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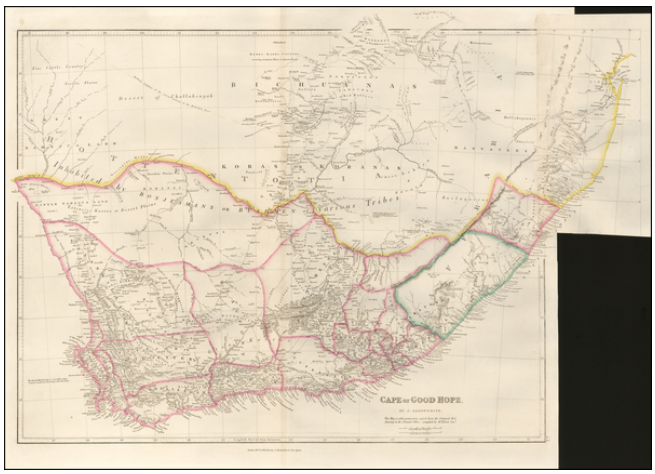
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Cape of Good Hope. By J. Arrowsmith

Stock#: 57215
Map Maker: Arrowsmith

Date: 1842
Place: London
Color: Hand Colored
Condition: VG+
Size: 28 x 20 inches

Price: SOLD



Description:

Early Appearances of Durban and Victoria.

Fine example of the 1842 state of Arrowsmith's map of the Cape of Good Hope, one of the earliest maps to show Durban and Victoria.

Lydiana appears, now a suburb of Pretoria.

One of the best maps of the region from the first half of the 19th Century.

Durban and Victoria

In 1822, Lieutenant James King, captain of the ship Salisbury, together with Lt. Francis George Farewell, were engaged in trade between the Cape and Delagoa Bay. On a return trip to the Cape in 1823, they were caught in a very bad storm and decided to risk the Bar and anchor in the Bay of Natal. The crossing went off well and they found safe anchor from the storm. In 1824 Lt. Farewell together with a trading company called J.R. Thompson & Co. decided to open trade relations with Shaka the Zulu King and establish a trading station at the Bay.

Henry Francis Fynn, another trader at Delagoa Bay was also involved in this venture. Fynn left Delagoa Bay and sailed for The Bay of Natal on the brig Julia while Farewell followed six weeks later on the Antelope. Between them they had 26 possible settlers, but only 18 stayed. On a visit to King Shaka, Henry Francis Fynn was able to befriend the King by helping him recover from a stab wound suffered as a result of an assassination attempt by one of his half-brothers. As a token of Shaka’s gratitude, he granted Fynn a

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“25-mile strip of coast a hundred miles in depth.” On August 7, 1824 they concluded negotiations with King Shaka for a cession of land, including the Bay of Natal and land extending ten miles south of the Bay, 25 miles north of the Bay and 100 miles inland. Of the original 18 would be settlers, only 6 remained, and they can be regarded as the founding members of Port Natal as a British colony. These 6 were joined by Lt. James Saunders King and Nathaniel Isaacs in 1825.

The modern city of Durban thus dates from 1824 when the settlement was established on the northern shores of the bay near today's Farewell Square. During a meeting of 35 European residents in Fynn's territory on June 23 1835, it was decided to build a capital town and name it "d'Urban" after Sir Benjamin d'Urban, then governor of the Cape Colony. , The area around Durban was named Victoria County. Under the direction of Capt Allen Gardiner, a plan for the new settlement was drawn up and rudimentary defenses were erected in expectation of an attack from the Zulu.

Fierce conflict over the next decade with the Zulu population led to the evacuation of Durban, and eventually the Afrikaners accepted British annexation in 1844 under military pressure.

Detailed Condition: