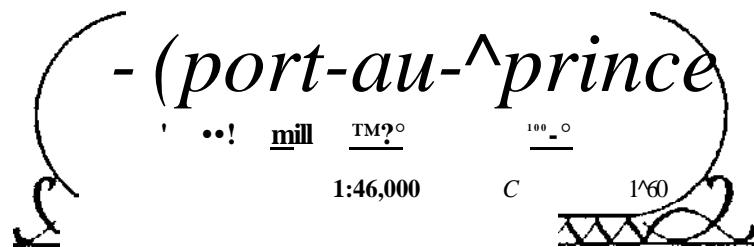
— Port-au-Prince. Le developpement historique de la ville.

1. Limites actuelles de la ville ; 2. Limites de la ville coloniale (1749-1750) ; 3. Principaux accroissements ; 4. Ligne de separation des deux premiers quartiers ; 5. Trace du ravage à la fin du XVIIIP siècle ; L Courbe de niveau; P.N. Palais national; H. Hotel de Ville ; C. Cathedrale ; E. Eglise Sainte-Anne ; P.C. Port de commerce.



— Port-au-Prince. Les principales zones de la ville.

1 et 2 zone urbaine ancienne débordant à l'Est le tracé colonial (2 quartier des affaires) ; 3. Quartiers populaires ; 4. Cites ouvrières ; 5. Zone industrielle ; 6. Quartiers résidentiels ; 7. Cite de l'Exposition et « trouée de verdure » ; P.N. Palais national; C. Cathédrale ; PC Port de commerce.



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| 1 -National Palace | 18 Marche de Fer
(Iron Market) | ST. MARTIN |
| 2 Casernes Dessalines | 19 Batterie St.Clair | |
| 3 Police Headquarters | 20 Hotel de France | |
| 4 FAd'H. Headquarters | 21 Banque Nationale | |
| 5 Hopital General | 22 Dan Aliens Restaurant | BEL AIF |
| 6 Penitencier (Former
TArrondissement") | 23 Fort Dimanche | |
| 7 Douane (custom house) | 24 Fort National | |
| 8 Catholic Cathedral | 25 Portail St.Joseph | |
| 9 Episcopal Cathedral | 26 Church of St. Joseph | |
| 10 Hotel Sans Souci | 27 Turgeau Tennis Club | < ® 2 4 |
| 11 Cine Rex (theater) | 28 Hotel Olafsson | |
| 12 Peters Bakery | 29 Cimetiere Exterieur | POSTE MARC |
| 13 Petit Seminaire
de St. Martial | 30 Portail LSogane | |
| 14 College St.Louis
de Gonzague | 31 American Embassy | |
| 15 Church of St. Anne | 32 French Embassy | |
| 16 Hotel Splendid | 33 Hopital St Francois
de S&les (French Hospital) | |
| 17 Church of Sacrd Coeur | 34 Champ de Mars | |
| | 35 Place d'Independence | |

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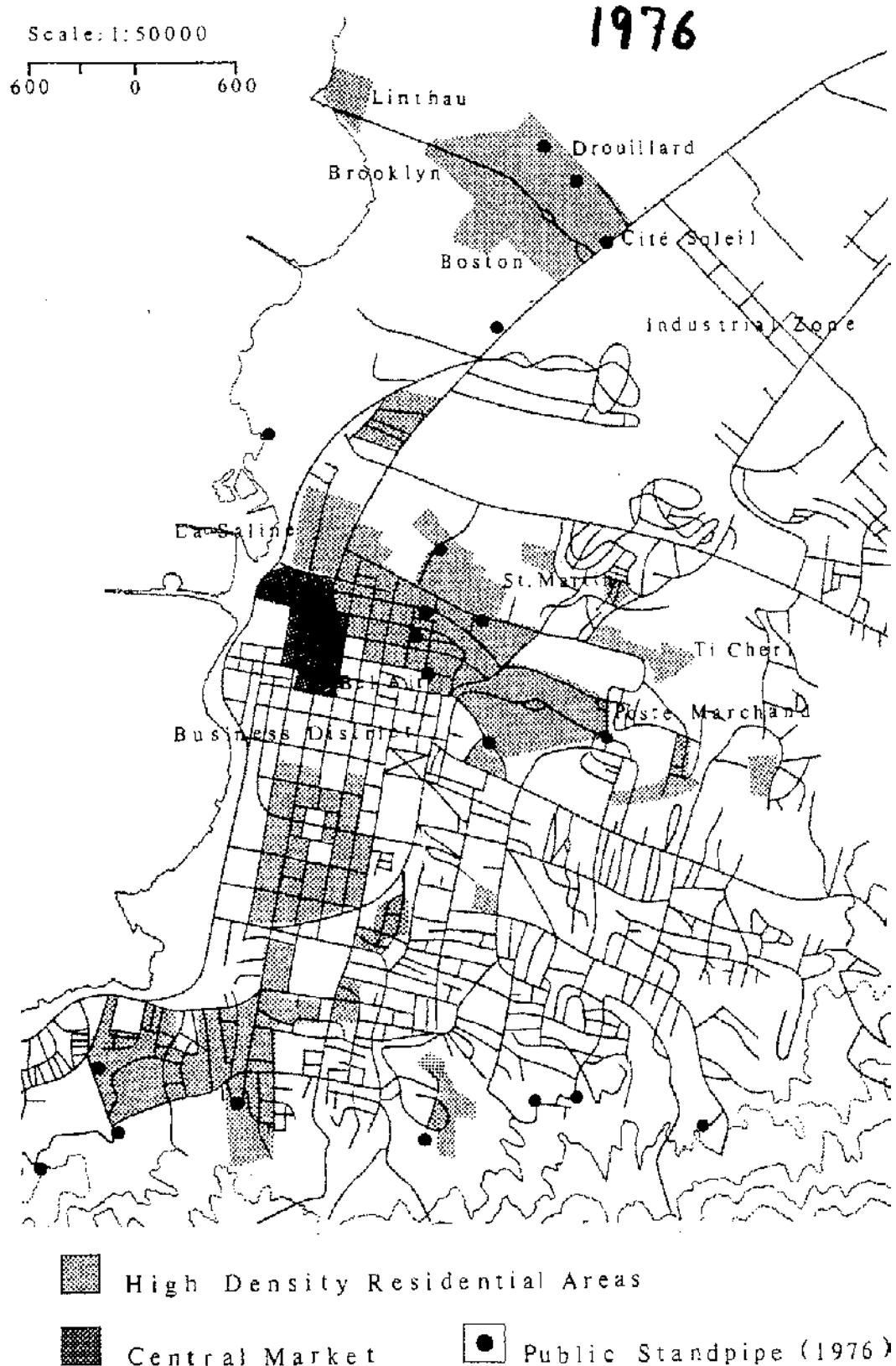
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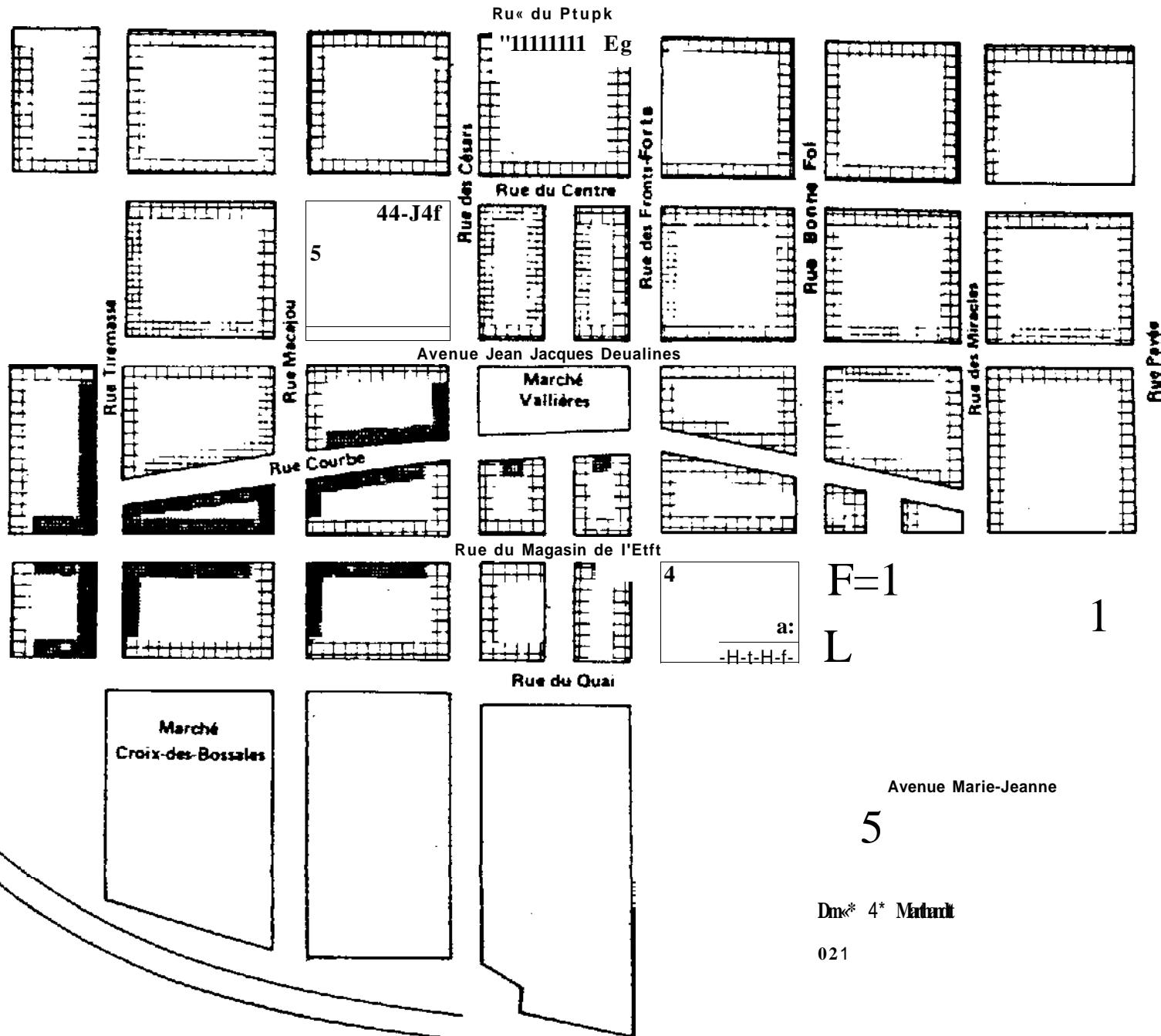
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Map of Central Port-au-Prince



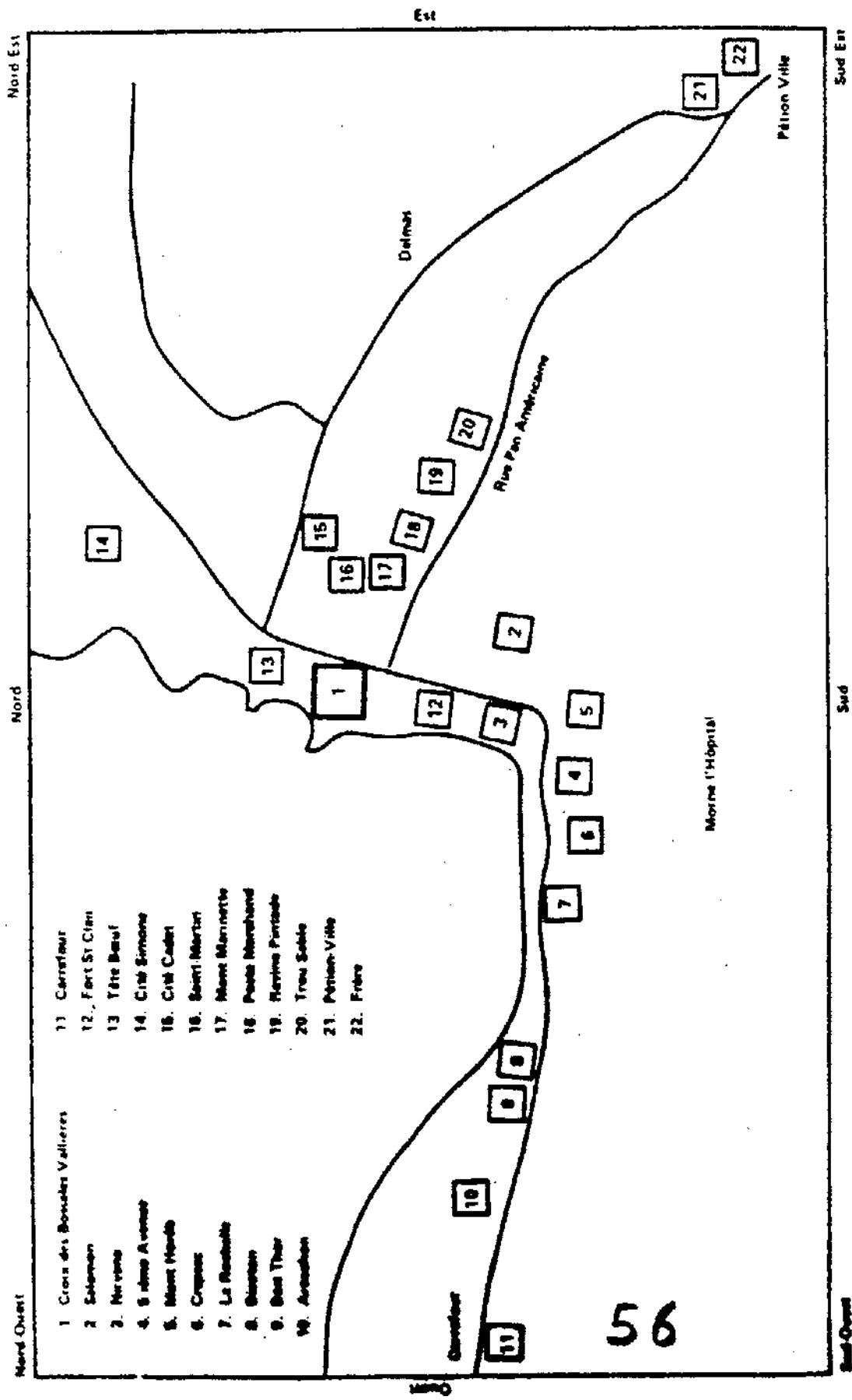


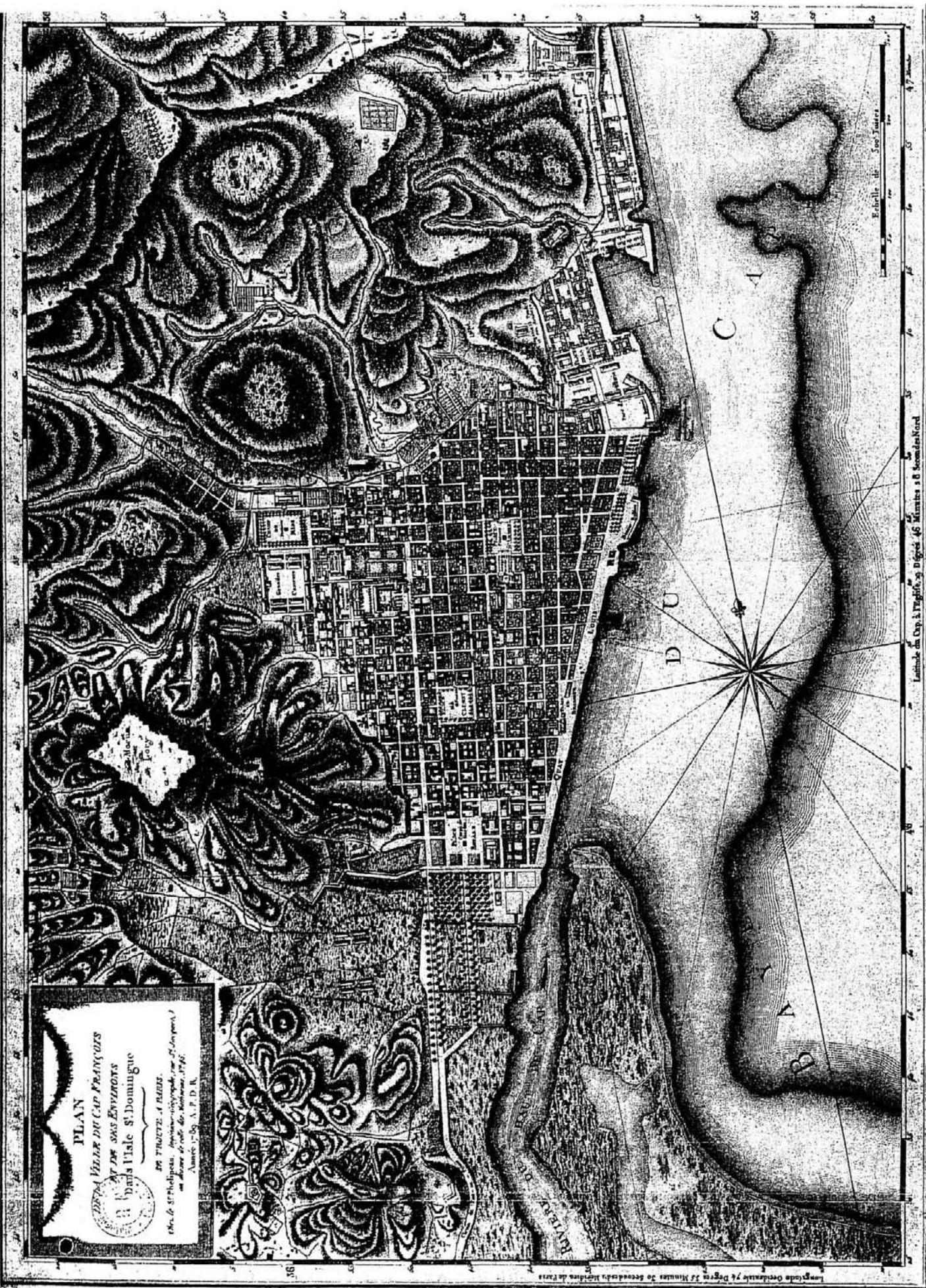
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Marchés de Port-au-Prince / Marché Pòtoprens

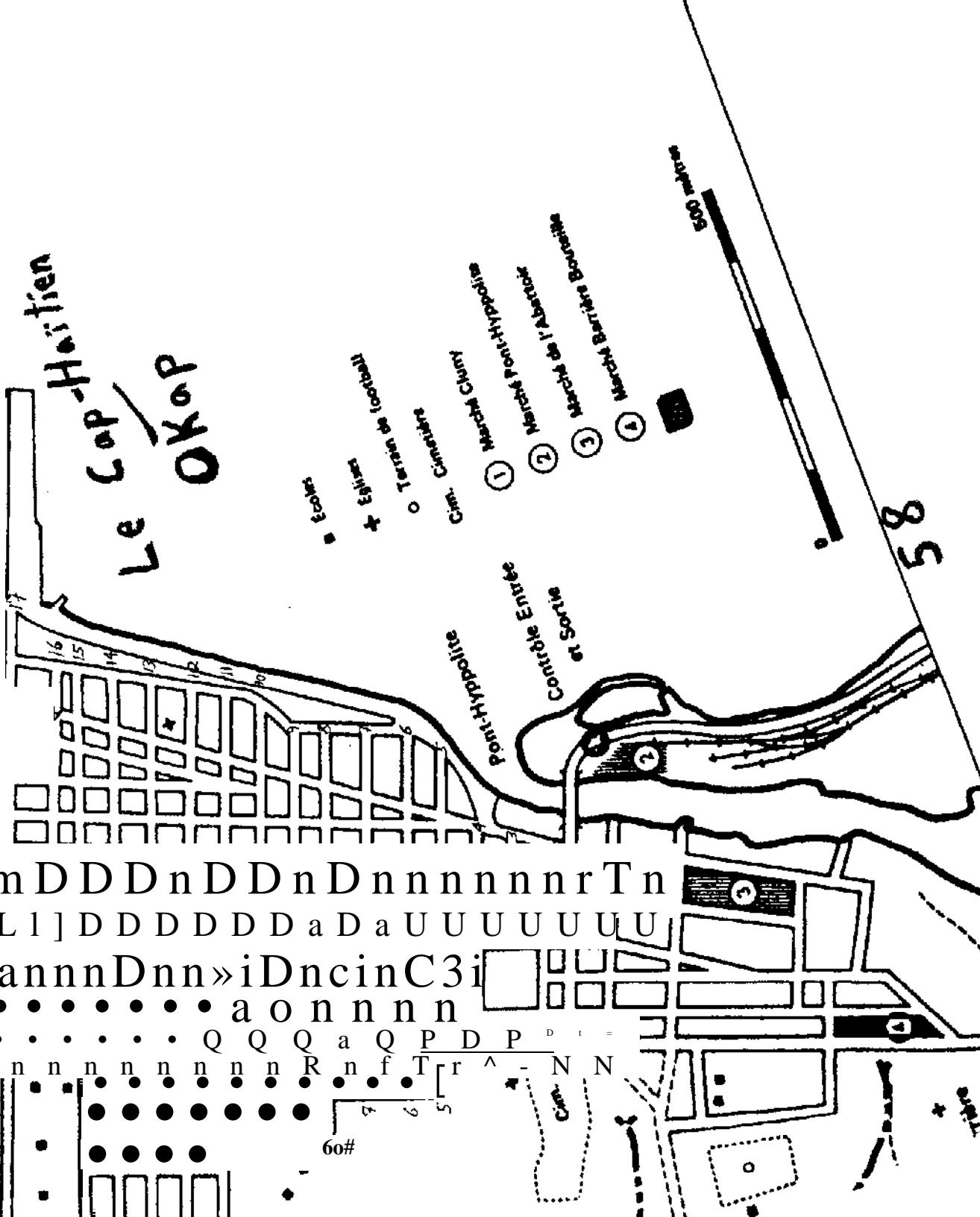




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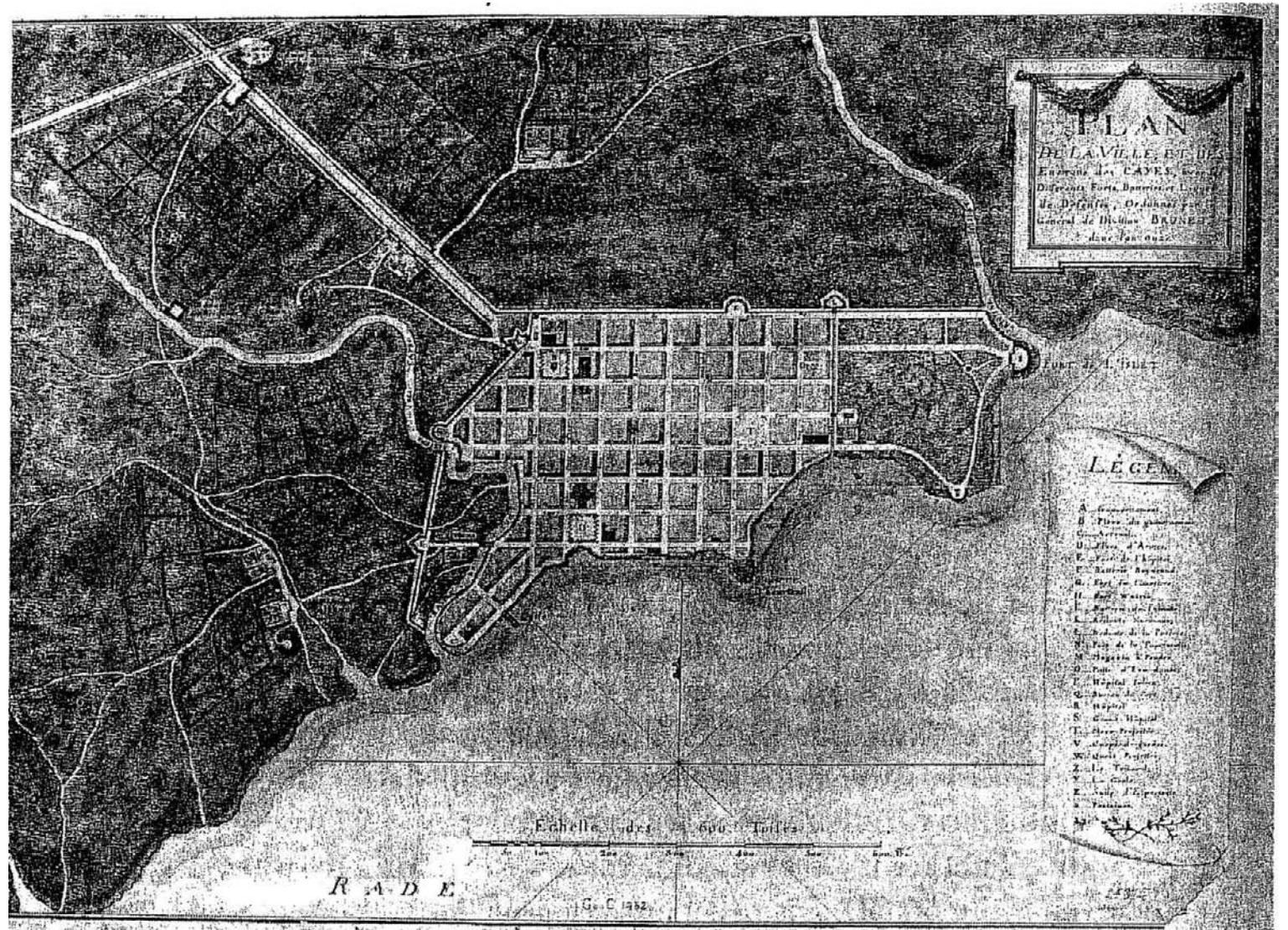
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- 1... Abattoir
- 2... Asile de Vieillards
- 4... Banque Nation ile de la République ('Haiti
- 5... Birri're Bouteille
- S...Biblio+^hque
- 7... Bureau de la Ppolice
- 8... Bureau de la ffice
- 9... Bureau des Contributions
Service Hydraulique Telegraphes
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- 10..Casernes K|Lfl,H.
- II..Cath[»]drale -
- 12.. Chalet (A viatican)
- 13.. Centre de Sanfc
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- 15..Distillerie
- 16..Ecole de Droit
- 17..Ecole des Frtris
- 18..Ecole des Soeirs
- 19..Ecole et Mus^hs
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- 21..Ecole Professic nnelle
- 22..Eglise
- 23.. Hopital
- 24..Hotel Beck
- 25.. Hotel de Ville
- 26..Hotel Montjoly
- 27..Inspection Scdaire
- 28..Justice de Pail
- 29..Lyce
- 30..March!
- 31..Night Club
- 32..Poste de Polic (Barriers Bouteille)
- 33..Prefecture
- 34..Prison
- 35..Rservoir d'Eali
- 36.. Salle de Spectacles**
- 36A Station Texaci Pont Hypopole
- 37..Terrain de Football
- 38..Tribunal Civil
- 39..Usine Electrique
- 40..Usine S.H.A.DJA. (Sisal)

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The city and environs ofles Cayes, with its forts, batteries, and defense positions, by order of division general Brunet, year 11 (1803).

