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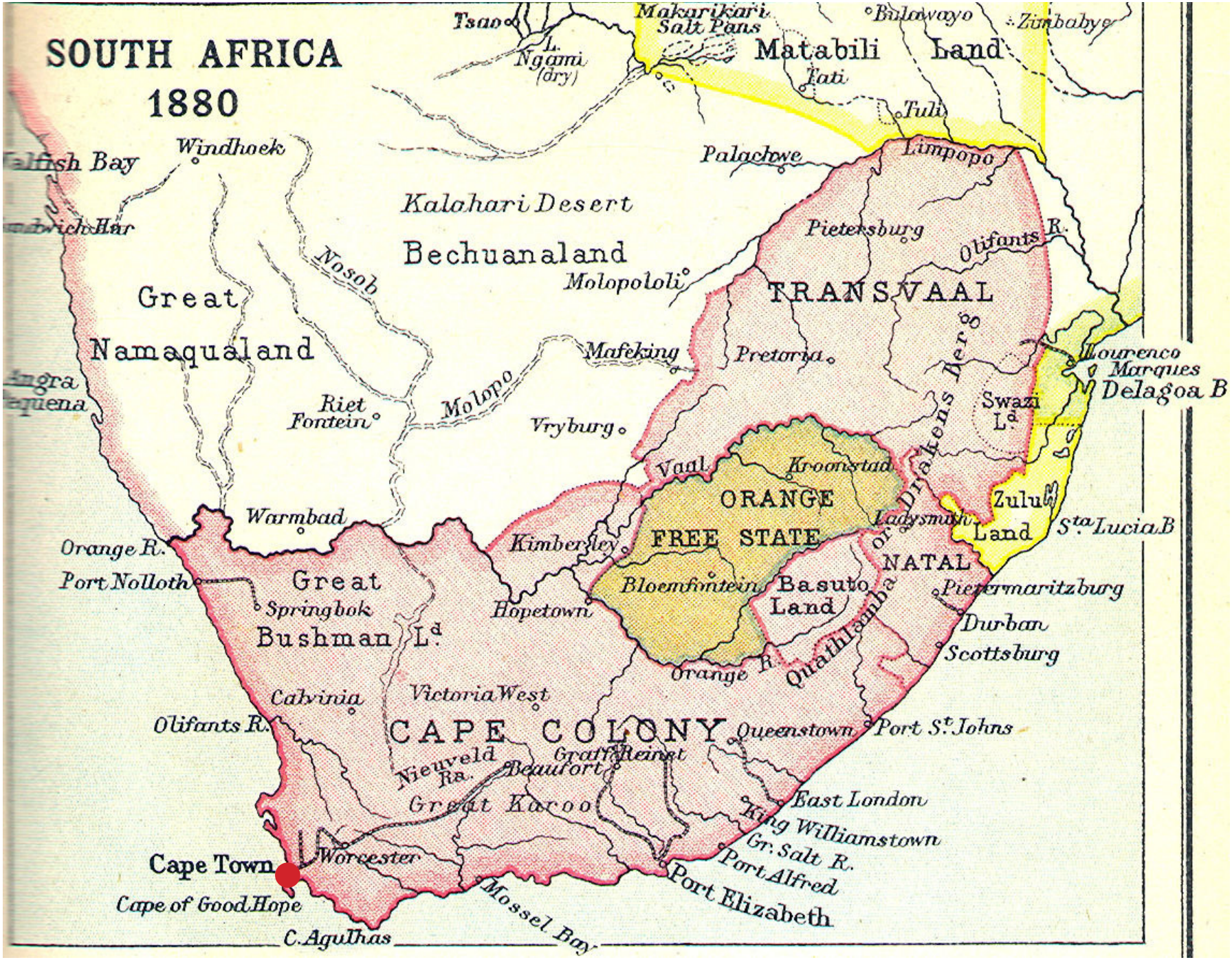

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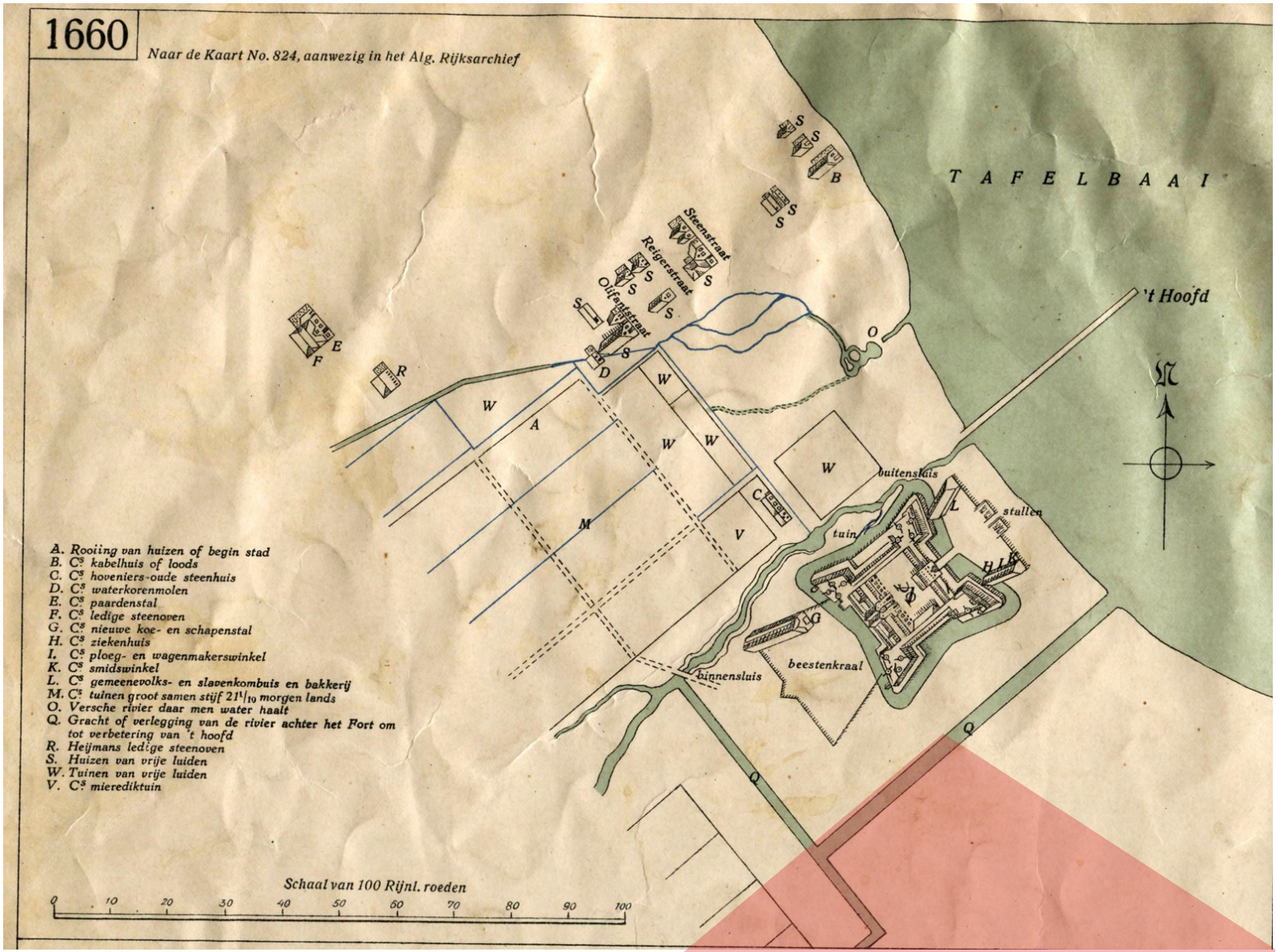

Dutch East India Company - Fortified Trading Station

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

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.

