the activity of the joint council movement on local level with regard to trading licences for blacks in Kroonstad. Hyslop indicates in his paper that the inability of the school boards and school committees to win popular support on local level contributed greatly towards the failure of Basuto education during the period 1953-1976.

The much neglected issue of ethnicity is addressed by Delius in his paper on the defeat of the Ndzundza chiefdom in 1883 and the response of the Ndzundza Ndebele to the process of division and indenture. Hofmeyr looks at ethnic character of a locality is clearly illustrated. Nasson uses oral evidence to create a vivid picture of the leisure activities of the mostly working-class settlers. These activities contributed to the shaping of their lives and to the creation of a class consciousness among inhabitants.

In the final contribution the value of local studies to describe the unique character of a locality is clearly illustrated. Nasson uses oral evidence to create a vivid picture of the leisure activities of the mostly working-class settlers.

The nine papers in this work cover a wide spectrum. As a result the book will probably be consulted for a specific paper rather than be read from cover to cover. Notwithstanding, it is another worthy contribution to the History Workshop tradition in South Africa.

M.M.B. LIEBENBERG
Human Sciences Research Council

ISBN 0 7981 27600.

This is an attractive mosaic of anecdotes and descriptions from the history of the southern Cape at the time of the first British occupation (1795-1803). It is equally an informative route map for a modern historical treasure hunt, well illustrated by Lady Anne's sketches as well as recent photographs of places she visited.

Beginning with background information on Lady Anne Barnard who accompanied her husband (appointed as colonial secretary) to the Cape in 1797, Burman also provides an account of the naval and military action in False Bay when the British first occupied the Cape, almost two years before the Barnards' arrival. With the aid of a good selection of illustrations, Burman presents a nostalgic picture of the Cape Town and Stellenbosch of Lady Anne's day.

The major part of the volume is an account of the route taken by Lady Anne and her husband during their first month of holiday in 1798. The journey is illustrated by a map on the inside front and back covers.

Having crossed the Cape Flats, the Barnards proceeded across the Hottentots Holland Mountains. They passed the present Hermanus and visited the 'drupkelder' near Gans Bay. Their route took them to the Zwarteberg and people visited, Burman complements from the journals of other early landmarks.

Where Lady Anne's impressions fail to provide information on the places and people visited, Burman complements from the journals of other early travellers such as Sparman, Thunberg, Barrow, Burchell, Lichtenstein and Teenstra, although his paraphrasing does not always do the original justice.

With his penchant for shipwrecks, Burman concludes with a lively account of the wreck of the Scorpion in Table Bay on 3 November 1799.

The text is dotted with instructions to the motorist which interrupt an otherwise pleasant historical narrative, while stylistic quirks, lapses into the trite and personal intrusions by the author are a trifle discordant.

Burman has compiled a colourful and informative volume with much detail for the traveller with an interest in history. While his information is gleaned from acceptable sources, his sometimes vague statements and absence of specific references make the work less valuable for the serious reader.

JULIE WILSON
Caledon

ISBN 0 89860 695 3.

The sixteen essays in this book deal with virtually all the important aspects of the history of the region of Natal and Zululand before 1910. Most are drawn from larger works or ongoing research and receive more extended treatment elsewhere. It is clear, however, that this book has as its specific aim bringing the most recent developments in research and thinking about Natal and Zululand history to a wide audience.

The different historians offer a critical commentary on the wide-ranging research and debate into the economic, social and political history of Natal and Zululand. Many of the authors provide a lucid and stimulating overview of their subjects, making clear the various interpretations currently exercising Natal historians, while at the same time offering a distinctive and individual point of view. It is a pity that one cannot say much more in a short review about each of the essays. Some chapters are better than others, but each one is solid and some are exceptional. Wright and Hamilton, in particular, draw together the often highly speculative research into the history of African state formation. The result is lucid and balanced.

The nine articles in the first section cover the period between the announcement of the native-wide state of emergency in June 1986 and the fall of PW Botha in 1989. In the words of one of the contributors the contributions survey the organisation and aims of the state and the response of popular movements (hence the exclusion of Inkatha in this section) thereto. The articles inter alia examine the central policy-making and repressive roles of the security forces in the above period, the 1989 parliamentary election, the strategic tension within the ANC between scenarios based on insurrection and negotiation, internal politics in the Western Cape, peoples' courts and state attempts at deniability and privatisation (in the section on labour there is also a contribution on the privatisation of working-class health care).

The six articles covering the regional politics of Southern Africa trace the changing policies and balance of military forces within the region from the mid to late 1980s. One contribution provides an overall comparison of South Africa's regional policy prior to Cuito Cuanavale (1988) and there-