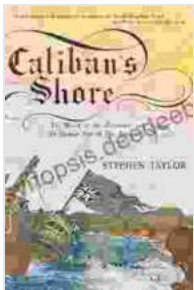


The Wreck Of The Grosvenor And The Strange Fate Of Her Survivors

On August 4, 1782, the Grosvenor, a British East India Company ship, set sail from Madras (now Chennai), India, bound for London. On board were 130 passengers and crew, including 17 women and 13 children. The ship was under the command of Captain John Coxon, a highly experienced mariner who had been with the East India Company for over 20 years.

The voyage began well, and the Grosvenor made good time across the Indian Ocean. However, on August 13, the ship was struck by a powerful storm. The storm raged for three days, and by the time it had passed, the Grosvenor was badly damaged. The ship's masts had been broken, her sails were torn, and her hull was leaking.



Caliban's Shore: The Wreck of the Grosvenor and the Strange Fate of Her Survivors by Stephen Taylor

★★★★☆ 4.2 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 7535 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Print length : 314 pages

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Captain Coxon knew that the Grosvenor would not be able to make it back to England, so he ordered the crew to head for the nearest land. On August

17, the ship made landfall on the coast of what is now South Africa. The passengers and crew were relieved to be alive, but they were also stranded in a hostile and unfamiliar land.

The Grosvenor survivors were divided into two groups. One group, led by Captain Coxon, headed inland in search of help. The other group, led by First Officer John Jones, remained on the beach to guard the ship and its cargo.

Captain Coxon's group traveled for several days, but they were constantly harassed by hostile natives. The group eventually reached the Dutch settlement of Graaff-Reinet, where they were given food and shelter. However, the Dutch authorities refused to help the survivors return to England.

First Officer Jones's group remained on the beach for several weeks. During this time, they were attacked by natives and animals. Several of the survivors were killed, and the rest were forced to live in constant fear.

In October 1782, a group of Dutch hunters arrived on the beach. The hunters were surprised to find the survivors still alive. The hunters took the survivors to Graaff-Reinet, where they were reunited with Captain Coxon's group.

The Grosvenor survivors were eventually repatriated to England. However, their ordeal had left a lasting impact on their lives. Many of the survivors suffered from physical and psychological problems. Some of the survivors were unable to adjust to life in England after their experience.

The wreck of the Grosvenor is one of the most famous maritime disasters in history. The story of the survivors is a testament to the human spirit. The survivors endured incredible hardships, but they never gave up hope.

The Long Tail Of The Grosvenor

The wreck of the Grosvenor had a long tail. The survivors' ordeal was a major news story in England, and it inspired several works of literature and art. The wreck also had a significant impact on the history of South Africa.

The Grosvenor survivors were the first Europeans to encounter the Xhosa people of South Africa. The Xhosa were a powerful and warlike people, and they were initially hostile to the survivors. However, over time, the two groups came to live in relative peace.

The Grosvenor survivors also played a role in the development of the Afrikaner people. The Afrikaners are a group of people of Dutch, German, and French descent who live in South Africa. The Afrikaners were originally farmers, but they later became involved in politics and government.

The wreck of the Grosvenor is a reminder of the interconnectedness of the world. The survivors' ordeal had a profound impact on the lives of people in England, South Africa, and beyond.

The Grosvenor Today

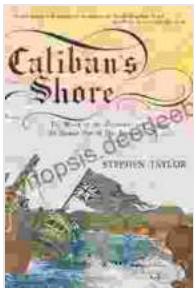
The wreck of the Grosvenor is a popular tourist destination in South Africa. The site of the wreck is located in the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Visitors to the site can see the remains of the ship's hull and other artifacts from the wreck.

The wreck of the Grosvenor is also a reminder of the importance of maritime safety. The Grosvenor was a well-built ship, but it was no match for the powerful storm that sank it. Today, ships are much better equipped to withstand storms, but maritime disasters still occur.

The wreck of the Grosvenor is a tragic story, but it is also a story of hope and survival. The survivors endured incredible hardships, but they never gave up hope. Their story is a testament to the human spirit.

Image Descriptions

- **Image 1:** A painting of the Grosvenor sinking in a storm.
- **Image 2:** A photograph of the remains of the Grosvenor's hull.
- **Image 3:** A map of the iSimangaliso Wetland Park, showing the location of the Grosvenor wreck.



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