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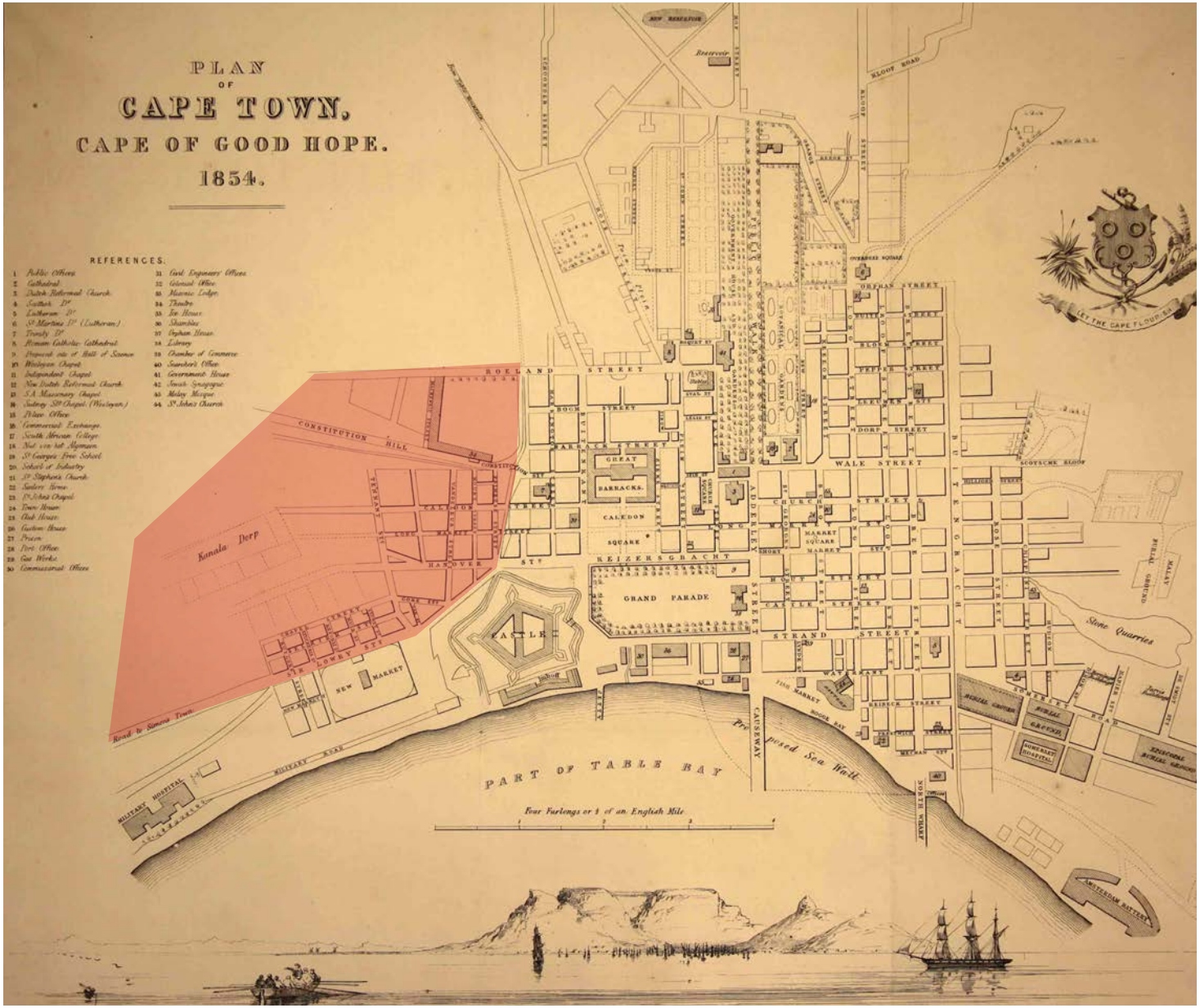

Residents in 1840's and 50's were the whole range of contemporary society.
Wealthy had yet to establish geographic distance from the poor.
This early 'suburb' expanded rapidly, due in part to its proximity to the Castle, the markets and the port.

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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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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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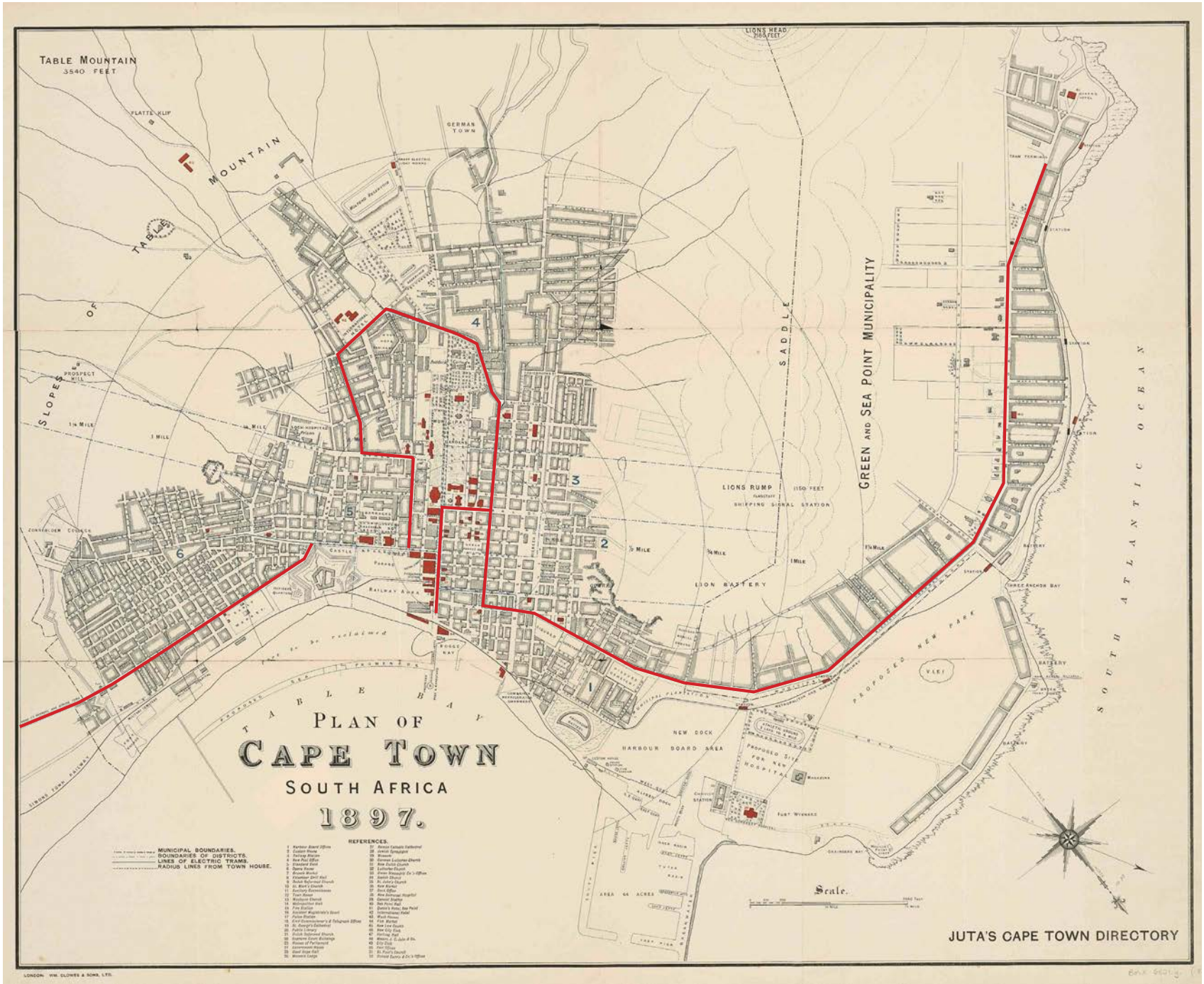

Tramways built. Telegraph lines were laid to London in 1885

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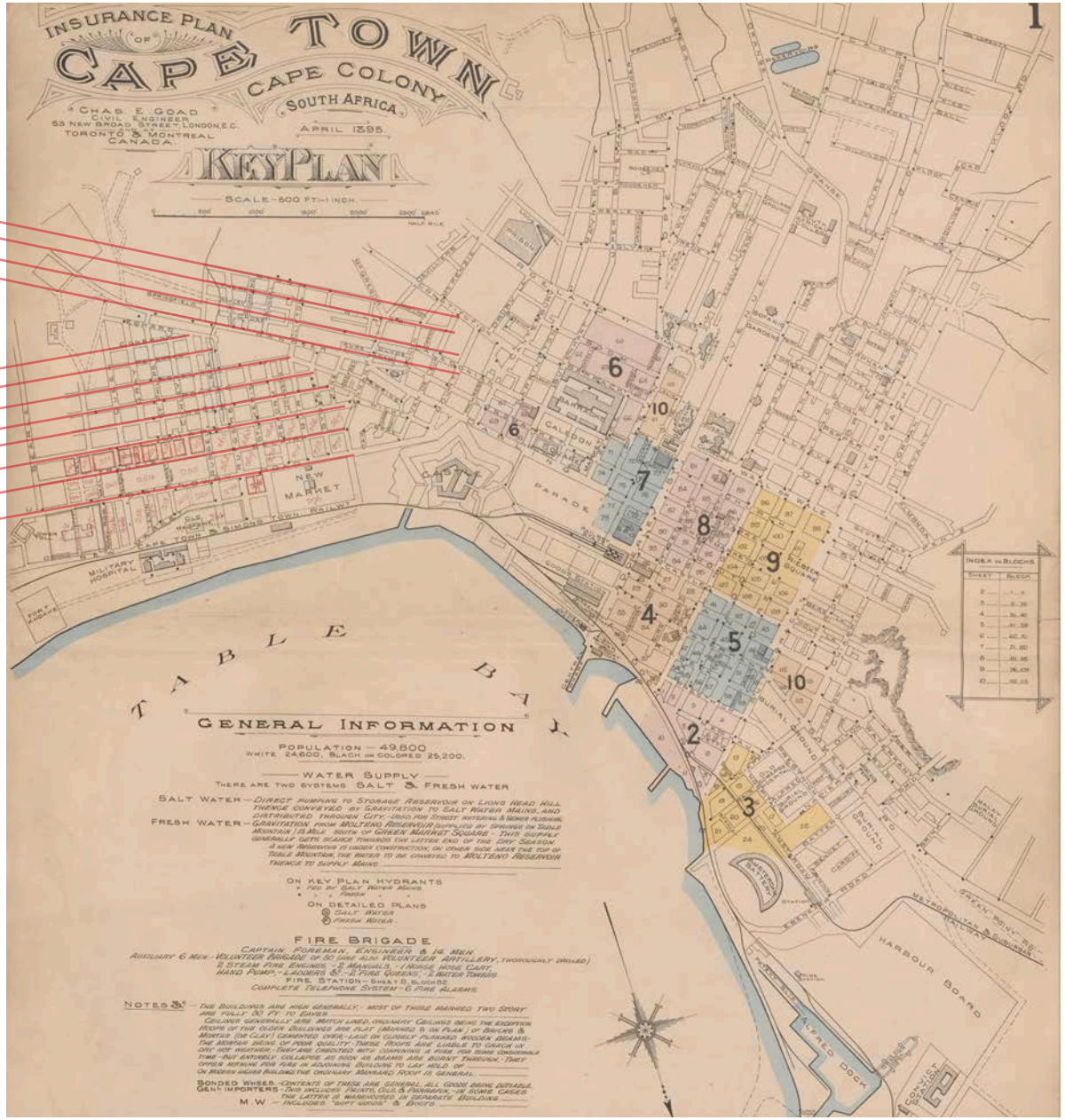

Deformed by the topography the streets often followed the contour lines - this creates the shifted grid.

