**SOUTH AFRICA
1880**

Tsao

Makarikari Salt Pans
Bulawayo
Zimbabye

Matabili Land

L. Ngami (dry)
Fati
Tuli

Palachwe

Limpopo

Kalahari Desert

Pietersburg
Olifants R.

Bechuanaland

Molopololi

TRANSVAAL

Great

Nosob

Mafeking
Pretoria

Lourenco Marques
Delagoa B

Namaqualand

Molopo

Swazi Ld.

Angra Pequena

Riet Fontein

Vryburg

Vaal
Kroonstad

Warmbad

Kimberley

ORANGE

Ladysmith
Zulu

Orange R.

FREE STATE

Land
Sta. Lucia B

Port Nolloth

Great

Hopetown

Bloemfontein
Basuto Land

NATAL

Pietermaritzburg

Springbok

Orange R.
Quathlamba

Durban
Scottsburg

Bushman Ld.

Calvinia

Victoria West

CAPE COLONY

Queenstown
Port St. Johns

Olifants R.

Nieuveld Ra.
Beaufort
Graaff Reinet

East London

Great Karoo
King Williamstown
Gr. Salt R.

Cape Town
Worcester
Port Alfred

Cape of Good Hope
Mossel Bay
Port Elizabeth

C. Agulhas

Walfish Bay
Windhoek
Sandwich Har

Drakens Berg

1 6 6 0

1840
1845
1850
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1880
1885
1890
1895
1900

1660

Naar de Kaart No. 824, aanwezig in het Alg. Rijksarchief

TAFELBAAI

't Hoofd

Steenstraat
Reigerstraat
Olifantstraat

A. Rooiing van huizen of begin stad
B. C⁵ kabelhuis of loods
C. C⁵ hoveniers-oude steenhuis
D. C⁵ waterkorenmolen
E. C⁵ paardenstal
F. C⁵ ledige steenoven
G. C⁵ nieuwe koe- en schapenstal
H. C⁵ ziekenhuis
I. C⁵ ploeg- en wagenmakerswinkel
K. C⁵ smidswinkel
L. C⁵ gemeenevolks- en slavenkombuis en bakkerij
M. C⁵ tuinen groot samen stijf 21¹/₁₀ morgen lands
O. Versche rivier daar men water haalt
Q. Gracht of verlegging van de rivier achter het Fort om
   tot verbetering van 't hoofd
R. Heijmans ledige steenoven
S. Huizen van vrije luiden
W. Tuinen van vrije luiden
V. C⁵ mierediktuin

buitensluis
stallen
tuin
beestenkraal
binnensluis

Schaal van 100 Rijnl. roeden

0   10   20   30   40   50   60   70   80   90   100

Dutch East India Company   - Fortified Trading Station

1760

1840

1845

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1895

1900

Dutch East India Company Settlements. Settlers called Boers (Dutch word for farmer)
Slaves from India, Ceylon + Indonesia brought to work land

Chavonnes
Battery 1800

British Military Occupation:1795-1814

Act of 1806 stopped the traffic of slaves in the British Empire, while the Cape Dutch population defended narrow Calvinism and slave-based economy.

1835

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1895

1900

PLAN
OF
CAPE TOWN,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
1854.

REFERENCES.

Residents in 1840's and 50's were the whole range of contemporary society.
Wealthy had yet to establish geographic distance from the poor.
This early 'suburb' expanded rapidly, due in part to its proximity to the Castle, the markets and the port.

1835

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1900

MAP OF
CAPE TOWN

Being the Map of 1884, revised and corrected to date, under the superintendence of the
City Engineer, T. W. Cairncross, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., (by permission of the Town Council).

SCALE

Municipal Act of 1867: Six Official Districts equally represented

A representative government was established and the liberal influence of the British Empire diminished.
The conservative Afrikaans (Dutch) took hold of power again.

