

musée
YVES SAINT LAURENT
marrakech

LE MAROC DE THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE

مغرب تيوفيل جان ديلاي

THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE'S MOROCCO

(1896-1970)

Exhibition guide

Théophile-Jean Delaye (1896-1970) was a military cartographer who lived in Morocco from 1924 to 1960. His scientific work is well known to geographers and historians. While his numerous publications relating to cartographic techniques, and above all his maps, are well known to scholars, his artistic work and his passion for the Toubkal massif have only recently been rediscovered. While carrying out high-precision topographical surveys, Théophile-Jean Delaye never stopped drawing or painting the landscapes of the territories he crisscrossed.

He left us hundreds of images of Morocco from the first half of the 20th century. At the time, many of these works were used to illustrate publications. His keen gaze, draftsmanship and skill with a paintbrush defined a way of representing the Cherifian Kingdom that remains relevant today.

Rarely before seen, the works exhibited here reveal a Morocco that is at once enduring and dynamic.

"Mountains, in every latitude, seduce the hearts of their faithful. Sometimes grandiose like the Matterhorn, La Meije or the Mont Blanc, sometimes harsh and raw like the Toubkal or the Hoggar, mountains remain eternal friends."

— Théophile-Jean Delaye

1. The Toubkal, a life's passion

Born at the foot of the French Alps, Théophile-Jean Delaye was drawn to high mountains from a very young age. Upon arriving in Morocco in 1924, the Toubkal massif represented a triple challenge for him: to scale the highest summit of North Africa, to map a territory that was unknown to him and to capture the sumptuousness of its high-altitude landscapes. As a mountaineer, or "rock climber" as he'd call himself, he had an intimate knowledge of mountains: their summits, walls and abysses, glaciers and snowfields, the mass and fragility of their boulders. Entire landscapes were revealed during his topographic surveys.

The Toubkal remained very much a part of Théophile-Jean Delaye's life in Morocco. In 1942, he played a key role in the establishment of the Toubkal National Park and helped organize the first Moroccan ski championships at Oukaïmeden.

Désiré Sic

Paysage du Maroc [Moroccan landscape], c. 1920

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Archives départementales des Hautes-Alpes, 3338

Désiré Sic (1883-1972)

A non-commissioned officer and later a military engineering officer, Désiré Sic resided in Morocco between 1912 and 1933. An amateur photographer, he took hundreds of glass-plate photographs of a changing Morocco. Raised in a rural environment, he was particularly interested in capturing aspects of the daily life of the Moroccan people. The Désiré Sic Photographic Collection is held by the Departmental Archives of the Alpes de Haute-Provence (France) and by the National Archives of the Kingdom of Morocco (Rabat).

1.1

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Le Tizi n'Likemt, massif de l'Aksoual, Toubkal sous la neige

[The Tizi n'Likemt, Aksoual massif, snowcapped Toubkal], c. 1935

Gouache

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

1.2

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Crépuscule sur la face Sud du Toubkal

[Sunset against the southern face of Toubkal], c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

1.3

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Les clochetons de l'Ouanoukrim

[The summits of Ouanoukrim], c. 1935

Gouache

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.6.4

1.4

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Le Toubkal, face Ouest de l'Azrou

[The western face of the Toubkal as seen from Azrou], c. 1928-1931

Pencil

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.6.2

1.5

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Arête Sud de l'Ouanoukrim depuis le couloir Nord-Ouest du Toubkal

[Southern mountain ridge at Ouanoukrim seen from the northwestern Toubkal passage], c. 1928-1931

Pencil

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.6.3

1.6

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Haute vallée de l'Ail [Ail Valley]

Wash drawing

Private collection

1.7

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Montagne marocaine [Moroccan mountain]

Preparatory drawing

Private collection

1.8

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Un pic rocheux enneigé

[A rocky peak under snow], c. 1935

Pencil

Private collection

1.9

Jacques de Lépiney, Louis Neltneret Edmond Stofer

Carte avec emblème du Club Alpin Français

[Map showing the French Alpin Club emblem], c. 1938

Collection Fédération française des clubs alpins et de montagne, MA 11

1.10

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Massif montagneux [Mountain massif], 1946

Pencil

Private collection

1.11

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Carte, esquisse du Massif de l'Oukaïmeden, Échelle 1/20 000e

[Map, sketch of the Oukaïmeden massif, 1:20,000 scale]

Unsigned ink, c. 1933

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

1.12

Capitaine Blanc et Théophile-Jean Delaye

Carte esquisse du massif de l'Oukaimden

[Sketched map of the Oukaïmeden massif], April 1944

Collection Fédération française des clubs alpins et de montagne, MA
12bis

1.13

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Haute vallée du Zat [Zat Valley]

Pencil

Private collection

1.14

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Face Est du Toubkal [Eastern face of Toubkal]

Pencil

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

1.15

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Le massif de l'Ouanoukrim en montant au Toubkal

[The Ouanoukrim massif as seen while climbing Toubkal]

Gouache

Private collection

1.16

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Toubkal, croquis topographique du Capitaine Delaye

[Topographical sketch of Toubkal by Captain Delaye], 1936

Ink

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.10

1.17

Representing mountain reliefs

The tracing papers onto which Théophile-Jean Delaye transferred his topographical surveys reveal his astonishing mastery of drawing and perspective: in black and white, he succeeds in rendering the details of the mountain relief, but also the different characteristics of the boulders which give the peaks and mountain walls their form. Lines, crosshatchings and contrasts reveal to a mountaineer the paths he could take.

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Massif du Toubkal [The Toubkal massif], c. 1935

Ink on tracing paper

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.13

1.18

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Djebel Oulousir, c. 1935

Ink on tracing paper

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.12

1.19

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Toubkal, croquis perspectif, face Ouest de l'Adrar

[Perspective sketch of the Adrar western face of Toubkal], 1936

Ink

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.11

1.20

Théophile-Jean Delaye en uniforme de chasseur alpin

[Théophile-Jean Delaye wearing an alpine hunter uniform], c. 1926

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

1.21

The mountain: An exploratory space

For Théophile-Jean Delaye, mountains provided an environment for taking long walks at high altitudes. When, working alongside Jean Dresch (1905-1994) and Jacques de Lépiney (1896-1942), he completed the major project of rendering a 1:20,000 scale map of Toubkal in 1937, he focused on the recreational aspect of mountains in *The Alpine Guide to Moroccan Mountains* (1938), where he listed all the mountain paths and itineraries offered by this "Central Massif" of the High Atlas, whose Toubkal summit, exactly south of Marrakech, reaches 4,165 meters.

Jean Dresch, Jacques de Lépiney, illustration de Théophile-Jean Delaye
Guide alpin de la montagne marocaine : Le massif du Toubkal

[*Alpine Guide to Moroccan Mountains: The Toubkal massif*]

Rabat/Paris : Office chérifien du tourisme, 1938

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 01964

1.22

Théophile-Jean Delaye

« La carte du Toubkal. Échelle 1/20000e » [Map of the Toubkal, 1:20,000 scale]

Hespéris. Archives berbères et bulletin de l'Institut des hautes-études marocaines, 1938

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 00190

2. A cartographer in Morocco

At the beginning of the 1920s, maps of Morocco still included many uncharted areas.

At that time, Théophile-Jean Delaye joined the Moroccan Geographical Service. Between 1925 and 1939, he carried out twenty-seven topographical missions, traveling the country from the Rif to the Draa Valley and, most importantly, crisscrossing the Atlas Mountains. In 1932, he became head of the service's topography section. He introduced new cartographic techniques favoring aerial reconnaissance as a means to expand the range of possible points of view on the territory to be mapped. He wrote about his work in numerous articles published in geographical journals in Morocco and France.

He took a scientific approach to the mountains without ever neglecting their aesthetic dimension.

