and vegetables, to the increased absence of housewives from home, and to the intense competition from private hawkers whose advantages included door-to-door delivery and trade on credit. Not all were content to let explanations rest there, and the Rand Daily Mail, which had consistently championed mobile marketing, submitted that poor patronage was partly the fault of the Council itself: "...The Council conducted the mobile markets in a half-hearted manner, without foresight or business acumen ... the Council is to blame for not 'selling' the mobile markets to the public". The case for terminating mobile marketing was the clearer in view of the pattern of patronage. Fewer than five percent of the White population of Johannesburg were using the service, and of that number eighty percent were from the higher income suburbs in northern and eastern Johannesburg. Outside of these areas, in suburbs which the mobile markets had originally been intended to serve, patronage was highest in Kensington. In a curious turn about, the raison d'être of municipal hawking had been negated. Nothing had ever come of the proposal that the very poorest people in Johannesburg, the Black township residents, should be served by the municipal mobile markets. Indeed, the townships failed to benefit even from the half-hearted proposal to funnel into these areas surplus produce from the mobile markets. Rather, the Johannesburg City Council chose to sell such surplus to farmers for pig feed.

CONCLUSION
The bold experiment of municipal mobile marketing in Johannesburg was unique in South Africa when it began in 1944. Municipal hawking as practised in Johannesburg had few, if any, parallels elsewhere. In the course of eight years of operations, the mobile markets served upwards of 1,740,000 customers and turned over more than £469,000 of produce. Introduced so as to make scarce fruit and vegetable supplies more available and accessible to the city's poor Whites, the mobile markets had a chequered history. Patronage rose steadily for five years, then declined sharply. Financial performance oscillated, being best when produce (especially potatoes) was particularly scarce. Opinions on the desirability of municipal hawking were sharply divided: users and officials were ranged against shopkeepers and private hawkers and their representative organisations. It was ultimately the City Council's insistence that mobile marketing be financially self-supporting and not a social-benefit programme that put an end to the project. As one of the several attempts to counter the high prices of food, the mobile markets were survived by the state-subsidised food distribution scheme managed by Johannesburg's Social Welfare Department. The six mobile markets in Johannesburg made their last trips on April 30, 1952.


In 1965 Hans Fransen and Mary Alexander Cook's pioneering attempt to compile a full survey of early Cape architecture was published as The old houses of the Cape. This book went out of print many years ago, but it was systematically revised and augmented by the original authors and a new edition, now entitled The old buildings of the Cape, was published in 1980.

As the subtitles suggest, the latest edition has a much wider scope than the first, being a survey and description of old buildings in the Western Province over an area of about 230,000 square kilometres; this extends from Cape Town to Calvinia in the north and to Graaff Reinet, Colesberg, and Uitenhage in the east. The 18th and 19th century buildings dealt with in this publication are mostly in the Cape Dutch, Cape Regency, Georgian, and Victorian Styles.

The introductory chapter deals with general subjects, such as the Cape Dutch ground-plan and the origin and development of the Cape gable; there is a most informative Glossary of eleven pages; and 32 chapters are devoted to an inventory of monuments, each chapter dealing with a specific area, e.g. Cape Town City, Paarl, Paarl District, Oudtshoorn, and Graaff Reinet.

The monuments are divided into three categories, indicated as such in the text: major monuments, of which there are some 200, monuments (1,000), and minor monuments (2,000). Not all the buildings in the inventory still exist, but have been included to prevent often interesting information from falling into oblivion and to indicate the rate of destruction of old buildings.

The authors set themselves the goal of giving an architectural description of each building: its type, style, kind of ground-plan, outstanding architectural features, etc. These descriptions are augmented with at least 80 photographs. Major monuments such as Government House (Tuynhuys), have understandably been described in more detail than minor monuments such as 186 Builekant Street.

Regional maps and town plans add to the usefulness of the publication to those who want to use it as a guide-book on a hunt for monuments.

The buildings are not listed in alphabetical order: in each chapter and sub-section public buildings are dealt with first; these are followed by private buildings arranged street-wise and according to street numbers. The somewhat exhaustive Index on architectural objects, streets, squares, towns, etc. is a valuable aid to those looking for something specific. The Bibliography, however, does not reflect all the sources consulted by the authors, as no unpublished records are listed.

Everybody interested in our South African heritage will derive as much pleasure from this beautiful publication as the serious researcher will gain information.

A.G. OBERHOLSTER
Human Sciences Research Council


In vergelyking met die meeste ander lande het Suid-Afrika 'n betreklike jong geskiedenis. Tog is dit 'n verlede ryk aan gebeurtenisse en heldedade – drie eeu waarin manne en vroue deur volharding en mord vir hulle 'n bestaan aan hierdie Suidland ontworstel en die gebied oopgestel het. Die materiele nalatenskap van die pioniers is uiteraard beherenis te bewaar en in gedagteis te hou. Dit sal met die help van hierdie boek van die Human Sciences Research Council te dagteken.