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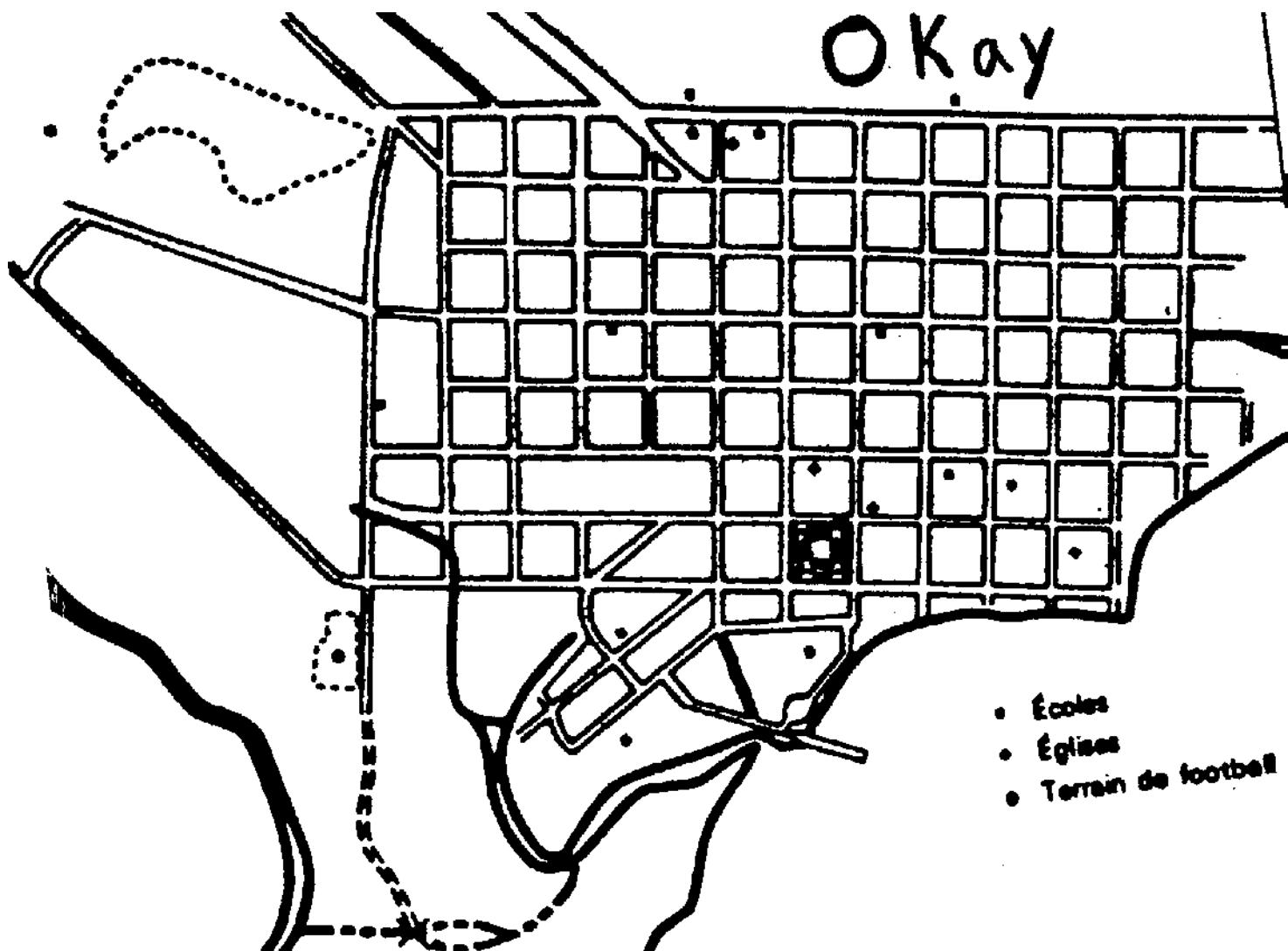
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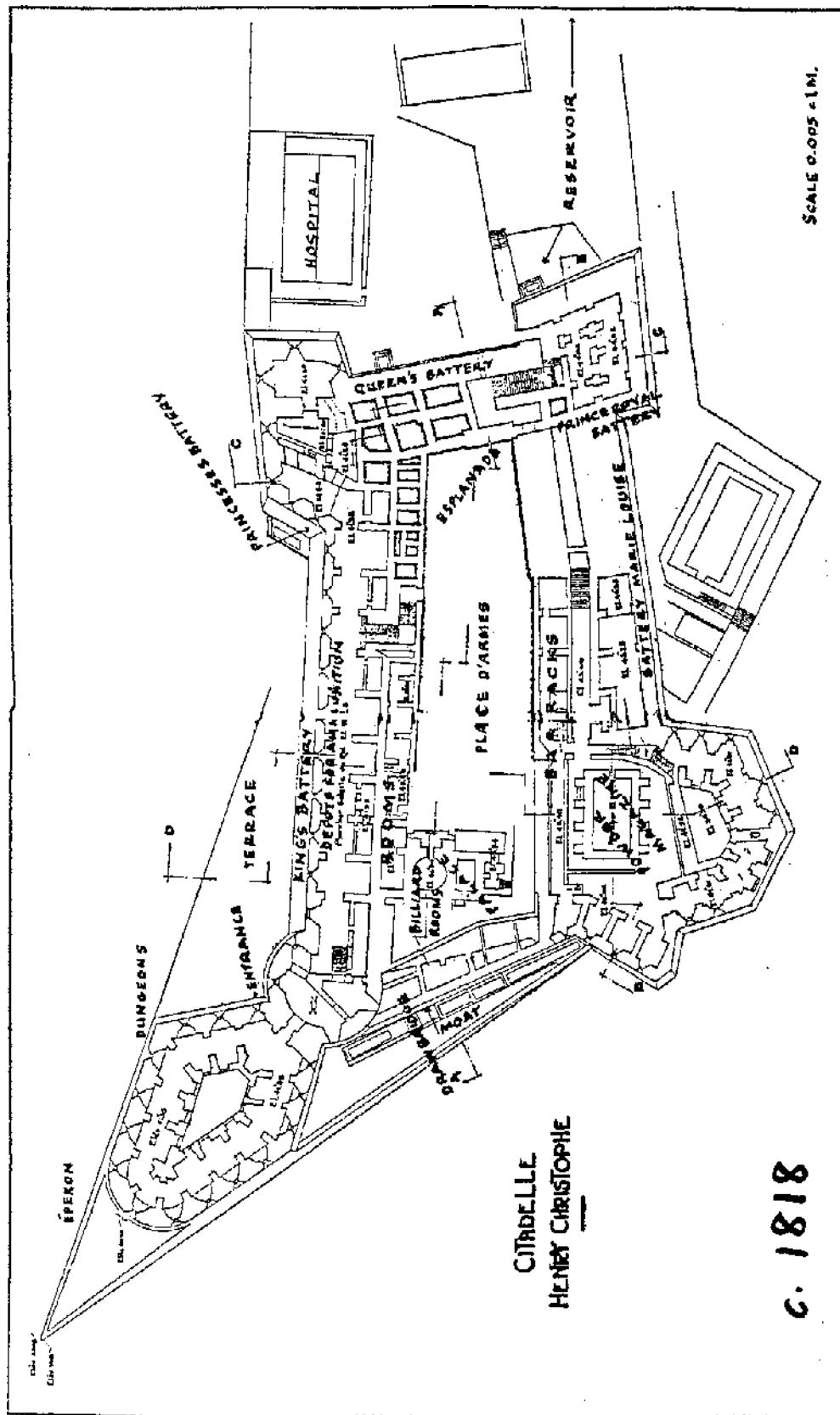
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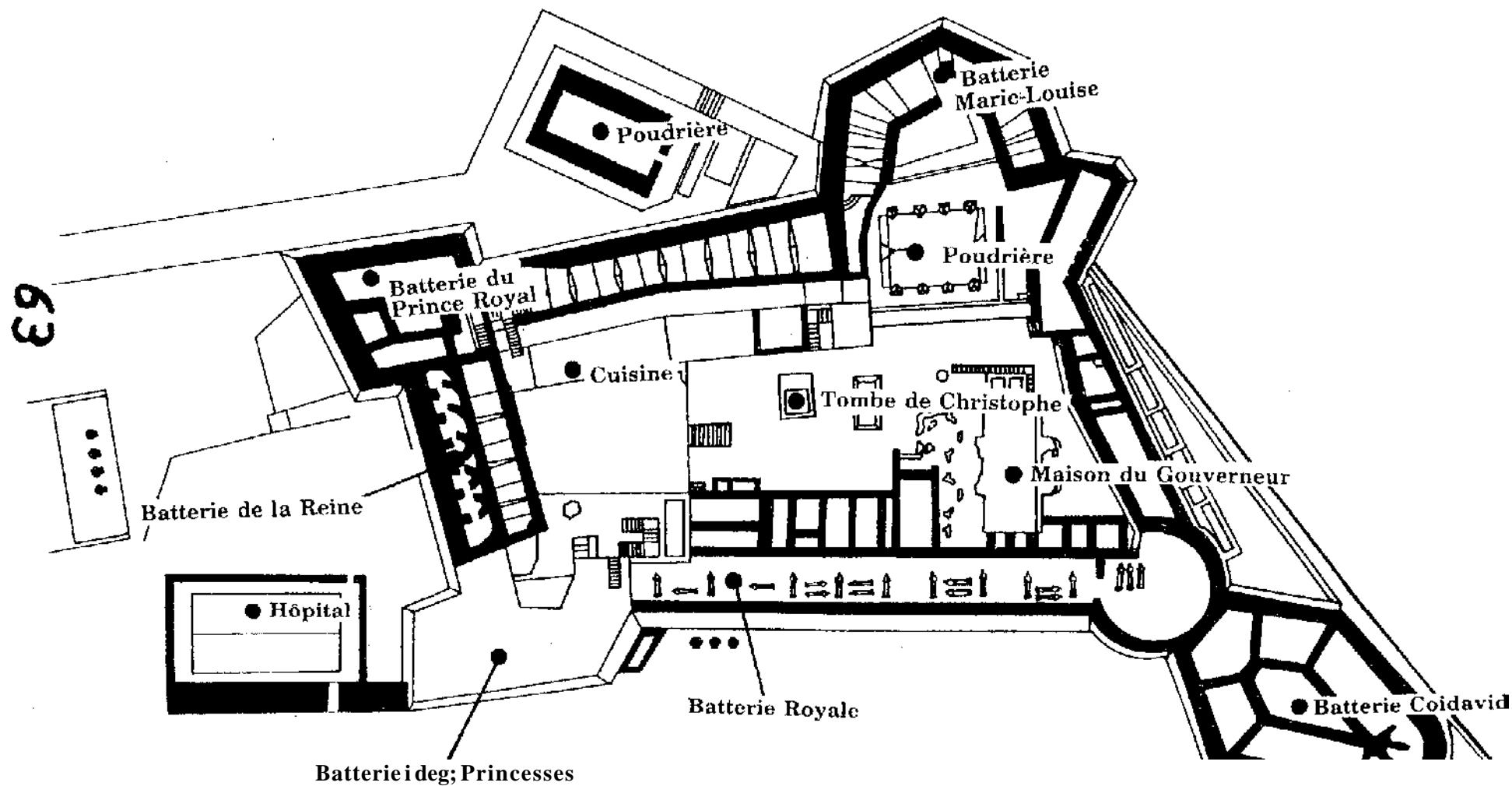
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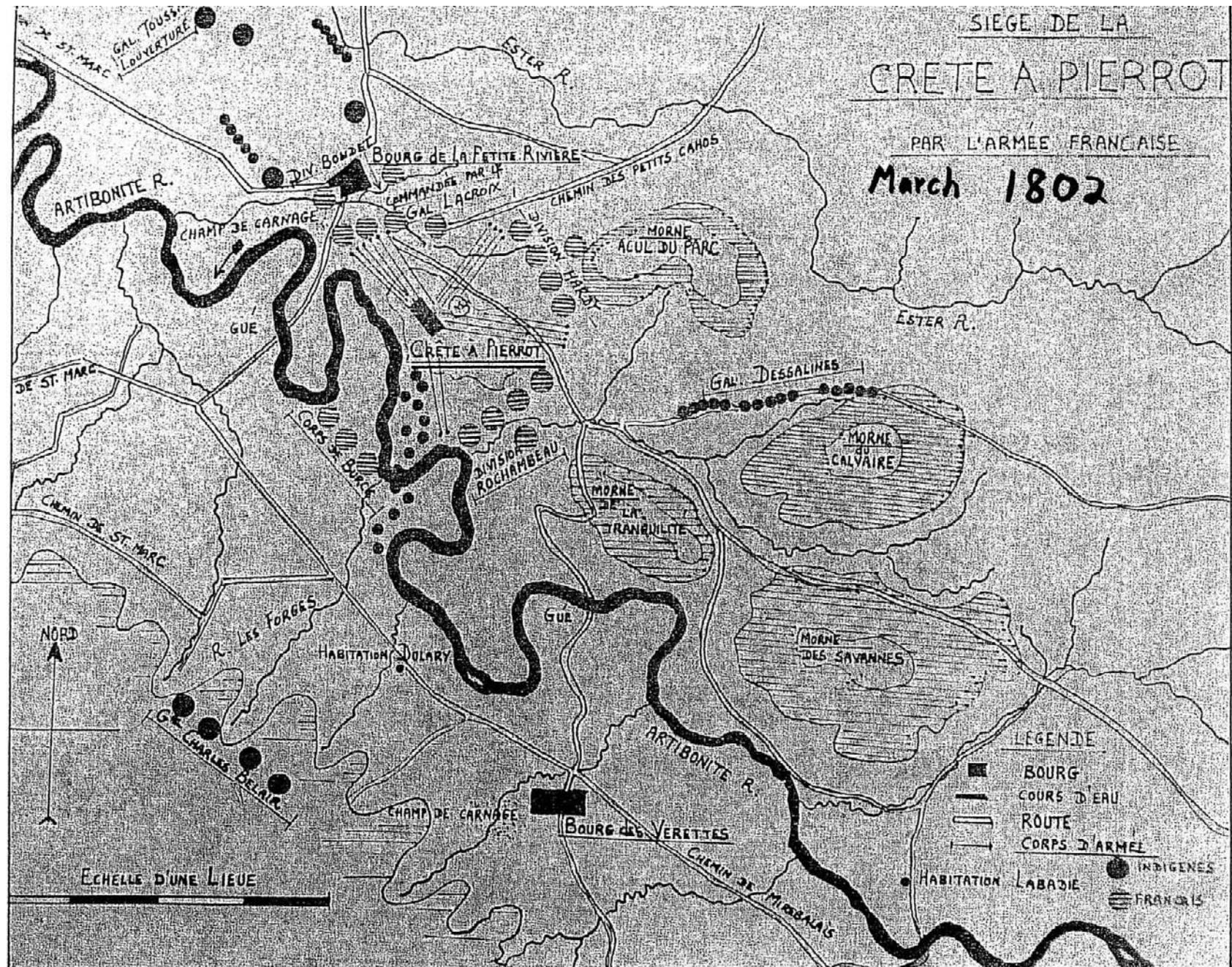


SIEGE DE LA
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PAR L'ARMEE FRANCAISE

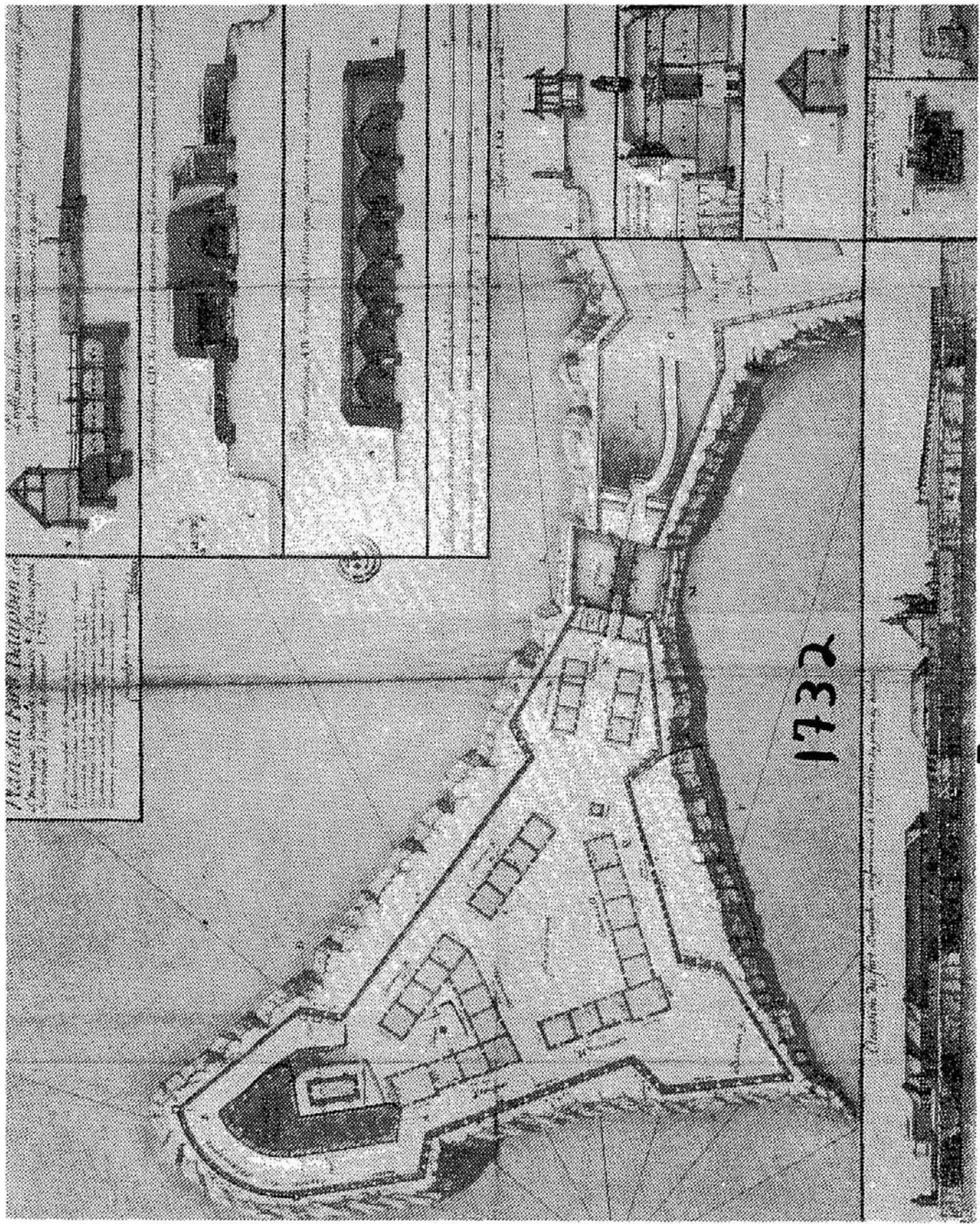
March 1802

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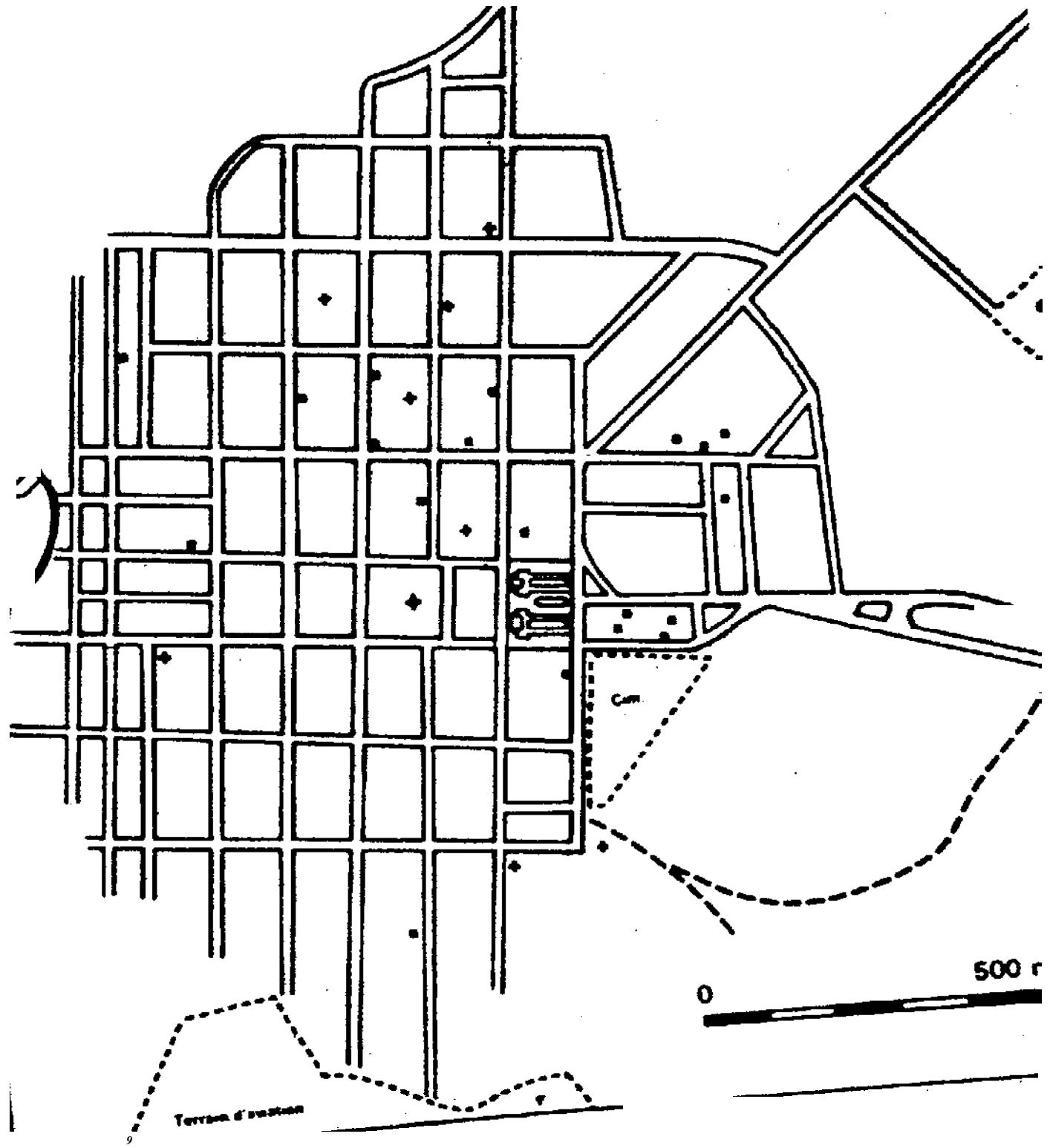
Plan du siege de la Crete-a-Pierrot
d'apres Poyen

Fort-Dauphin

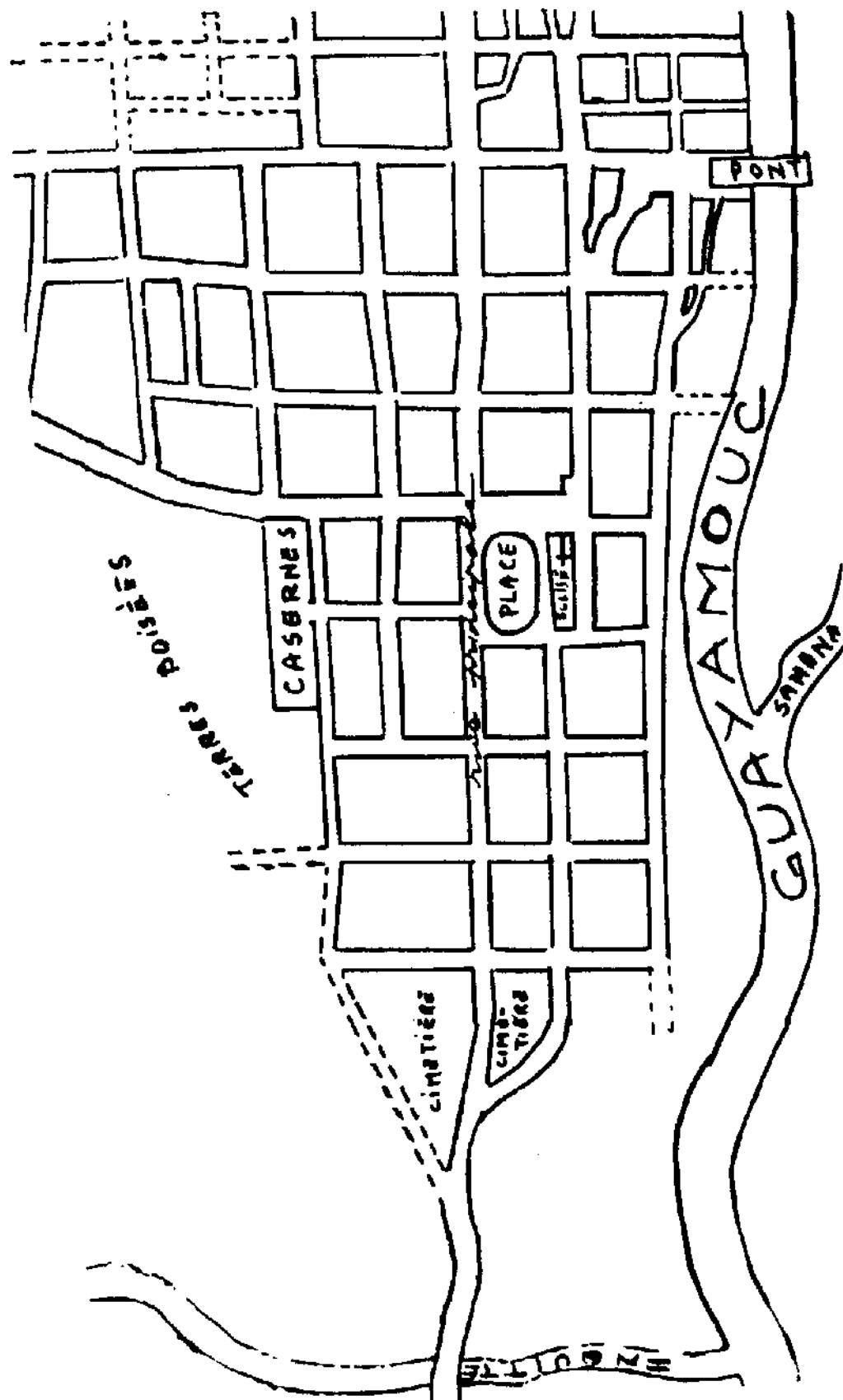


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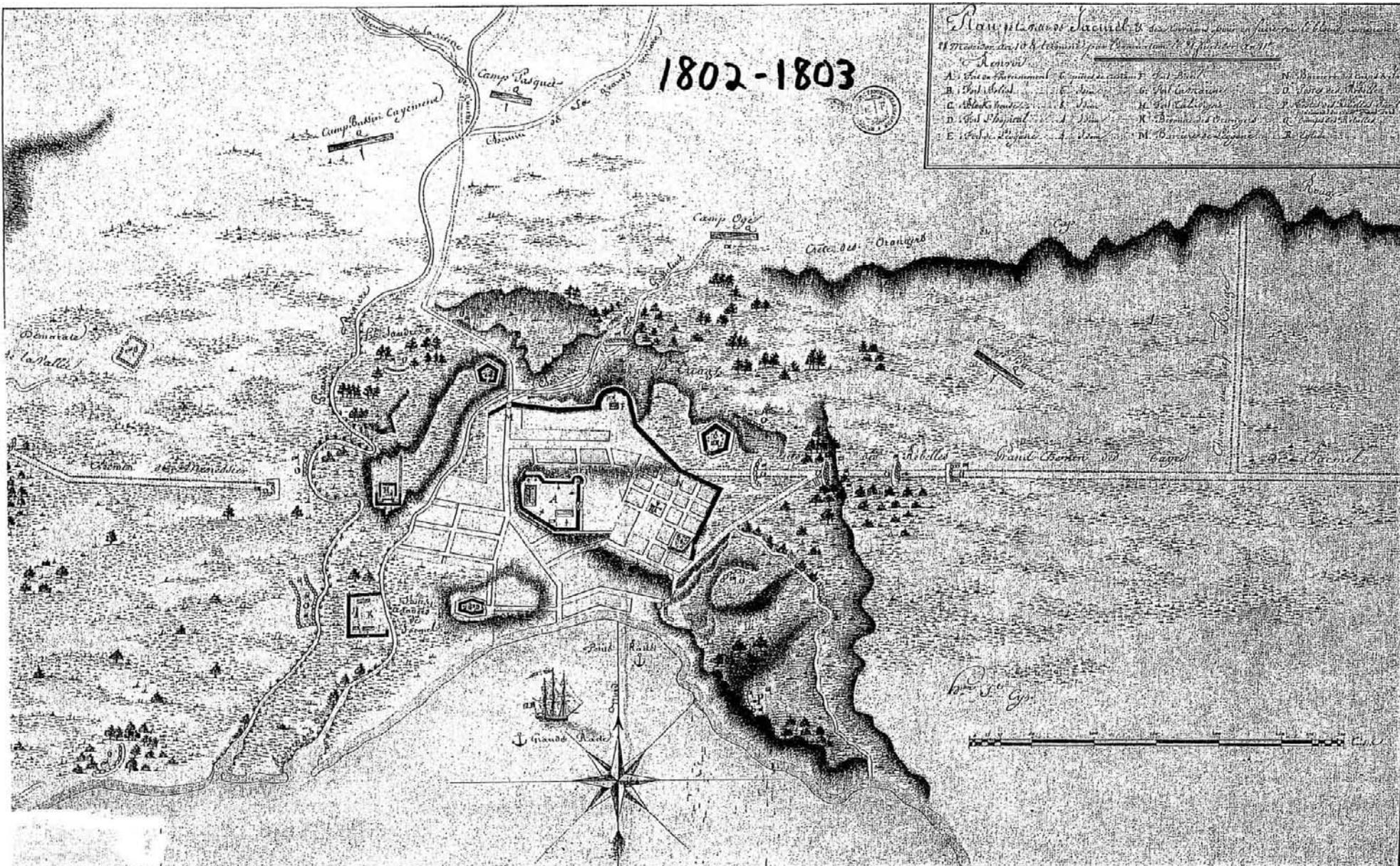
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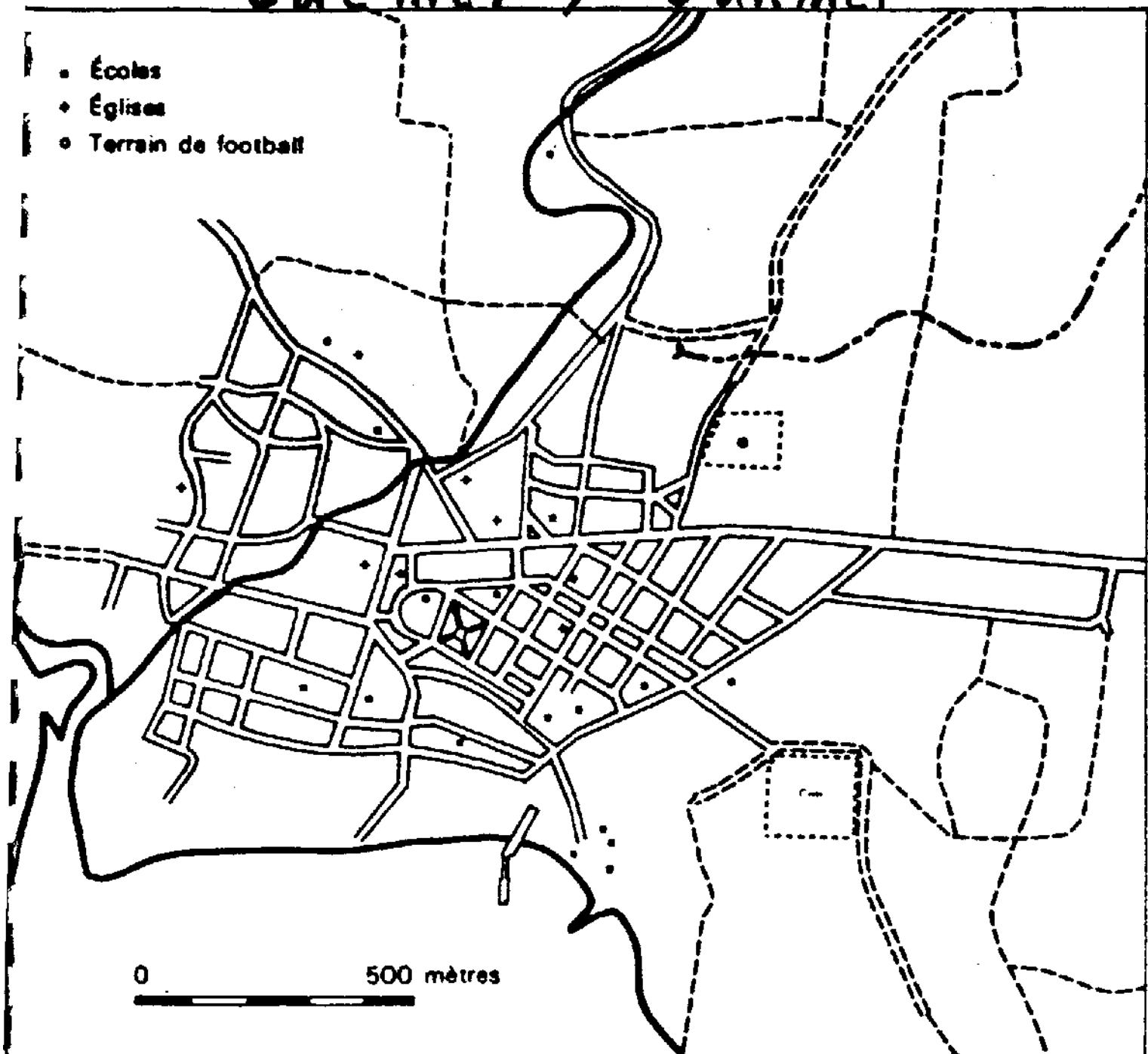
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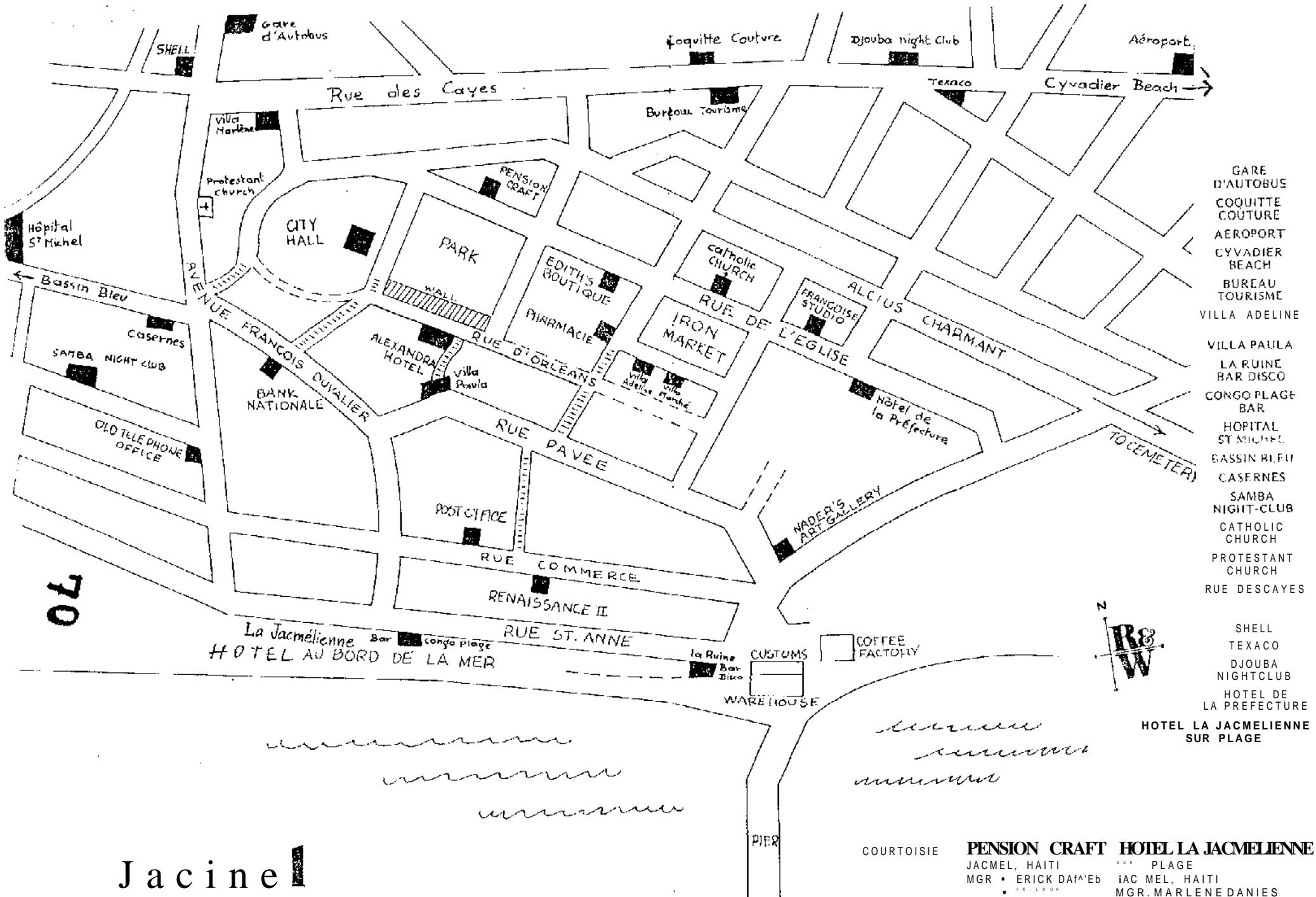


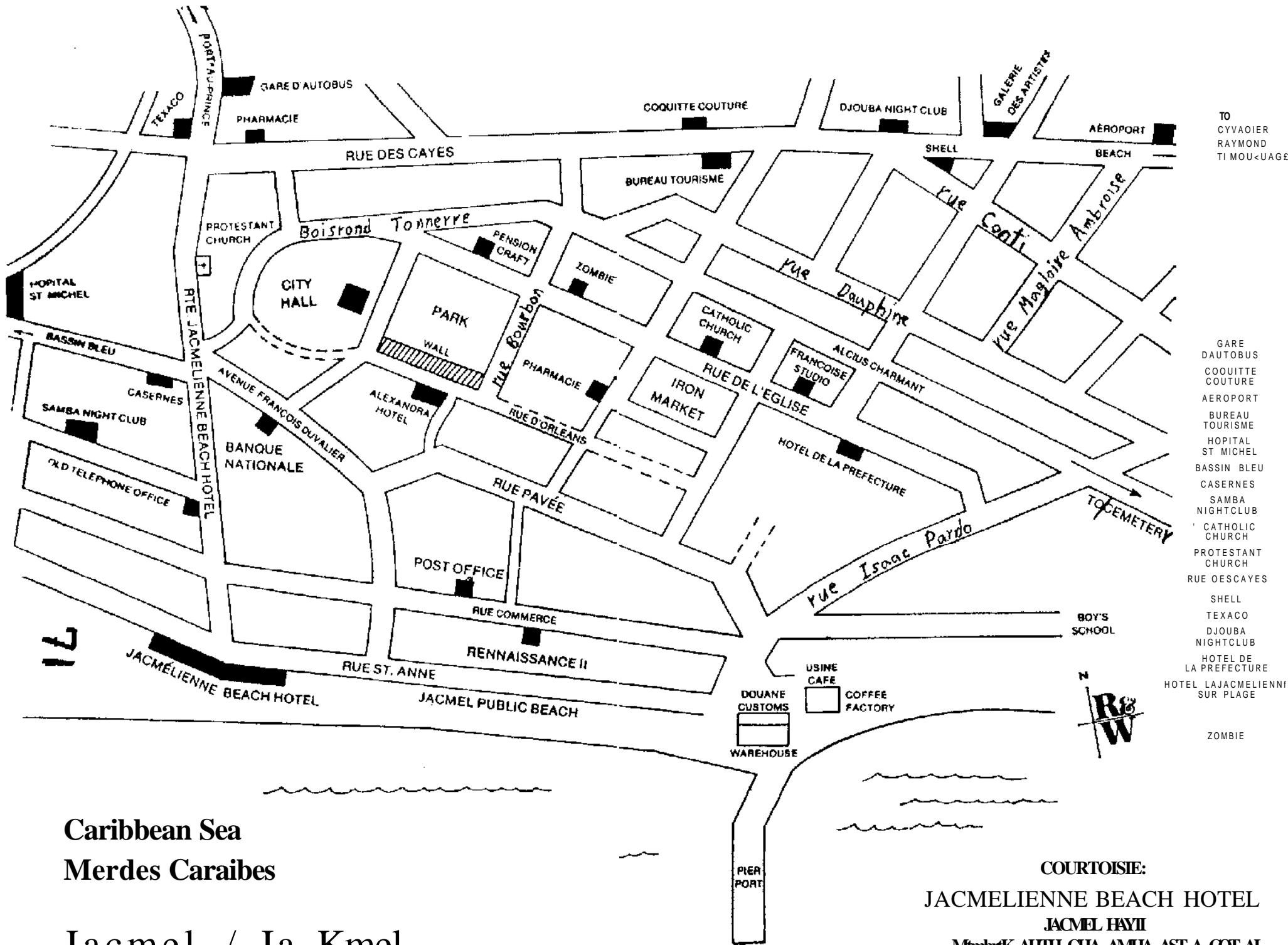
Le blocus du port de Jacmel
Cartes et plans
Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris

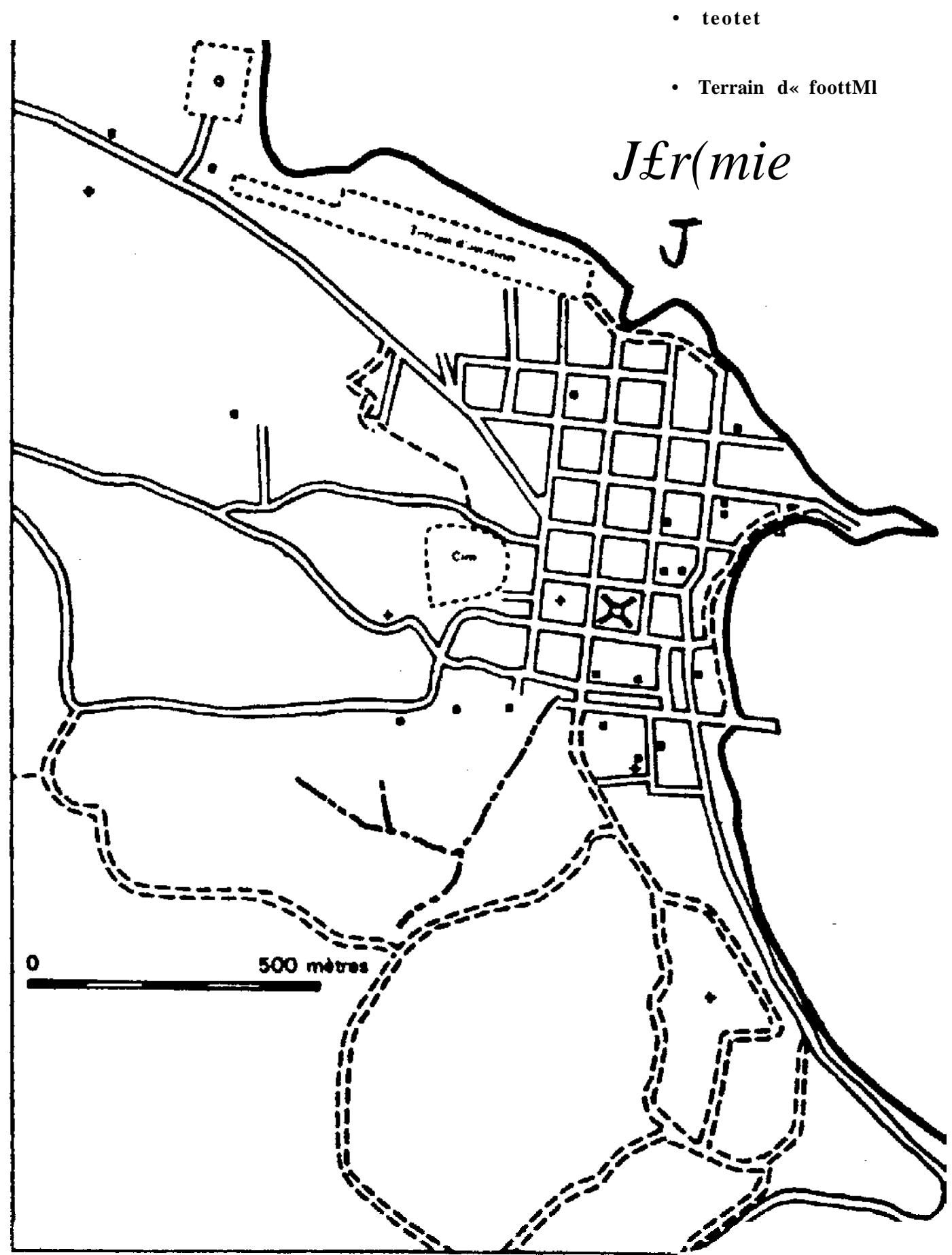
Jacmel / Jakmèl

- Ecoles
- Eglises
- Terrain de football



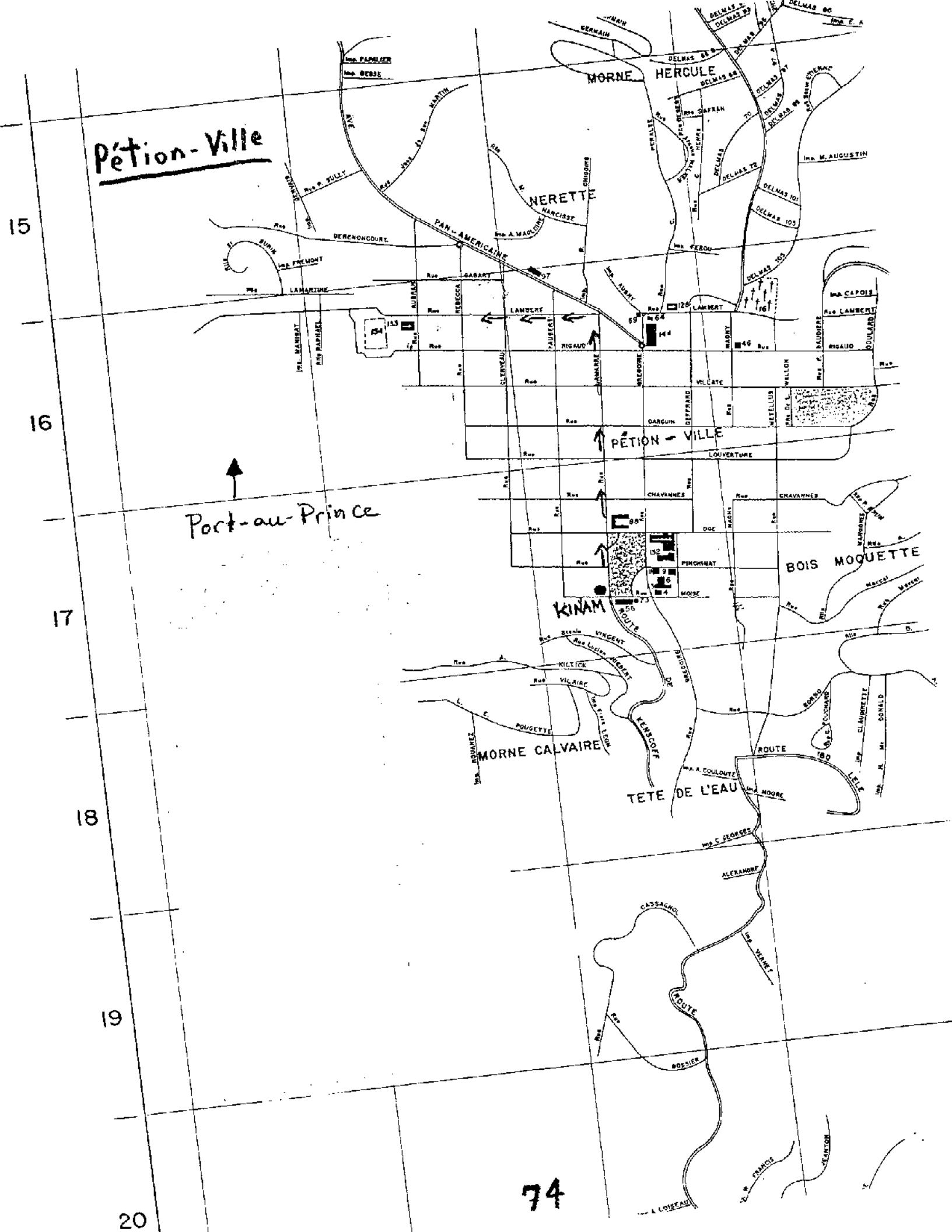




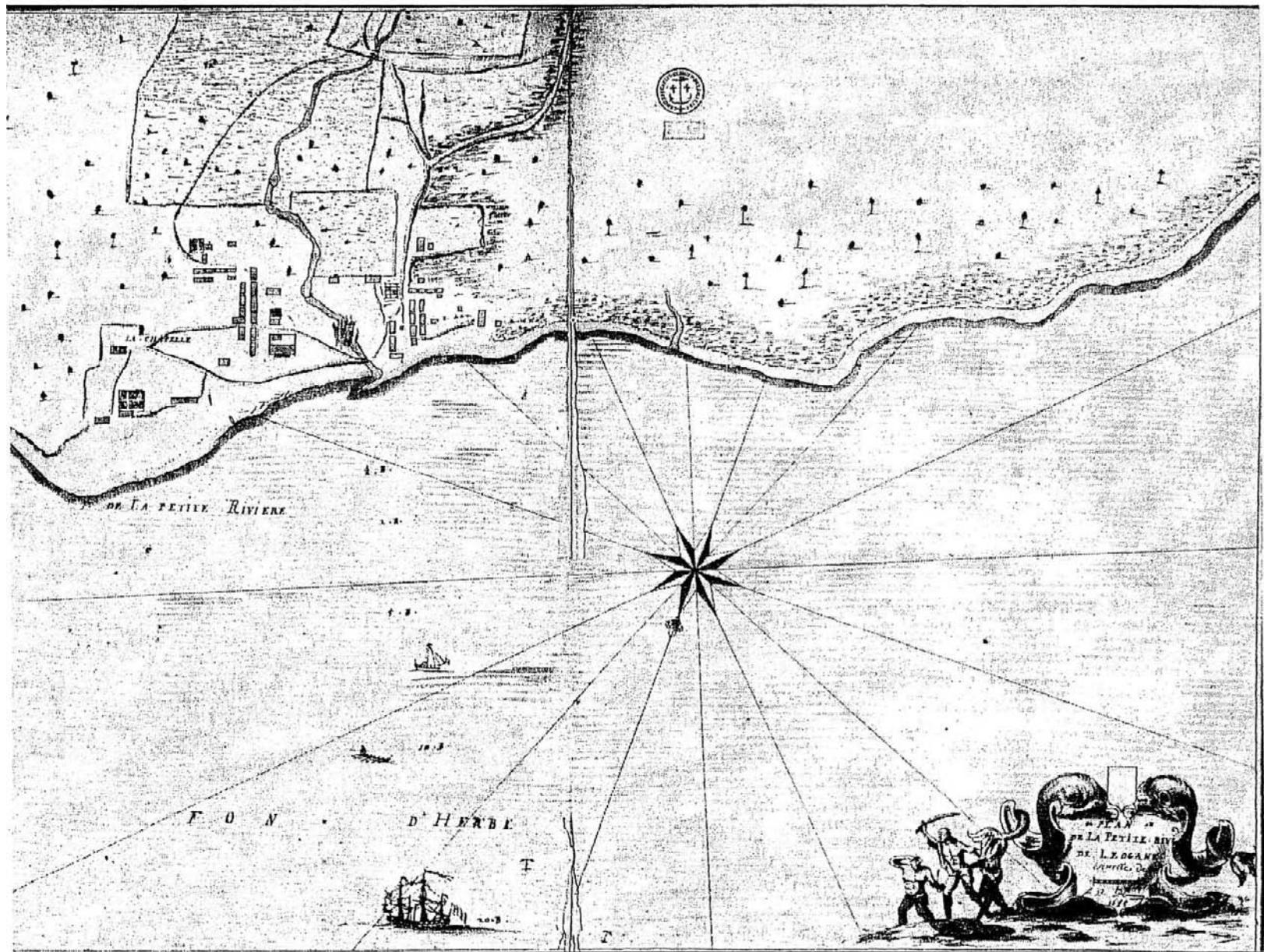


Pétion-Ville

Port-au-Prince

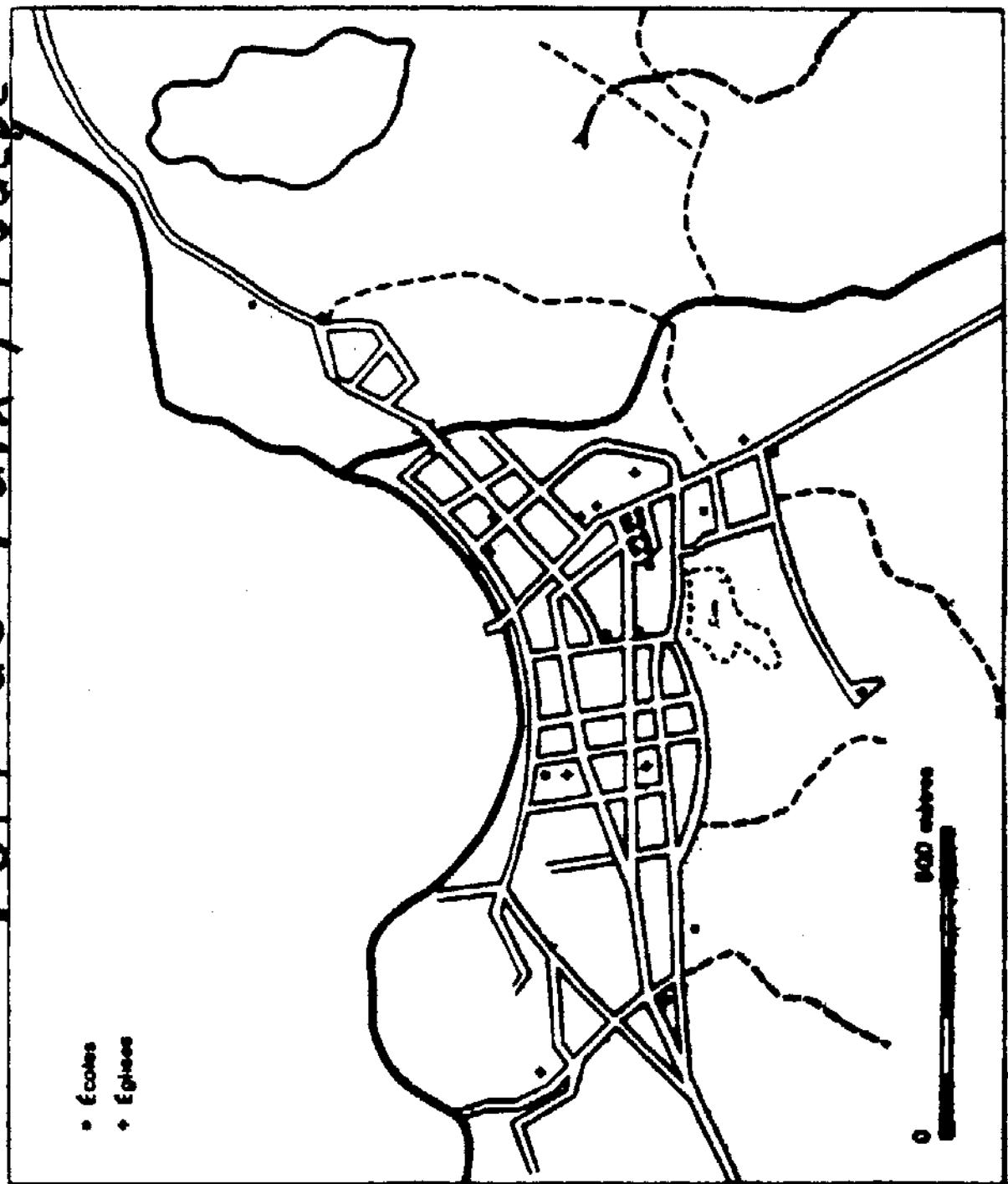


Plan de la Petite Rivière de Leogane (1685).