Désiré Sic

Route au Maroc [Moroccan road], c. 1920

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Archives départementales des Hautes-Alpes, 2622

2.1

Nestor Prosper Larras

Maroc 6, Plan de Rbat, Échelle 1/100 000e

[Morocco 6, Map of Rabat, 1:100,000 scale], 1907

Facsimile

Collection Bibliothèque nationale de France, GE BB-99 (6)

2.2

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Fragment de l'itinéraire de Foucauld [A fragment of Foucauld's itinerary], c.1932

Ink

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.7.5

Moroccan cartography at the beginning of the 1920s

The geography of Morocco was very poorly known before Charles de Foucauld's travel narrative published in 1888, which only referred to the places where the traveler had passed. Small-scale maps of Morocco were inaccurate, while large-scale regional maps included large territories where no direct topographic survey had been undertaken.

2.3

Jacques Ladreit de Lacharrière, illustrations by Théophile-Jean Delaye
Au Maroc en suivant Foucauld [Foucauld's itinerary in Morocco]
Paris : Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1932
Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 916.4LAC

2.4

Henri Terrasse, illustrations by Théophile-Jean Delaye
Villes impériales du Maroc [Imperial Cities of Morocco]
Grenoble : Arthaud, 1937
Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 00197

Théophile-Jean Delaye, a craftsman of modern and popular images for a 20th century Morocco.

A friend of the publisher Benjamin Arthaud (1896-1983), Théophile-Jean Delaye was regularly commissioned by him to illustrate tourism books relating to the Alps, Provence and especially Morocco. Delaye's keen gaze, the originality of the images he produced and his use of bold colors echoed an image of Morocco that, until then, had only been disseminated by photography or black and white film. These books offered travel itineraries: the imperial cities and their Islamic architecture, the Berber kasbahs and the oases of the south dominated by the Atlas Mountains. Published in 1937 and 1938 by Arthaud, with texts by Henri Terrasse and illustrations by Delaye, they heralded Morocco's allure today as a tourist destination.

2.5

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Plan photo-topographique de Bou Gafen

[Photo-topographical map of Bou Gafen], c. 1934

Ink

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.9

A mountain-filled horizon

In 1914, at the age of eighteen, Théophile-Jean Delaye joined the Alpine Hunters. He served throughout the First World War in this elite corps. When he became a topographer in the army's geographical service, he mastered the techniques that made it possible to identify and measure all the points of a territory so that it can be represented on a map.

In Morocco, after drawing up a "reconnaissance map" of the Rif and the Middle Atlas, he created one of the High Atlas, which he traveled through on foot, on horseback and by car, and also flew over by plane. These representations of the mountains constitute the essence of his scientific and artistic work.

2.6

Agence de presse Meurisse

Goliath Farman, Le Bourget (Seine-Saint-Denis, France), November 1925

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Bibliothèque nationale de France, Département Estampes et photographie,

EI4-13 (boîte 98)

Farman Goliath

The biplane manufactured in 1919 by the Frenchman Henri Farman was used for aerial reconnaissance and mapping missions in Morocco beginning in 1925.

2.7

Théophile-Jean Delaye with his wife and daughter, c. 1925

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.8

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Barrage d'Ifni. Planche I

[The Ifni Dam, Plate I], c. 1935

Ink on tracing paper

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.9

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Barrage d'Ifni. Planche II

[The Ifni Dam, Plate II], c. 1935

Ink on tracing paper

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.10

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Barrage d'Ifni. Planche III

[The Ifni Dam, Plate III], c. 1935

Ink on tracing paper

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.11

Boussole à liquide - modèle du Génie

[Liquid-filled compass used by army engineers], c. 1930

Wood and metal

Collection Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière

- France, F18

2.12

Alidade nivellatrice- Thomas à rallonge fixe, 1938

[Thomas leveling alidade with fixed extension, 1938]

Bois et metal / wood and metal

Collection Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière
- France, L212

2.13

Topographical instruments

The two pieces shown here are topographic measuring tools used by Théophile-Jean Delaye and his contemporaries.

The liquid-filled compass, given to all army engineers, allows horizontal direction settings; the Thomas leveling alidade with fixed extension is used to calculate angles in a horizontal plane.

2.14

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Croquis, versant Sud du Haut-Atlas et vallée des Aït Tamestint, point de vue : cote 2130 [Sketch of the southern slope of the High Atlas and the Aït Tamestint Valley; vantage point: index n° 2130], July 1936

Ink on tracing paper

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

The mountain: A space to be mapped

With his heavy topographical equipment, Théophile-Jean Delaye undertook to transcribe in points, curves and dimensions the Toubkal massif which dominates the High Atlas. His work was inspired by the approach taken by Franz Schrader (1844-1924), a cartographer and painter of the Pyrenees. The measurements shown on Delaye's tracing papers are strikingly precise. These drawings of great accuracy also have an aesthetic dimension and served as preparatory work for his paintings and illustrations.

2.15

Carte Demnat [Map of Demnate], 1973

Collection Fédération française des clubs alpins et de montagne, MA 30

2.16

Jean Célérier, Théophile-Jean Delaye

Revue de géographie marocaine, vol. XI, fasc.4, 1938

Marseille, Mucem, C4567

2.17

Jean Célérier, Théophile-Jean Delaye

Revue de géographie marocaine, vol. 1-2, January-April 1942

Marseille, Mucem, C4565

2.18

Léon Lutaud (dir.), Jacques Bourcart

Revue de géographie physique et de la géologie dynamique, vol. XI

Bulletin du Laboratoire de géographie physique de la Faculté des sciences de l'université de Paris, 1937

Marseille, Mucem, OC1063

2.19

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Massif du Haut-Atlas

[High Atlas massif], c. 1930

Unfinished and unsigned ink

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.20

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Montagne du Maroc

[Moroccan mountain], c. 1935

Pencil

Private collection

2.21

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Mission Dra-Bani, point de vue du djebel Zagoura [Dra-Bani mission; vantage point from the Djebel Zagoura], February-March 1932

Ink

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.22

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Chaîne de montagnes et piolets

[Mountain chain and ice axes]

Pencil

Private collection

2.23

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Aiguille dans le djebel Saghro

[Pinnacle in the Djebel Saghro], c.1934

Wash drawing

Private collection

2.24

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Massif du Tirsal [Tirsal massif], c. 1936

Ink on tracing paper

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.25

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Aiguilles du djebel Saghro

[The crags of Djebel Saghro], c. 1934

Ink

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.7.7

2.26

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Croquis, massif du M'Goun, versant Nord de l'IghilAmsod, point de vue :
cote 2880, Tizi Azdremt n'Aït Bou Ouli

[Sketch of the northern Ighil Amsod slope of the M'Goun massif; vantage
point: index n° 2880, Tizi Azdremt n'Aït Bou Ouli], July 1936

Ink on tracing paper

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

2.27

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Croquis perspectif du Foug de N'Zala, point de vue : route de Taflelt,
dans le défilé vers le Nord

[Perspective sketch of the Foug de N'Zala; vantage point: Taflelt road,
where it heads towards the north], January 1935

Ink

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

3. The ethnologist

During his cartographic missions throughout the country, Théophile-Jean Delaye took the time to discover new regions, landscapes and the villages of the mountainous areas of southern Morocco, which reminded him of a familiar alpine world. Like other cartographers before him, he was not only interested in a transcription of the territory into mathematical images, but also relished his discovery of a new world. He took note of spatial references, characterized by climate, color and architecture, as well as by regional dialects and the faces of the local inhabitants, recording all of these in his sketches and drawings made on site and later refined in Rabat. In the footsteps of itinerant Orientalist artists that preceded him, Delaye gave full reign to his curiosity and shared his passion for what he saw, through his writings and images, with the many readers of magazines and travel guides from 1925 to 1955.

Désiré Sic

Southern Morocco, c. 1920

digitally scanned photograph

Collection Archives départementales des Hautes-Alpes, 1689

3.1

Théophile-Jean Delaye sketching a Berber door, 1929

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

The kasbahs, emblems of the Moroccan landscape

The kasbahs are integrated into landscapes and impress as much with their harshness, when projecting from rocky outcrops like those of Kelâat M'Gouna, Tifoultout or Telouet, or as they do with their elegance, when their silhouettes emerge from green oases. Familiar with the paths and landscapes of alpine mountains, Théophile-Jean Delaye found, in those of southern Morocco, majestic panoramas where kasbah-towns become the human heart of the mountains.

3.2

Théophile-Jean Delaye

El Khallaa [El Kelaâ] M'Gouna, c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

3.3

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Sur la piste du Dadès à la Khallaa [El Kelaâ] M'Gouna

[On the Dades road at El Kelaâ], c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

3.4

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Landscape with Kasbah with figures, unfinished; sketch on verso, 1935-1940

Gouache

Private collection

3.5

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Kasbah de Telouet [Telouet kasbah], c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

3.6

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Freira du Souss [Freira region of the Souss], c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

3.7

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Bab Doukkala in Marrakech, c. 1938

Gouache and watercolor

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

3.8

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Souk des telba à Fès [Students' souk in Fes], c. 1925

Gouache

Private collection

3.9

Marrakech illustrated

The thatched roofs of the souks (traditional markets) of Marrakech create light effects that Théophile-Jean Delaye captured in the manner of Jacques Majorelle.

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Souk à Marrakech [Marrakech souk], c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

3.10

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Souk Doukhala à Marrakech

[Doukhala souk in Marrakech], c. 1935

Gouache

Private collection

3.11

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Souk el Jedid et plan de Fès [The el Jedid souk and map of Fes], 1934

Gouache and ink

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.33

3.12

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Rue d'une médina [Medina street], c. 1925

Gouache

Private collection

3.13

Théophile-Jean Delaye [text, illustrations, layout]

« Aux kasbahs berbères du Grand Atlas marocain » [At the Berber kasbahs of the Great Atlas Mountains, Morocco]

Les annales coloniales, pp. 6-7, 1938

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

3.14

Jacques Felze, Jacques Ladreit de Lacharrière, illustrations by Théophile-Jean Delaye

Au Maroc inconnu. Dans le Haut-Atlas et le Sud marocain

[Unknown Morocco: The High Atlas and Southern Morocco]

Grenoble : Arthaud, 1935

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 00533

3.15

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Rue de Thallah à Fès [Rue de Thallah in Fes], c. 1925

Gouache

Private collection

3.16

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Dadès, c. 1928-1931

Pencil

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.6

3.17

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Tifoultout, c. 1928-1931

Pencil

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.4

3.18

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Atrim et le Haut-Atlas [Atrim region and the High Atlas], c. 1930

Pencil and watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.14

3.19

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Agadir Tasgnen [Tasguent], c. 1935

Gouache and watercolor

Private collection

Berber jewelry/ artworks **3.20, 3.21, 3.22, 3.23**

Like other itinerant Orientalist artists, such as Eugène Delacroix a century earlier, Théophile-Jean Delaye collected objects that were emblematic of Moroccan culture so that he could have them at his fingertips, back home in Rabat, and thus be able to draw them as faithfully as possible. Such is the case with these silver jewels, which he drew alongside other elements of Berber material culture. Delaye's work becomes a statement of shapes, volumes and colors.

3.20

Two fibulas connected by a chain

Morocco, early 20th century

Silver and enamel

Collection Brigitte Seux-Delaye

3.21

Khol container

Morocco, early 20th century

Silver

Collection Brigitte Seux-Delaye

3.22

Khol container

Morocco, early 20th century

Silver and horn

Collection Brigitte Seux-Delaye

3.23

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Three drawings of jewelry, c. 1935

Watercolor

Collection Brigitte Seux-Delaye

3.24

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Anmiter, Morocco, c. 1930

Gouache

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.15

The portraits/ artworks **3.25, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28**

While working in the field in southern Morocco, Théophile-Jean Delaye used watercolor to draw those he would meet, sketching their portraits in costumes representative of the region. He would reuse his drawings to illustrate magazines; by highlighting special details, he drew attention to the uniqueness of the territories he had visited.

3.25

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Portrait de femme berbère des Boughmez

[Portrait of a Berber woman of the Boughmez people], 1930s

Watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.21

3.26

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Femme berbère de la zaouïa Ahansal

[Berber woman from Zaouiat Ahansal], 1930s

Watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.25

3.27

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Portrait d'homme, Zaïan

[Portrait of a man from the Zaïan region], 1930s

Watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.18

3.28

Théophile-Jean Delaye

MohA ou Hamouh de Taffraout

[Moha or Hamou from Taffraout], 1930s

Watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.23

3.29

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Femme berbère [Berber woman], 1930s

Watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.26

3.30

Akhnif [cape]

Morocco, early 20th century

Wool

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

L'akhnif [cape]

The multiple representations of the akhnif, which can be found in Delaye's gouaches, watercolors and drawings, made it possible to insert characters dressed in this emblematic cape into his work. In his paintings, this costume provides a human scale to the landscape. Delaye had a particular interest in this woolen garment decorated with a large, red eye shaped motif, generally worn by men of Judeo-Berber tradition, who consider the akhnif to possess protective value. The one shown here, from the beginning of the 20th century, was always hanging in his office in Rabat as an evocative reminder of southern Morocco.

3.31

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Étude de tapis [Study of a carpet], c. 1928-1931

Gouache

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.1

Carpet motifs

Théophile-Jean Delaye identified several motifs found on Aït Ouazguite weaving. He was as curious about their form as by the harmony of their colors. He drew inspiration from them to create decorative motifs for his publications and for his own signature in the Art Deco style.

3.32

Théophile-Jean Delaye

« Invitation au Grand Atlas » [Invitation to the Great Atlas Mountains]

L'Afrique du Nord illustrée, 1923

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

3.33

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Les Saadiens à Marrakech [recto] / Marchands sous une tente [verso]

[The Saadiens in Marrakech (recto) / Merchants under a tent (verso)], c. 1932

Gouache [recto] ; black ink [verso]

Private collection

3.34

Theodolite, c. 1920

Metal

Collection Institut national de l'information géographique et forestière - France, M35

Topographical instruments

The piece shown here is a topographic measuring tools used by Théophile-Jean Delaye and his contemporaries.

The theodolite measures the angles in the horizontal and vertical planes and allows the realization of a triangulation.

3.35

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Sur les Terrasses de Taroudant

[On the Taroudant terraces], c. 1937

Gouache

Collection Christine Roux

3.36

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Les terrasses de Taroudant

[The Taroudant terraces], 1937

Gouache

Private collection

4. The illustrator

In command of technical drawing and mindful of the instructive purpose of his work, Théophile-Jean Delaye shared his scientific knowledge through his publications and his teachings in Rabat. He would describe a geometric spatial reality while reproducing a landscape. He would frame his images, sometimes taking liberties with their margins, to render a more dynamic point of view. Delaye demonstrated a remarkable graphic sense and technical skill at all stages of book and magazine production, with an aim to optimize the effect on the reader.

Désiré Sic

Voiture au Maroc

[Car in Morocco], c. 1920

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Archives départementales des Hautes-Alpes, 2783

4.1

Marcel Gayraud

"The costume" for Royal Air Maroc, c. 1950

Poster

Marseille, Mucem, 2014.12.12

4.2

Théophile-Jean Delaye in his Rabat office, c. 1940

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

4.3

Marcel Gayraud

"Craftsmanship" for Royal Air Maroc, c. 1950-1960

Poster

Marseille, Mucem, 2014.12.13

4.4

Théophile-Jean Delaye

M'sila du Hadna, Algeria

Gouache

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.43

Maps that captivate

By drawing maps of the country as if they were itineraries, with roads punctuated by illustrations of emblematic monuments and natural sites, Théophile-Jean Delaye presented a new tourist model with must-visit towns and cities, which became a tool with which to discover Morocco by car.

4.5

Théophile-Jean Delaye

« Kasbahs du Dadès »

["Kasbahs of the Dades Valley"] appearing in L'illustration, 1929

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

4.6

Henri Terrasse, illustrations by Théophile-Jean Delaye

Berber Kasbahs of the Atlas and the Oases - The great architectures of southern Morocco

Paris: Benjamin France Horizons, 1938

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 720 TER

4.7

Marc de Mazières

Promenades à Marrakech

[Strolls through Marrakech]

Paris : Horizons de France, 1937

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 916.46MAZ

4.8

Jean Louis Miège, illustrations by Berthommé Saint-André, cover by Théophile-Jean Delaye