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1895

1900

MAP OF
CAPE TOWN

Being the Map of 1884, revised and corrected to date, under the su
City Engineer, T. W. Cairncross, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., (by permission of

SCALE

1. House of Parliament.
2. Government House.
3. St. George's Cathedral.
4. R.C. Cathedral.
5. Dorcas Almshouses.
6. Jewish Synagogue.
7. School of Art.
8. Post Office.
9. Commissioner's Office.
10. Police Office and Station.
11. Cape Times Newspaper Office
12. General Post Office.
13. Government Stores.
14. Metropolitan Hall.
15. Fire Station.
16. Wesleyan Church.
17. Town House, Municipal Offices.
18. Union Steam Shipping Offices.
19. W. A. Richards & Sons.
20. D. R. Church.
21. Hofmeyr Chambers.
22. Colonial Mutual Buildings,
    Currie Shipping Offices, and
    City Club.
23. Western Telegraph Cable Offices.
24. Mutual Hall.
25. Telegraph Offices.
26. Harbour Board & Custom Offices
27. St. John's Church.
28. Native Church.
29. St. Paul's Church.
30. Malay Mosque.
31. Malay Mosque.
32. Malay Mosque.
33. St. Andrew's Presbyterian
    Church.
34. Crown Lands Office.
35. Audit and Control Office.
36. Surveyor-General's Office.
37. Supreme Court and Government
    Offices.
38. Exhibition Building.
39. Magistrate's Court.
40. Cape Town Market.
41. Drill Hall.
42. Odd-Fellows' Hall.
43. Congregational Church.
44. Public Works.
45. Trinity Church.
46. St. Mark's School.
47. St. Mark's Church.
48. St. Philip's Church.

Slaves emancipated 1834. More than 5,000 newly freed slaves move into dwellings previously owned by Europeans

Dutch population changed from slave owners to slum landlords.
District 6 began to develop as a slum with tenement style housing conditions.

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City grows as it begins to export wool, ostrich, diamond and gold. Railways were built connecting Cape Town to the wine-lands and the length of the Peninsula. Rich move to suburbs.

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PLAN OF
CAPE TOWN
SOUTH AFRICA
1897.

JUTA'S CAPE TOWN DIRECTORY

Tramways built. Telegraph lines were laid to London in 1885

Insurance Plan of CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY, SOUTH AFRICA.

CHAS. E. GOAD, CIVIL ENGINEER, 53 New Broad Street, London, E.C. TORONTO & MONTREAL CANADA.

APRIL 1895.

KEY PLAN

SCALE—500 FT.—1 INCH.

1

GENERAL INFORMATION

POPULATION—49,800.
WHITE 24,600, BLACK OR COLORED 25,200.

WATER SUPPLY
THERE ARE TWO SYSTEMS, SALT & FRESH WATER

FIRE BRIGADE

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Deformed by the topography the streets often followed the contour lines - this creates the shifted grid.

District Six was the most dense part of the city.
The grid allowed residential, commercial and light industrial activities to co-exist comfortably.
Community facilities (schools , churches and mosques) integrated into residential areas.

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Cape Town Population: 1690 - 1900

During the early and middle decades of the 19th century, despite the major cultural transformations of the colonial town and its landscape, the rate of Cape Town's demographic and arguably even economic expansion remained modest. Population growth in the late 19th century was directly related to British colonization.

1 7 9 5

1 8 4 0

1 8 4 5

1 8 5 0

1 8 5 5

1 8 6 0

1 8 6 5

1 8 7 0

1 8 7 5

1 8 8 0

1 8 8 5

1 8 9 0

1 8 9 5

1 9 0 0

Cape Town Population Breakdown

1795

Khoikhoi
23.7%

Whites
33.9%

Slaves
42.4%

1895

Black or
Coloured
50.6%

Whites
49.4%

When the British took over the Cape in 1795 slaves were the backbone of the economy. The Khoikhoi were the indigenous people of the area.

District 6 Population International at the turn of the century. Mostly Malay (Muslim) and colored. Colonists from Europe, Jews from Tsarist Russia, Indians, Chinese, Australians.

The British introduced the term 'coloured' for non-Europeans

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Cape Dutch Style

Cape Malay Style

Pitched-roofed houses with front and side gables had become the typical dwellings of the colonial elite in Cape Town.

Malay artisans specializing in intricate plaster work were responsible for the Eastern influence differentiating this Cape vernacular.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—MAP OF THE WORLD SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1886.
STATISTICAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN J. C. R. COLOMB, M.P. FORMERLY R.M.A. —— BRITISH TERRITORIES COLOURED RED

The British Era , 1795-1910
Despite this the Dutch Identity is the dominant hegemony.