Free State an invaluable service. Not only has forgotten and mislaid docu-
mentation (e.g. the J.G. Fraser Basotho diary) been unearthed, but an
exciting window has been opened into the life and experiences of ordinary
people (e.g. Sophie Levisret and Martha Kirk) during those distant days.

The early days of the Orange Free State comprises three recollections:
those of Charles Frederick Warden, William Douglas Savage and Martha
Jane Kirk. Warden's recollections cover the years 1846 to 1855. He was the
son of Major H.D. Warden, British resident at Bloemfontein during the
Orange River Sovereignty years. His reminiscences were first published in
1884-1885, deal with the years between 1853 and 1858. His 'Reminiscences of early days' was first published in De Express (1885)
and in this case almost 30 years have therefore passed before pen was put
to paper. Savage's memory seems to have left him in the lurch at times
(e.g. he identifies De la Rey and Quigley as the two men executed after
the Boomplaats incident, while it was actually Thomas Dreyer and Quigley).
His recollections should therefore also be treated circumspectly.

The final contribution is made by the memoirs of Kirk, wife of a trader
and smouter, who spent most of their days trading among Basotho and whites
in Basutoland and the eastern Free State. Kirk's memoirs are the most com-
prehensive of the three and cover the years 1848 to 1884. They were recorded
when she was over 80 years old and consequently contain, like those of
the others, accounts of a dubious nature (compare, for example, the section
on Brand and the diamond fields related on p. 85).

Although none of the memoirs is distinguished as being particularly
noteworthy, they nevertheless contain some interesting anecdotes about
everyday life during those times. It is evident that the publication is intended
rather for general consumption than for the specialist. Sometimes notes
illuminate important events, places and people, while in other instances
people and places mentioned in the text are not identified. The editor
has also decided to edit the original text in an attempt to lute the general
public into reading history without having to wade through 'dreary stuff.'
But this has limited the scientific value of the publication since it is not
always clear whether one is dealing with the edited or unedited versions.

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This, the fifth volume in the Collected papers series from the weekly African seminar of the Centre for African Studies, UCT, is probably the
last. The cost of production and the fact that there are many established academic jour-
nals available for the publication of quality re-
search, mean that the 'collected seminar papers' genre is no longer commercially viable. In all such collections a wide variety of topics is
covered, usually in a variety of disciplines. No attempt is therefore made to
attract any special thematic unity on the papers chosen for publication.
This book is no exception, ranging in topic from the impact of the environ-
ment on prehistoric settlement patterns (N. Lancaster), through town plan-
ning and housing policy in Cape Town between the world wars (L. Le
Grange), to contemporary English language poetry in South Africa (J.
Cronin).

There are two papers on Namibian history, Brigitte Lau discusses the
ey early German impact during the 19th century, and the resistance offered
them by indigenous people. Keith Gottschalk takes up the theme with his
spirited re-examination of the famous Bondelwars Rebellion of 1922,
when a small Nama group invited colonial state repression when they refused
to pay dog tax. He describes the process of land alienation from these pas-
toral people and analyses the nature of the colonial state. He concludes
that the 'rebellion' was a result of the determination of the authorities to
exert their power over a people who resisted the drive of local whites for labour.

In an inter-disciplinary paper, Glen Mills criticizes the tendency to read
assumptions about ethnicity into vernacular building styles. Lucien le Grange
examines the way British urban renewal ideas were used in Cape Town to
build an increasingly segregated city in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. Jack
Lewis examines the early development of migrant labour from the Ciskei,
arguing that the growing salarisation of the workforce did not go with
certainties within African households and chiefdoms as with external
forces. Ian Glann takes us into the realm of English literature by examining
the way in which the Immorality Act has been portrayed in English fiction;
and Jeremy Cronin investigates black English-language poetry in the 1970s.

The aim of this bibliography is to assist those
researchers and students of Cape Town life and history
in the past. It is designed to be used as a working bibliography. Centre for African Studies, University of Cape Town: Cape Town, 1989. 141 pp. Price unknown.
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