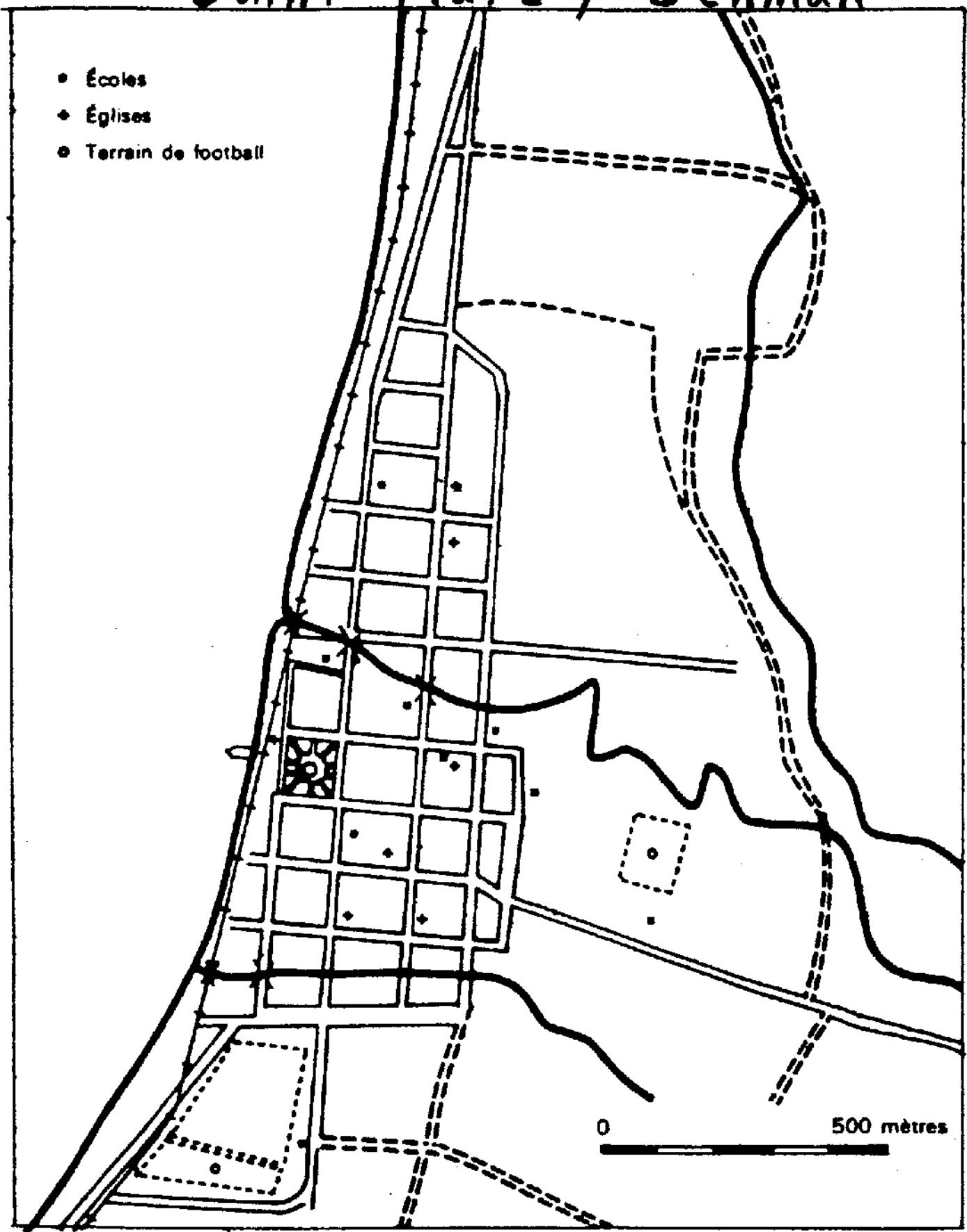
Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris. (Collection Peter Frisch)

Port-de-Paix / Pòdèpè



Saint-Marc / Senmak

- Ecoles
- Églises
- Terrain de football





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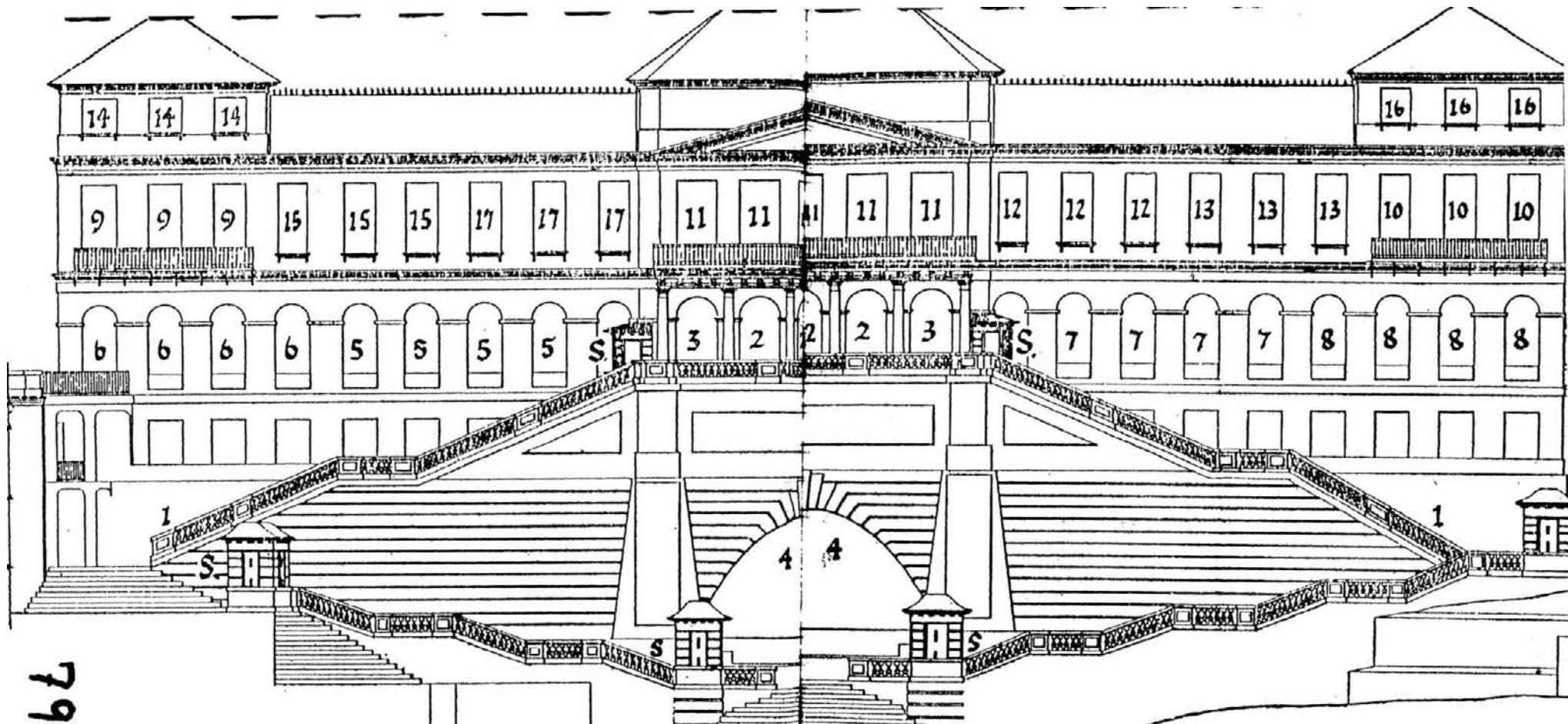
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FRONT ELEVATIONS SOUCI PALACE /#73 ~ I %20

At the rear of the building, stretching the width of the vestibule and overlapping the back of the banqueting halls, is the huge Throne Room with domed roof. Many pleasure¹¹⁸ command a lovely view from the rear of the building.

S=Sentry Box.

1=Grand Staircase.

2==Main Entrance.

3=Ornamental doors which did not open.

4=Marble arch from under which water escaped after flowing under roof.

5> 6, 7, 8=Four banqueting halls.

9=Queen's apartments.

10=King's apartments.

Audience Chamber.

2=Library.

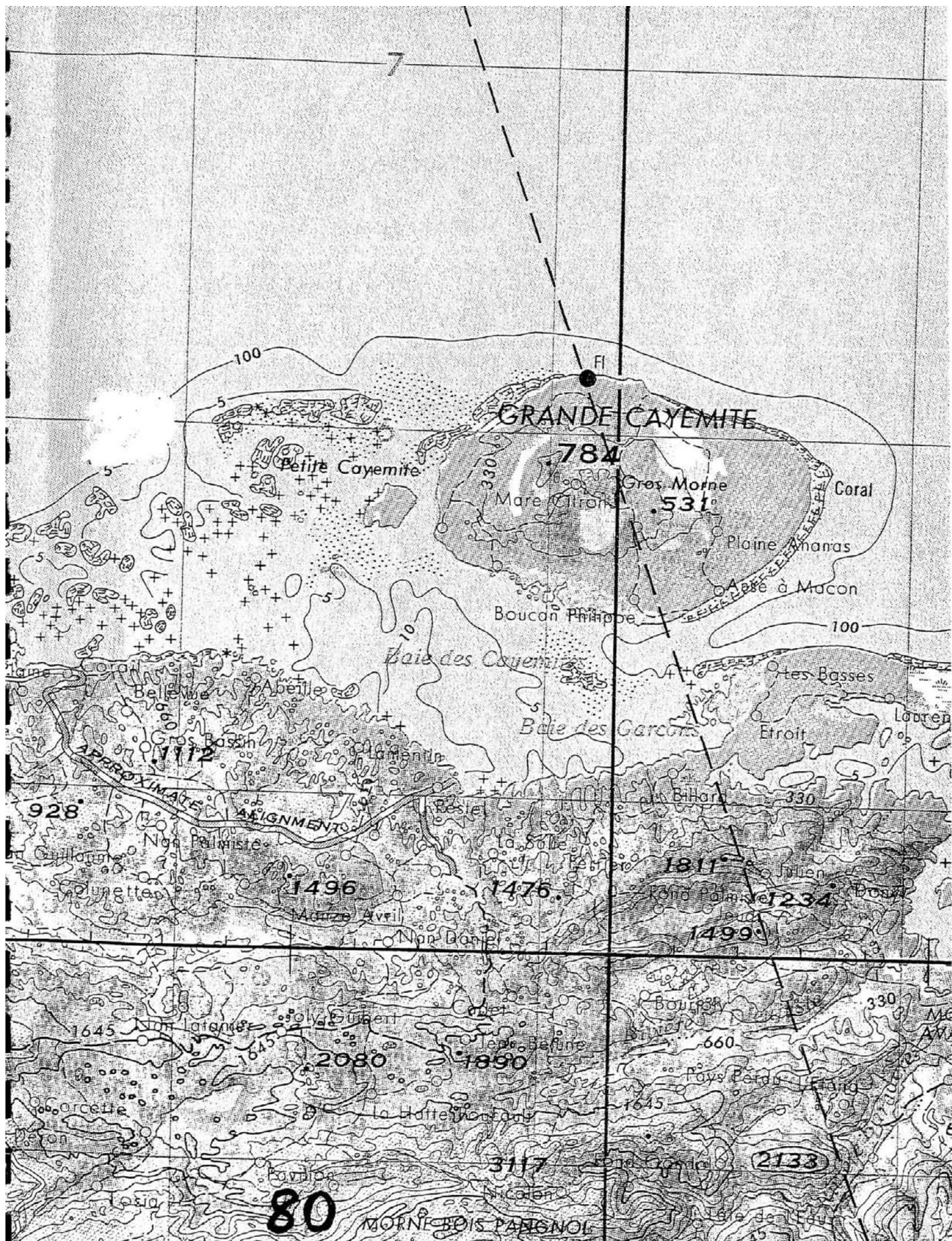
3=King's study.

4^Apartments of two princesses.

5 w Rooms of household staff.

6 Secretary of State.

f7=Probably an ante-room to the Audience Chamber. Purpose not known for certain.



81

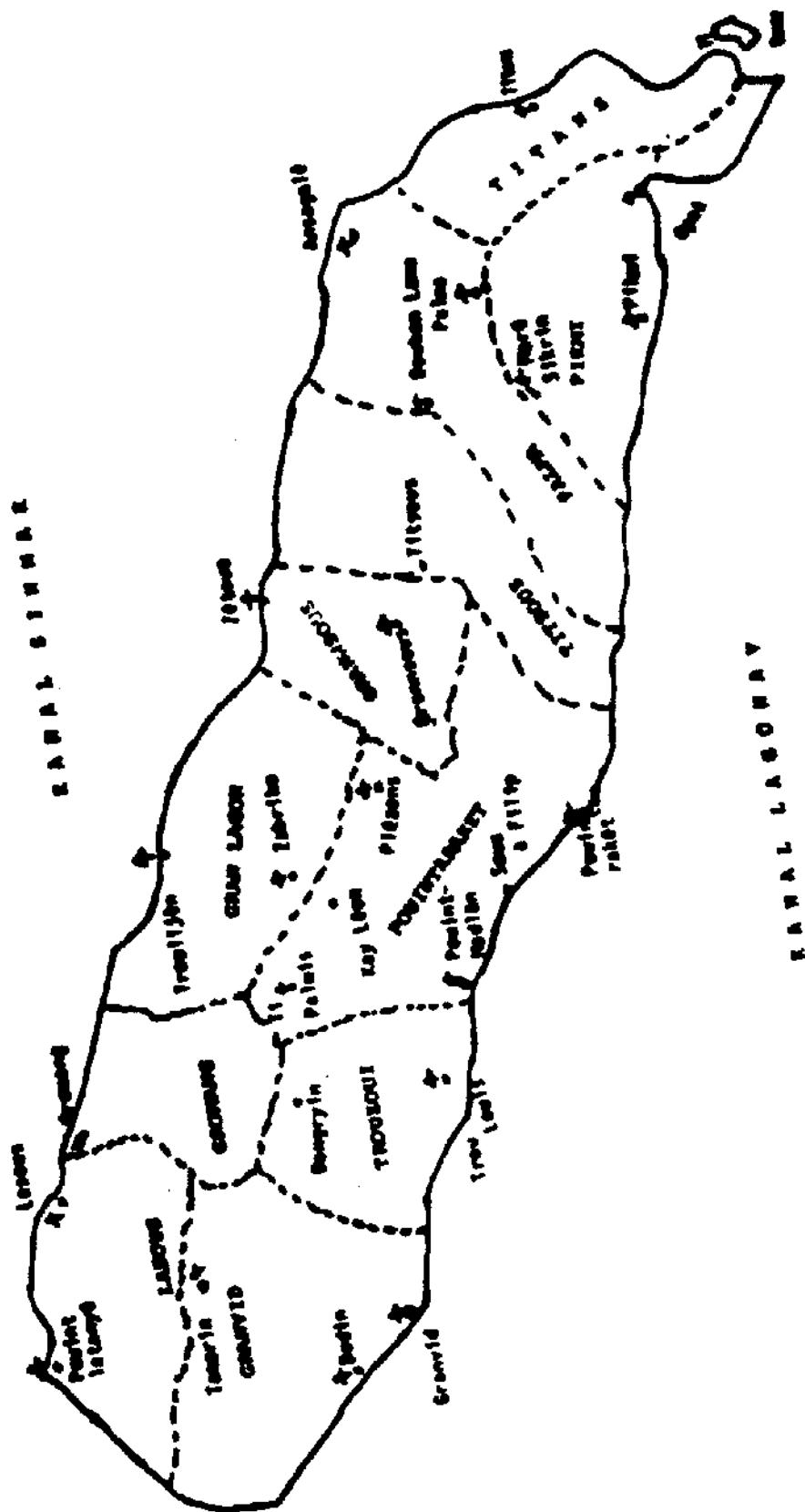
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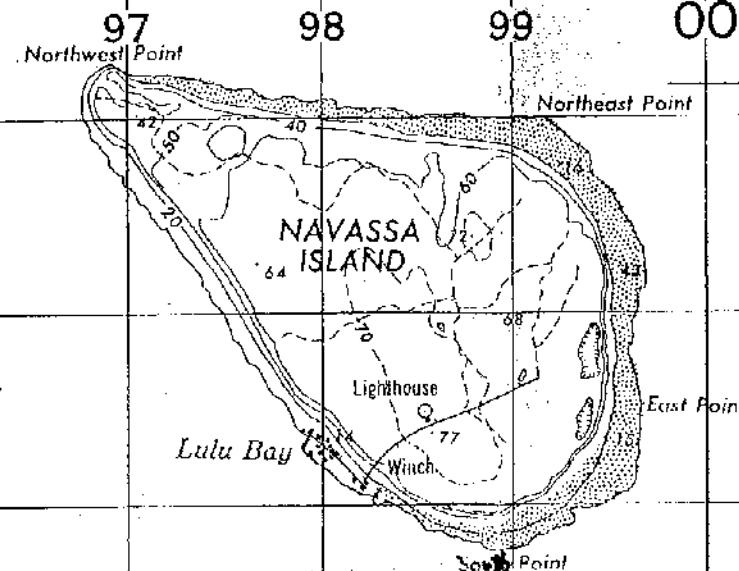


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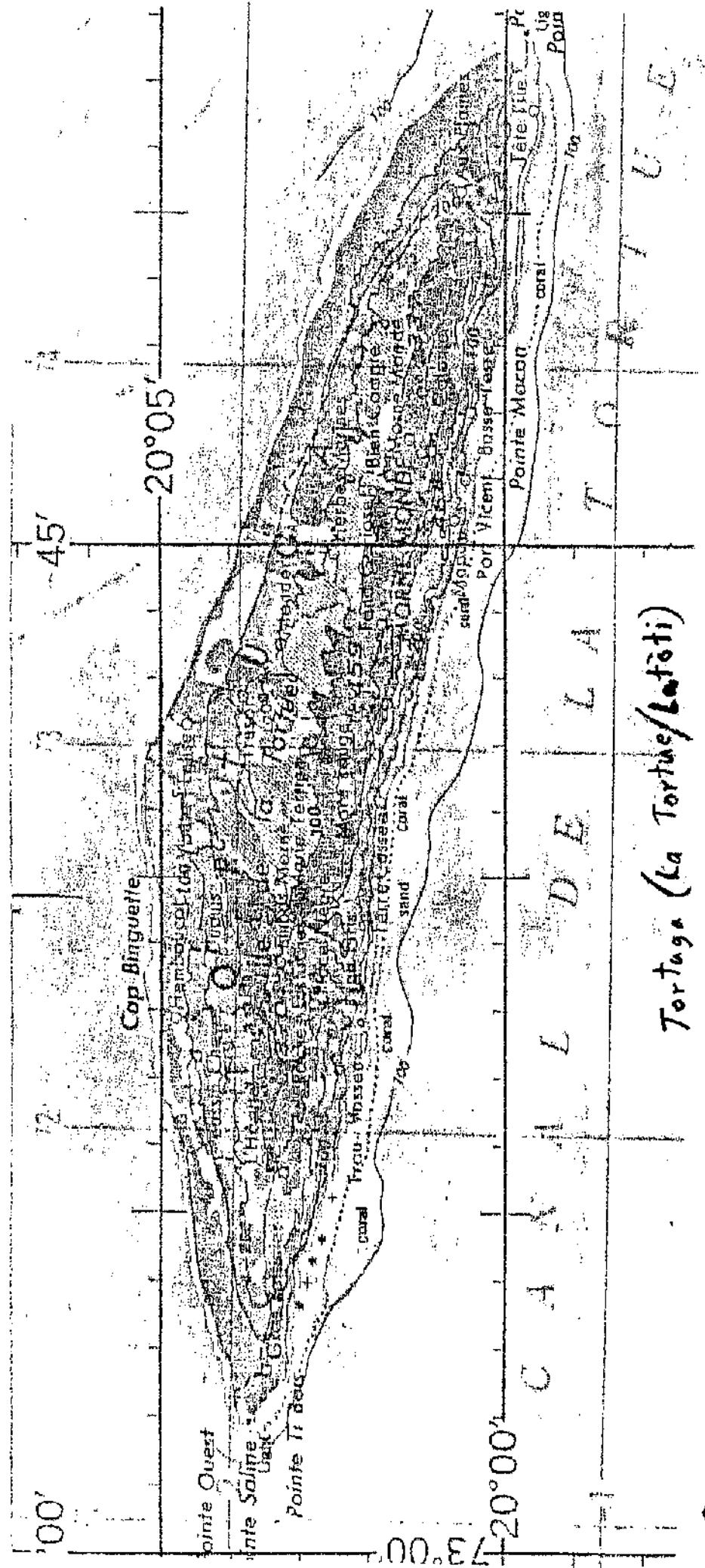
25'

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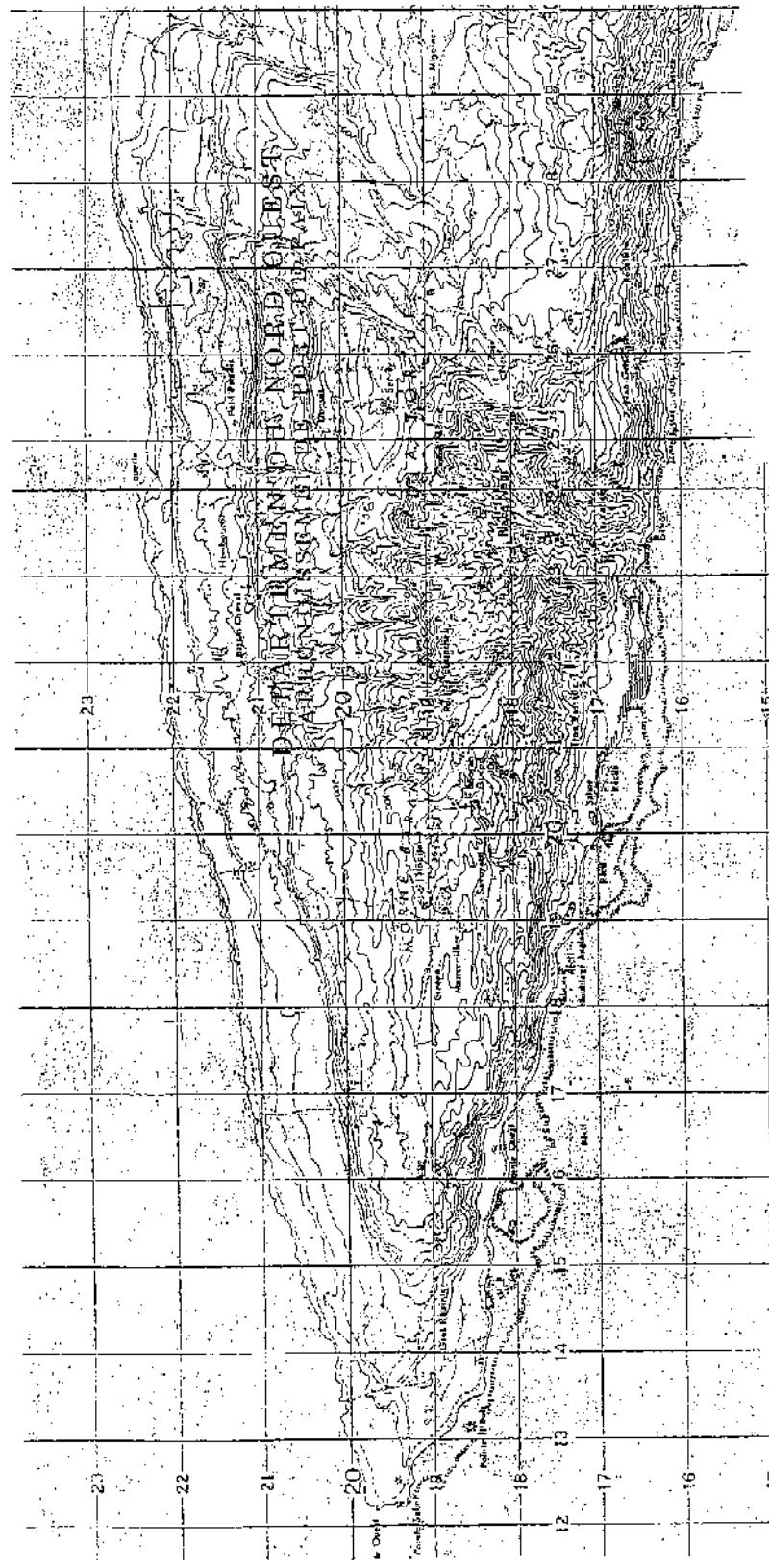
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203

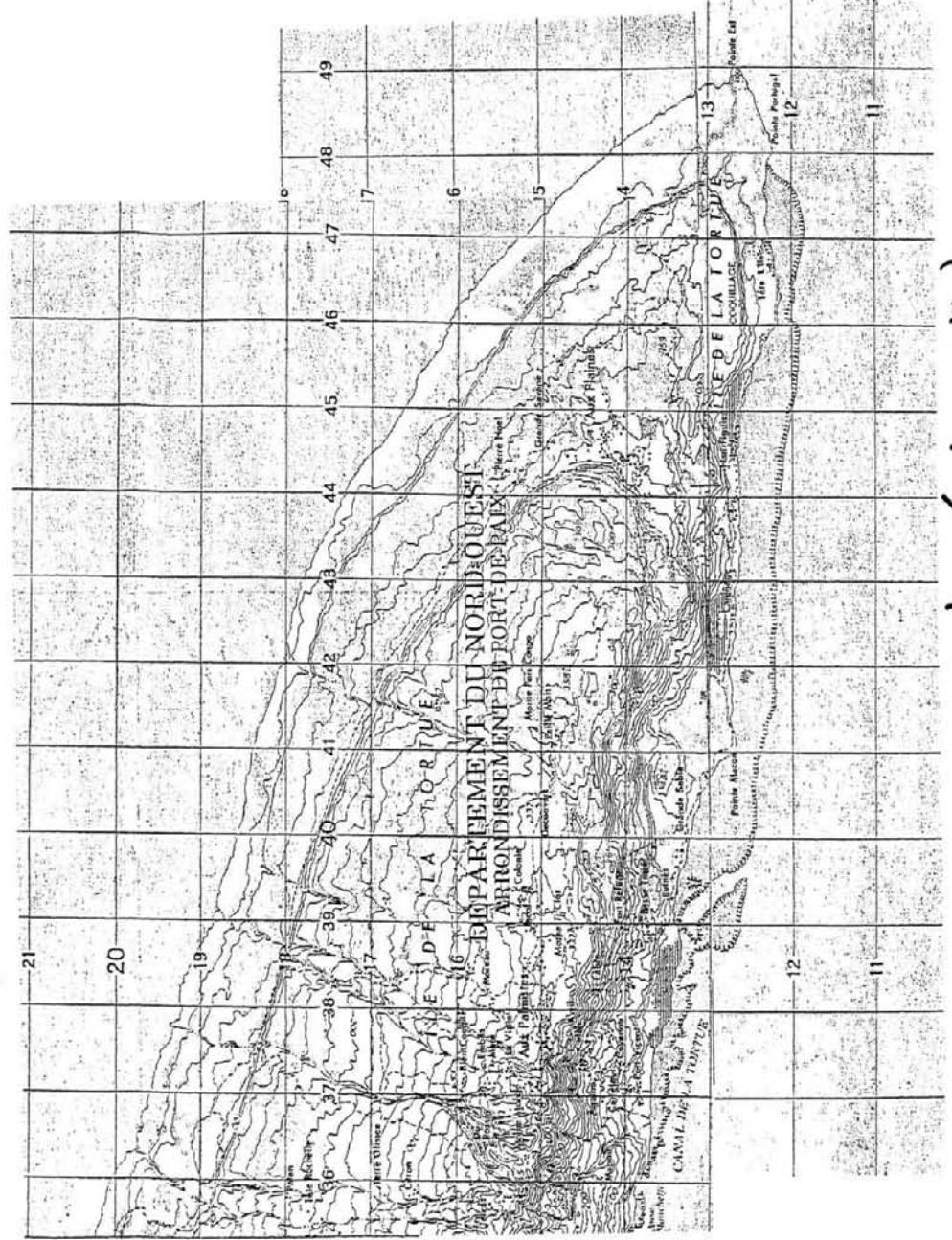
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Tortuga (la Tortue/Lat. t)



La Tortue (western portion)



La Tortue (Eastern portion)