



## Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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### Africa South of the Equator Showing existing Boundary Treaties By George Cawston.

**Stock#:** 42205  
**Map Maker:** Stanford  
**Date:** 1890  
**Place:** London  
**Color:** Color  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 24 x 20 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



#### Description:

Scarce separately issued folding map of sub-equatorial Africa, published by Edwards Stanford and compiled by George Cawston.

The colonies are also colored differently, Pink is for Great Britain, Yellow is German, Green is Portuguese, Orange is Belgium and White is French. The Congo Free State was actually personally owned by the king of Belgium at this time. The South African Republic and Orange Free State are in a grey color, twelve years after the map was made they will be part of the British Empire. The Luanda Kingdom between Portuguese Angola and the Congo Free State was divided up by its neighboring countries in 1887, this is not portrayed on the map. The map names cities, ports, rivers and lakes, various geographical features, who owns what, and the names of the lands.

In 1885, the Berlin Conference was held, where the world powers decided to divide up Africa, and that maintaining colonies was a necessity. Five years later most of Africa is under colonial rule. The only two countries that remain independent throughout this carving up is Ethiopia and Liberia. Liberia is under U.S. protection and Ethiopia was a Christian kingdom so it is deemed civilized by the Europeans. This did



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not deter the Italians from trying to colonize Ethiopia, which would ultimately lose the colonial war and Ethiopia would remain Independent.

After the Berlin Conference, agreements continued forming those red lines on the map. Britain recognized France's domination of Madagascar and in return, France recognized Zanzibar and Nigeria to be British. The British and Germans also did treaties, The British Recognized German East Africa, and the Germans recognized Uganda as being under the British sphere of influence. In the 1890 British Ultimatum, Britain demands Portugal withdraw its forces from the land between the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola, and on August 20 the Treaty of London defines the borders of the Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola.

George Cawston was one of the founders of the British South Africa Company. The British South Africa Company was established following the amalgamation of Cecil Rhodes' Central Search Association and the London-based Exploring Company Ltd which had originally competed to exploit the expected mineral wealth of Mashonaland, but united because of common economic interests and to secure British government backing. BSAC was an amalgamation of a London-based group headed by Lord Gifford and George Cawston and backed financially by Baron Nathan de Rothschild, Rhodes, and his South African associates, including Alfred Beit, with the resources of the De Beers Syndicate and Gold Fields of South Africa.

The company received a Royal Charter in 1889 modelled on that of the British East India Company. Its first directors included the Duke of Abercorn, Rhodes himself and the South African financier Alfred Beit. Rhodes hoped BSAC would promote colonization and economic exploitation across much of south-central Africa, as part of the "Scramble for Africa". However, his main focus was south of the Zambezi, in Mashonaland and the coastal areas to its east, from which he believed the Portuguese could be removed by payment or force, and in the Transvaal, which he hoped would return to British control.

Rhodes' ambition was to create a zone of British commercial and political influence from "Cape to Cairo", but this was far beyond the resources of any commercial company to achieve and would not have given investors the financial returns they expected. BSAC was created in the expectation that the gold fields of Mashonaland would provide funds for the development of other areas of Central Africa, including the mineral wealth of Katanga. When the expected wealth of Mashonaland did not materialize, and Katanga was acquired by the Congo Free State, the company had little money left after building railways for significant development, particularly in areas north of the Zambezi. BSAC regarded its lands north of the Zambezi as territory to be held as cheaply as possible for future, rather than immediate, exploitation.

The map is quite rare on the market, this being the first example we have seen.



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**Detailed Condition:**

Dissected and laid on linen, as issued.