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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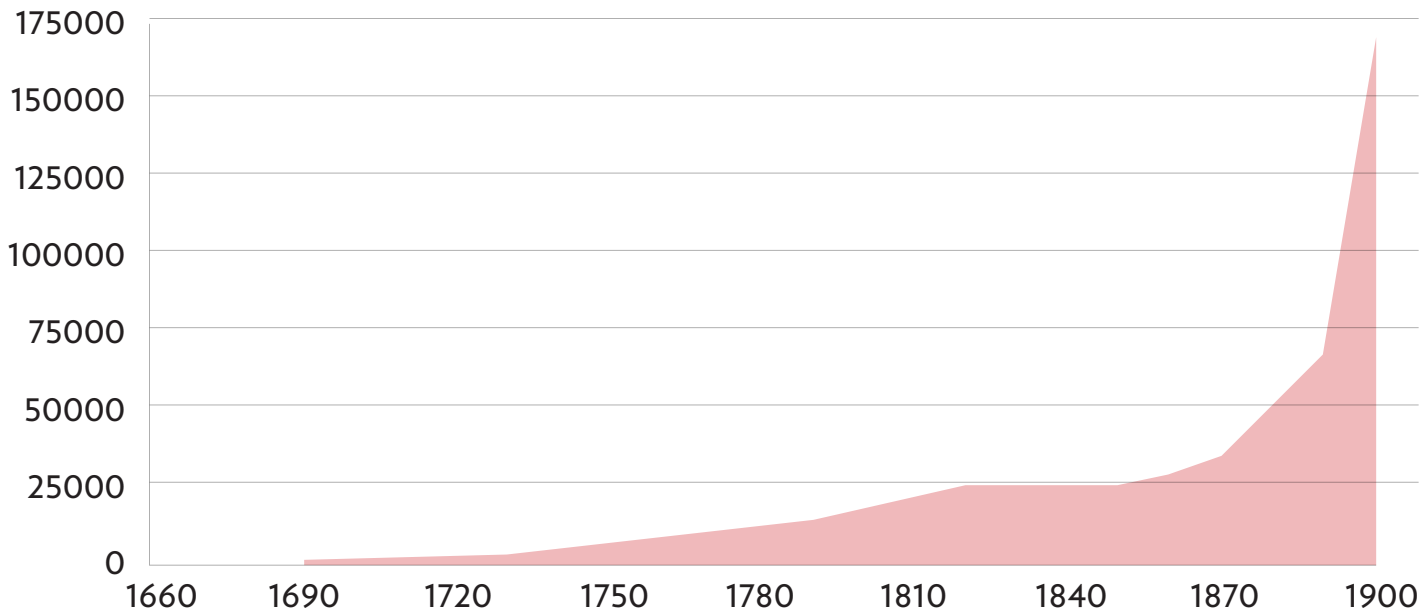
Cape Town Population: 1690 - 1900



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.

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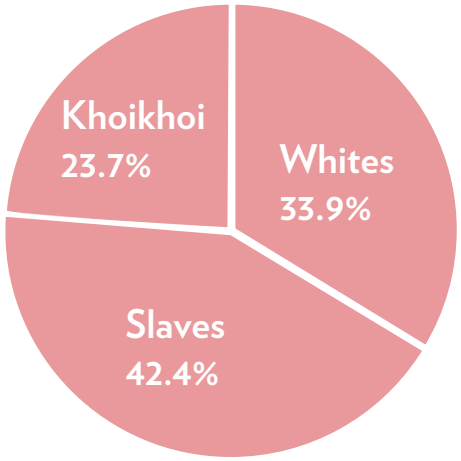
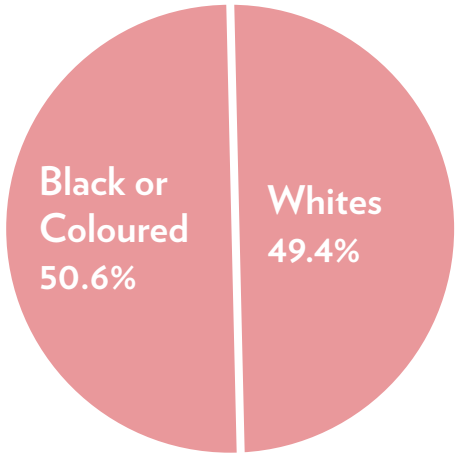
Cape Town Population Breakdown

1795



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.

1895



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

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

Cape Malay Style

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

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