

Chronographical Table for Tobacco in America by Dr. Prof. O. Comes

CENTRAL AMERICA					SOUTH AMERICA					NORTH AMERICA									
CUBA		St. Domingo Haiti Porto-Rico	MEXICO Guatemala-Honduras Nicaragua-Costa-Rica	Columbia Equator	Venezuela Trinidad Curacao	Brazil-Guiana	Peru Bolivia	Paraguay Chile	Argentina Uruguay Patagony	CANADA	Florida Louisiana	Virginia	Kentucky	Tennessee	Carolina	Remaining States			
1492.	1492. (November) Two sailors of Christopher Columbus's crew observed that the natives smoked rolled up leaves (of tobacco). Those two sailors having no knowledge of smoking, supposed that the savages adopted these means to perfume themselves, and more so to become drowsily intoxicated, and also as a salve after their labour. The natives rolled up the dried leaves of tobacco in another one of maize so forming a cylinder, which they called <i>tabaco</i> . They lighted this cylinder at one end, and with their lips drew out the smoke at the other. The above named dried leaves destined to become tobacco, were greatly prized by the savages, as also the natives of Guiana had given them as a present to Columbus, when he landed on their island, which was the first discovery by him in America (12 oct. 1492).	1497. Father Ramon Pane mentions the use of tobacco among the natives.	1519. The Spaniards observe that tobacco is cultivated in the province of Yucatan, and also that the natives smoke it (Mexico).	(As in Mexico)	1531. The Spaniards begin tobacco cultivation with seed of the Yucatan, employing the native Caribbees in the habit of swallowing much tobacco, which made them faint. To do so they used a tube in the shape of Y to inhale it through their nostrils. They call it <i>tabaco</i> . They considered it as sacred, because they used it also in illness. Prescriptions were only made by their priests, who also were given to prophesy themselves. These priests first stuffed themselves with tobacco, when called to cure sickness or to tell the future, especially of war, and to give the price of tobacco, as an antidote for poisoned arrows.	1535. Benzoni mentions cigars as also used by the natives.	1539. Doctor Francis Hernandez de Toledo, sent here by Philip the II, on his return to Spain brings with him seed of tobacco. The Mexicans (Aztecs) called tobacco <i>Yell</i> , and tobacco the tube for smoking it. But also they smoked the leaves rolled up in the shape of cigars. They used tobacco, as the Caribbees, for their priests first stuffed themselves with smoke, when giving their judgment on a future war, or whilst waiting for some oracle from the gods. The plant was also employed in medicinal uses, especially for calming asthma and rheumatic pains, and also as an antidote for poisonous serpent bites. Tobacco was generally smoked mixed with aromatic substances, especially with liquidambar resin. This custom was also common to the Caribbees, and was used by the nobles of the island. Tobacco was also employed in medicinal uses, especially for calming asthma and rheumatic pains, and also as an antidote for poisoned arrows.	1553. The Daeniens produce a strong tobacco. To smoke it they roll up the leaves forming a cylinder of two feet in length. When they are in company and wish to smoke, a boy lights one end of the cylinder, and puts in his mouth the other, so blowing the smoke into the nostrils of the assembled company, who are seated in a circle to receive it, and who form a funnel with their hands to better inhale it. It is observed that tobacco is smoked by the natives rolled up also in cigars. (As in Mexico)	1555. Prior Andrew Thier, first notices the use of tobacco, and begins its cultivation. — The Brazilians smoked tobacco rolled up in another dried leaf of maize or palm. They called it <i>Petum</i> , and men, women, children, all (the Caribbees and Aztecs) smoked.	1550. (about). The Spaniards introduce the use of tobacco, and begin its cultivation. — The Peruvians used smoke, smoked tobacco, and employed it as a medicine. — They were in the habit of spreading leaves of it on the ground, where they slept at night with the idea of defending themselves from poisonous serpents. They considered it a talisman, and believed it could even calm the tempest when they were thrown amidst the rough waves. They thought it miraculous, and in peril, used it with religious fervour. The natives used tobacco, and began its cultivation. They called it <i>Petum</i> , and men, women, children, all (the Caribbees and Aztecs) smoked.	1550. (about). Europeans begin tobacco cultivation at Bahia. From Bahia tobacco cultivation spreads to the other maritime regions. Tobacco begins to be cultivated in the States of Minas-Geraes, Bahia, Amazon, Para, Mato Grosso, Rio Grande, Piaui, Ceara, Parahyba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Parana, Goiaz, and St. Paulo. Bahia produces the greatest quantity. Next come the States of Para, Rio Grande, St. Paulo, Minas. At Bahia the finest and most aromatic tobacco is obtained in the district of Cruz das Almas. And to maintain the richness of the leaf, the tobacco growers choose the seeds from the smokers. The cigars now manufactured there dispense any concurrence with the best <i>Parana</i> . Generally manufacture of tobacco has greatly improved in the last years.	1550. (about). Europeans begin tobacco cultivation at Bahia. From Bahia tobacco cultivation spreads to the other maritime regions. Tobacco begins to be cultivated in the States of Minas-Geraes, Bahia, Amazon, Para, Mato Grosso, Rio Grande, Piaui, Ceara, Parahyba, Alagoas, Sergipe, Parana, Goiaz, and St. Paulo. Bahia produces the greatest quantity. Next come the States of Para, Rio Grande, St. Paulo, Minas. At Bahia the finest and most aromatic tobacco is obtained in the district of Cruz das Almas. And to maintain the richness of the leaf, the tobacco growers choose the seeds from the smokers. The cigars now manufactured there dispense any concurrence with the best <i>Parana</i> . Generally manufacture of tobacco has greatly improved in the last years.	1550. (about). Europeans begin tobacco cultivation at Bahia. 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1614.	1614. The Spanish Government orders that all tobacco, not consumed in the island must be sent to Seville. Even from that time with the leaves were taken to Cuba, and especially at Havana a snuff was manufactured in Seville, which obtained a great name in Europe. With the same leaves the Spaniards made the cigars which were considered the best, except those made with the leaves from the island of Martinique, which had a most delicate perfume and were called <i>Yucuba</i> . The kinds of tobacco, which from that period began to be cultivated in the Antilles, were 4: 1. <i>Grat. Petum</i> , namely <i>Nic. Tabacum</i> , var. <i>macrophylla</i> , of Mexican origin, was the first which was cultivated in the island of Cuba; 2. <i>Tongue Tobacco</i> , namely <i>Nic. Tabacum</i> , var. <i>macrophylla</i> , of Mexican origin, was the first which was cultivated in the island of Cuba; 3. <i>Tongue Tobacco</i> , namely <i>Nic. 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Chronographical Table for Tobacco in Oceania by Dr. Prof. O. Comes

	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	SUNDA ISLANDS			MOLUCCA ISLANDS	NEW GUINEA	POLYNESIA	AUSTRALIA											
		Java	Sumatra	Borneo				New-South Wales Western Australia	Victoria-Tasmania	South Australia Queensland									
1492. 1526. 1570. 1595.	1492. (Tob. is observed in America). 1526. (Tob. is cultivated in Europe). 1570. (Tob. is introduced in Africa). 1595. (Tob. is introduced in Asia). 1600. The Spaniards begin tob. cultivation with American seeds. The soil and climate of the Philippines are eminently suited to tob. culture. Next to Cuban and a few prime Turkish sorts, Manila tob. is admitted to be the best. 1686. A packet of 40 to 50 leaves of tob. of Manila costs 1 real, whilst for the same price may be had 10 to 12 lbs. of Mindanao tob. 1715. The production of tob. at Mindanao is great. The Dutch come and buy it. 1730. The government Monopoly on tob. is instituted by Jose Basco. 1797. A rebellion against tob. Monopoly takes place, but is soon repressed. 1816. Tob. and alcohol Monopoly are the principal revenues of the State.—185 million of cigars are consumed. 1820. Government revenue on tob. 357,288 dollars	1601. The Dutch import tob. here. 1602-5. The natives are fond of smoking. 1609. The cultivation of tob. is scarce. The <i>Nic. fruticosus</i> kind is cultivated. 1685. Its cultivation has increased. 1700. The natives offer tob. to Dampier. Commercial exchanges are made with it. 1792. All the natives of Java are fond of chewing tob. The qualities of Java tob. are more and more prized in the European markets, but the preparation and assortment is not yet all that could be desired. 1797. A rebellion against tob. Monopoly takes place, but is soon repressed. 1816. Tob. and alcohol Monopoly are the principal revenues of the State.—185 million of cigars are consumed. 1820. Government revenue on tob. 357,288 dollars	1788. Marsden says that the natives of the coast were taught to smoke by the natives of Java. Tob. cultivation begins in the regions of Badang, Benkules and Palimbang. In the heart of Sumatra some savages, called Orang-Kuba, exchange their goods for tob. 1792. All the natives of Java are fond of chewing tob. The qualities of Java tob. are more and more prized in the European markets, but the preparation and assortment is not yet all that could be desired. 1797. A rebellion against tob. Monopoly takes place, but is soon repressed. 1816. Tob. and alcohol Monopoly are the principal revenues of the State.—185 million of cigars are consumed. 1820. Government revenue on tob. 357,288 dollars	1748. The Dutch begin a regular commerce, and introduce tob. here. 1780. Tob. is largely consumed. A serious effort has been made to bring into cultivation a portion of the vast dominions, which the Dutch hold in Borneo. They hold the southern, a portion of the western, and the greater part of the eastern coasts. 1788. Marsden says that the natives of the coast were taught to smoke by the natives of Java. Tob. cultivation begins in the regions of Badang, Benkules and Palimbang. In the heart of Sumatra some savages, called Orang-Kuba, exchange their goods for tob. 1792. 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A serious effort has been made to bring into cultivation a portion of the vast dominions, which the Dutch hold in Borneo. They hold the southern, a portion of the western, and the greater part of the eastern coasts. 1788. Marsden says that the natives of the coast were taught to smoke by the natives of Java. Tob. cultivation begins in the regions of Badang, Benkules and Palimbang. In the heart of Sumatra some savages, called Orang-Kuba, exchange their goods for tob. 1792. All the natives of Java are fond of chewing tob. The qualities of Java tob. are more and more prized in the European markets, but the preparation and assortment is not yet all that could be desired. 1797. A rebellion against tob. Monopoly takes place, but is soon repressed. 1816. Tob. and alcohol Monopoly are the principal revenues of the State.—185 million of cigars are consumed. 1820. Government revenue on tob. 357,288 dollars	1615. Le Maire says that the natives of the Moa, Iruu, and Arminoa islands, also those of the islands of the north, offer him tob. 1692. The natives of the Caroline Islands for the first time see Europeans smoking, and are much astonished. 1767. Tob. begins to be known and cultivated at the Marianne Islands. Tob. is consumed by natives. 1770. Bank and Solander travelling with Cook are the first to mention pipes as used by the natives. The tob. is cultivated on mount Ariak, also at Amberbaki, and along the Mai-Kassa River. The natives of the North regions cultivate tob., and are very fond of it, but prefer that given to them by strangers. 1824. Duperrey observes that the natives of the North-East regions cultivate tob. 1827. The crew of the <i>Astrolabe</i> mention tob. being cultivated by the Ariakis in the North West regions. 1828. The natives of Marianne all use very large cigars. 1829. In the Caroline Islands men smoke; women abstain from it. 1840. Tob. begins to be used and cultivated in the Fiji Islands, perhaps imported by the Papuas; but the yield is not sufficient. 1845. Tob. has been introd. in New Zealand by the Europeans. 1848. Great abuse of tob. is made in the Society Islands. 1853. The natives of New Caledonia exchange with French their goods for tob. 1864. The French begin tob. culture at New Caledonia. 1865. 200 Hects. of land are cultiv. in tob. in Society Islands. 1868. Tob. culture is taken up in Society Islands by an Anglo-French Society. 2102 Hects. of land are cultivated in tob. 1872. Tob. is largely consumed in the Marquesas Islands. It has been introduced here by foreigners, and especially by Americans. Pipes are used here. The Fiji Islands are well adapted to tob. culture. The native product is rolled, which prevents its being made into cigars. 1880. The natives of the localities near the Fly River smoke and cultivate tob. Only at the mouth of the River it is not cultivated. Tob. is cultivated also on the hills of Cape Croissilles. Tob. culture gives good results in the bay of Astrolabe (German colony). 1890. Tob. is cultivated in the regions of Port Moresby. The natives exchange tob. with Europeans for knives or glass beads. But they always prefer imported tob., especially the <i>cheroots</i> . 1894. From Astrolabe Bay are exported to Amsterdam 335 bales of tob., weighing 22 th. kgs. Cost 2 s. and 6 d. a lb. To Bremen are exported also 602 bales, weighing 72 th. kgs. Produce 47 0/10 superior to that of last year. The natives do not know how to prepare the leaves of tob. They gather them still green and dry them with fire, without previous fermentation. They smoke tob. with a bamboo stick, called <i>ban-ban</i> , or in the form of cigarettes. 1898. From Astrolabe Bay exported to Bremen 123 bales of tob., weighing about 20 th. lbs.	1692. The natives of the Caroline Islands for the first time see Europeans smoking, and are much astonished. 1767. 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The natives of New Caledonia exchange with French their goods for tob. 1864. The French begin tob. culture at New Caledonia. 1865. 200 Hects. of land are cultiv. in tob. in Society Islands. 1868. Tob. culture is taken up in Society Islands by an Anglo-French Society. 2102 Hects. of land are cultivated in tob. 1872. Tob. is largely consumed in the Marquesas Islands. It has been introduced here by foreigners, and especially by Americans. Pipes are used here. The Fiji Islands are well adapted to tob. culture. The native product is rolled, which prevents its being made into cigars. 1880. The natives of the localities near the Fly River smoke and cultivate tob. Only at the mouth of the River it is not cultivated. Tob. is cultivated also on the hills of Cape Croissilles. Tob. culture gives good results in the bay of Astrolabe (German colony). 1890. Tob. is cultivated in the regions of Port Moresby. The natives exchange tob. with Europeans for knives or glass beads. But they always prefer imported tob., especially the <i>cheroots</i> . 1894. From Astrolabe Bay are exported to Amsterdam 335 bales of tob., weighing 22 th. kgs. Cost 2 s. and 6 d. a lb. To Bremen are exported also 602 bales, weighing 72 th. kgs. Produce 47 0/10 superior to that of last year. The natives do not know how to prepare the leaves of tob. They gather them still green and dry them with fire, without previous fermentation. They smoke tob. with a bamboo stick, called <i>ban-ban</i> , or in the form of cigarettes. 1898. From Astrolabe Bay exported to Bremen 123 bales of tob., weighing about 20 th. lbs.	1770. Some friends of Cook observe that the natives chew a herb (which was the indigenous <i>Nic. suaveolens</i>). 1788. The English begin teaching the natives to smoke. 1793. Tob. is not cultivated yet for a few years. 1798. Consump. 1 th. lbs.; price 24 s. a lb. 1802. Tob. is cultiv. near Sydney. 1804. Yield equal to imports. 1822. Tob. is manufactured by an American house. 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