Le Maroc [Morocco]

Grenoble : Arthaud, 1952

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 916.46 DRE

4.9

Jeanne Lavergne, illustrations by Théophile-Jean Delaye

Les Heures mauves

[The Mauve Hours]

Rabat : F. Moncho, 1938

Collection Fondation Jardin Majorelle, 00285

4.10

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Maroc-Ski : Organe de liaison et d'information de la Fédération royale marocaine de ski, n° 13, January 1958

Marseille, Mucem, OC1061

4.11

Henri Simeray, Théophile-Jean Delaye

La Montagne marocaine : Revue de la ligue du Maroc d'alpinisme et de ski, January 1943

Marseille, Mucem, C4563

The Toubkal National Park and mountain sports

Delaye's maps and the itineraries proposed in the Alpine Guide to the Moroccan Mountains of 1938, aimed to transpose to Morocco the recreational use of the mountains that the French Alpine Club had promoted in the Alps. Delaye worked on the creation of the Alpine Club of Casablanca and Rabat and lobbied for the construction of mountain cabins, the development of mountain sports and the ski resort at

Oukaïmeden. The Toubkal National Park, which opened in 1942 on the model of American national parks, aims to reconcile human activities and a respect for a unique natural space.

4.12

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Maquette ouvrage [Layout for a cover] , after 1940

Gouache and ink

Private collection

4.13

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Tombeaux des rois Saadiens, Marrakech

[Tombs of the Saadian kings, Marrakech], c. 1930

Engraving

Private collection

4.14

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Saadian tombs, c. 1938

Printing plate

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.56

4.15

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Madrasa des Saadiens à Fès

[Saadian madrasa, Fes], c. 1938

Printing plate

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.57

4.16

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Théophile-Jean Delaye's signature, c. 1935

Cast iron-carbon plate

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.45

4.17

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Théophile-Jean Delaye's signature, c. 1935

Cast iron-carbon plate

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.46

4.18

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Rabat gate, c. 1935

Cast iron-carbon plate

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.49

4.19

Théophile-Jean Delaye

« Le champion » [The champion], c. 1950

School notebook

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

4.20

Théophile-Jean Delaye

« Méhariste » [Camel cavalryman], c. 1950

School notebook

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

4.21

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Paysage de montagne du Maroc

[Mountain landscape in Morocco], c. 1935

Pencil

Private collection

4.22

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Môle du port de Casablanca

[Jetty at the port of Casablanca], 1934

Ink and wash drawing

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.41

Jetty at the port of Casablanca

As a geographer and illustrator, Théophile-Jean Delaye was interested in urban and industrial landscapes such as the port of Casablanca or the country's hydroelectric dams then being constructed, symbols of the industrialization and the progressive electrification of the country. He thus reconciles the image of a traditional Morocco, which appears in his other graphic work, with that of the modern Morocco of the 1940s and 1950s.

4.23

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Carte du Maroc et porte du Sud [Map of Morocco and southern entry point], after 1940

Gouache and watercolor

Private collection

4.24

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Casbah [Kasbah], 1927

Gouache and watercolor

Marseille, Mucem, 2019.8.42

4.25

Théophile-Jean Delaye in his office, c. 1935

Digitally scanned photograph

Collection Michel Seux-Delaye

4.26

Évariste Levi-Provençal, Henri Ponsot, Jean Gotteland

Maroc. Atlas historique, géographique et économique

Paris : Horizons de France, 1935

Marseille, Mucem, D369

4.27

Théophile-Jean Delaye, Jacques Paoli

«Le Maroc d'aujourd'hui» ["Today's Morocco"] in Maroc, n°23, 1st quarter, c. 1959

Marseille, Mucem, C4568

4.28

Théo Doro

Les bonnes relations France-Algérie-Maroc, chemins de fer Paris-Orléans

[Franco-Algerian-Moroccan friendship; Paris-Orleans railroads], c. 1935

Paris : Courtois

Poster

Marseille, Mucem, 2001.4.23

4.29

Théophile-Jean Delaye

Toubkal

Gouache

Private collection

musée
YVES SAINT LAURENT
marrakech

LE MAROC DE THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE

مغرب تيفيل جان ديلاي

THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE'S MOROCCO

(1896-1970)

President

Madison Cox

Vice President

Peter Blunschi

Directrice générale

Sihame Kraifa

**Director of the
Musée Yves Saint
Laurent and of
the Pierre Bergé
Museum of Berber
Arts**

Alexis Sornin

Botany Director

Marc Jeanson

Exhibition curators

Mireille Jacotin

François Larbre

General management

Mikaël Mohamed,

Alexis Sornin

Exhibition display

Jasmin Oezcebi

Lighting

Élodie Salatko,

A.C.L.,

Mohamed Belgout,

Anis Berjamy,

Mohamed Bouzkri,

Moad Fahmi

Graphic design

Atelier Zahra Sebti,

Khalid Ait Boukioud,

Kenza Benbouchaib

Production

Oussama Boushaba,

Said Bouaadi,

Abdelaziz Bouiabou,

Ayyoub Jaly,

Mohamed Mouaq,

Abdelfattah Nmirich,

Monim Sabyh,

Abdelmoutalib Tachfine,

Mustapha Znagui,

Screentext,

Syfam Deco,

SKTS Print

**Registrar and
conservation of
works**

Marianne Duchesne,

Sahar Lamsyah,

Hayate Machache,

Youssef Srhir,

Jonathan Tourangeau,

Loubna Zerzou

Public outreach

Anas Benjelloun

Touimi

Service des publics

Hassan Harrach,

Brahim Aït Kaddour,

Said Baala,

Khalid El Gareh,

Mohamed El Mehdi

Ksikes,

Imei Imane,

Zouheir Lamrabet,

Zouhir Mouhdach,

Widad Outmghart

Traductions et

relecture

José Abete,

Zakaria Alilech,

Harold Chester,

Karine Joseph

musée
YVES SAINT LAURENT
marrakech

LE MAROC DE THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE

مغرب تيوفيل جان ديلاي

THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE'S MOROCCO

(1896-1970)

We would like to thank the following individuals who either loaned works to this exhibition or who have helped in its preparation:

First and foremost, the descendants of Théophile-Jean Delaye: his daughter, the late Christiane Seux-Delaye; her children Michel et Brigitte; his grandchildren Christine Roux, Anne-Marie Pelletreau-Delaye, and Bruno et Dominique Delaye; and his nephew and grand-nephews, Hubert, Paul and Hughes Jacquet.

We thank Agathe Guillou and Rita Lattte-Abdallah, who has worked since 2021 on this exhibition and who conducted interviews in connection with it; Michel Pierre Corréard, who “rediscovered” the work of Théophile-Jean Delaye; and Jean-François Clément, whose knowledge of Morocco is second to none, and who generously shares it with others.

We also thank Eve Netchine, Julien Loiseau and Cristina Ion at the maps department of the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris; Philippe Truquin at the Institut Géographique National, Saint-Mandé; Isabelle Chassin and Chantal Tamba of the Fédération Française des Clubs Alpains et des Activités de Montagne, Paris; Marie Brard and Franck Renou at the Musée National de l'Éducation, Rouen; Jean-Christophe Labadie at the archives of the Alpes-de-Haute-Provence department in France; Colin Miège for his photographs

of Désiré Sic; Mohammed Janjar at the Fondation Abdul Aziz al Saoud, Casablanca; Gérard Valadier; Paul Salmona at the Musée d'Art et Histoire du Judaïsme, Paris; and Paul Dahan at the Centre de Culture Juive, Brussels; Abdelkader Retnani, director of La Croisée des chemins, Casablanca. We extend our appreciation to the Fondation Jardin Majorelle in Marrakech and the Mucem in Marseille, as well as to the Association des Amis de Théophile-Jean Delaye, established in 1999.

musée
YVES SAINT LAURENT
marrakech

LE MAROC DE THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE
مغرب تيوفيل جان ديلاي
THÉOPHILE-JEAN DELAYE'S MOROCCO
(1896-1970)



FONDATION
JARDIN MAJORELLE

musée
YVES SAINT LAURENT
marrakech

Mucem