

Books

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

"...We used to call Raleigh 'Culture Town.' People moved or would come to Raleigh just to be near the institutions. Saint Aug (sic) and Shaw were the centers of black culture. I mean, back then, years ago, you could tell the difference between college students and the outsiders, even in the streets ... the way they dressed, the way they talked, and the way they acted. They acted like cultured people and they kind of stood out."

— Clarence A. Toole, interviewee

During the early 1900s, North Carolina's capital city was a special place for African Americans. While there were areas elsewhere that were considered centers of black capitalism, Raleigh had the enviable distinction of being the birthplace of two of the oldest privately supported black colleges in the United States.

Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African American Communities juxtaposes oral history narratives with an architectural study of homes, churches, and other neighborhood landmarks. Taken together, it paints a picture of life in eight Raleigh communities from the years just after the Civil War through the early 1960s. It is not a definitive history of the city's black communities, but a story of the African American presence there — "a composite of bricks and mortar in black and white, brought to life by the remembrances of individuals." The narratives were culled from lengthy interviews to illustrate the flavor of life and the architectural setting of each community. Forty-seven interviews are included. Through the words of the interviewees, the reader comes to understand how proud they are of the accomplishments of their ancestors in establishing these communities. They are equally proud of their own success in sustaining them.

Drawn by Raleigh's position as the center of state government and commerce and the home of both Saint Augustine's College and Shaw University, the city's early black population included educators, entrepreneurs, crafts people, service workers, and those in the professions — many of the components needed to support the viable, yet separate, communities they built. Some of these settlements — Smoky Hollow and Fourth Ward, to name two — were close to the center of the city. Idlewild, College Park, Method,

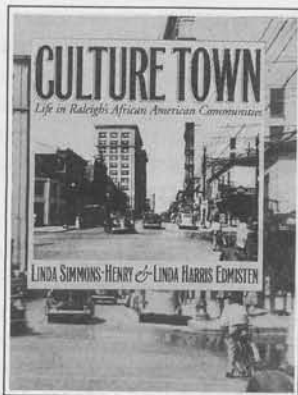
Oberlin, and Nazareth were in then nearby rural areas, now long since incorporated within the city's borders. Several communities still exist today: in 1990, the East Raleigh-South Park neighborhoods were placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The project began in the mid 1980s, long after many buildings were demolished and, in some cases, entire communities razed by urban sprawl and redevelopment. It was coordinated by the African American Studies Committee of the city's historic districts commission. The backgrounds of the authors complement the dual focus of the book: Simmons-Henry, author, archivist, oral historian, and librarian; and Edmisten, author and historic preservationist.

There are over 160 illustrations including photos of the interviewees, buildings, landmarks and streetscapes, maps, and archival photographs. The audio tape that accompanies the book provides background on the project and prepares the reader for

Linda Simmons-Henry and Linda Harris Edmisten.
Culture Town: Life in Raleigh's African American Communities.

Raleigh: Historic Districts Commission, Inc., 1993.
200 pp. with audio tape, \$35.00 plus \$3.50 shipping. ISBN 0-9635677-0-5. To order, contact Raleigh Historic Districts Commission, P.O. Box 829, Century Station, Raleigh, NC 27602.



the narratives. "Raleigh's Roots," the complete collection of interview transcripts with audio tapes, is part of the Mollie Houston Lee Collection at the Richard B. Harrison branch of the Wake County Public Library.

Culture Town preserves the memories of many of Raleigh's African American citizens for future generations. It is recommended for all public, school, and academic libraries, and especially for southern history and North Carolina collections.

— Elaine J. Christian
State Library of North Carolina

In her second novel journalist Elizabeth Daniels Squire of the *Raleigh News & Observer* Daniels family introduces a new series featuring a fifty-five-year-old amateur sleuth. Peaches Dann, a resident of western North Carolina, widowed just one year, is famous for her poor memory. Having been born without the ability to remember, so she says, Peaches has learned all the tricks and mnemonic devices and is writing a book called *How to Survive Without a Memory*. She needs these tricks and other resources when her father, Harwood "Pop" Smith, a cantankerous eighty-three-year-old confined to a motorized wheelchair due to crippling arthritis, challenges Peaches to solve a mystery literally in his backyard: who killed his sister, Nancy Means, and left her floating face down in his decorative fishpond?

Fortunately, Ted Holleran, Peaches's boyfriend, has a thorough and organized mind to complement her forgetfulness. A retired newspaperman, Ted calls on a newspaper librarian to help them use the "World Memory," a network of newspaper computer databases. Peaches uncovers a widening circle of persons who had valid reasons to fear or dislike her aunt, as well as a closet full of family skeletons. Prime suspects include all of Pop's sitters; Nancy's only daughter, Mary, and son, Albert; Albert's business partner Ben Arne, a slick wheeler-dealer obsessed with their antique shop in Charleston, South Carolina; and other, more distant relatives.

To complicate matters, at the time of her death Nancy was wearing a dress identical to one that Peaches owns; could Peaches really have been the killer's intended target? This fear is reinforced when a booby trap set inside Pop's house accidentally electrocutes one of Pop's sitters. Peaches feels certain that there is something buried in her mind that would solve all this if she could just retrieve it. Such knowledge proves dangerous; somebody tampers with her car's brakes, causing Peaches to have an accident on an isolated stretch of the Blue Ridge Parkway. The exciting climax of the novel has the murderer tying Peaches and Ted to posts on the seashore's edge just as the tide is coming in.

Peaches and Ted will reappear in a second episode, *Remember the Alibi*, to be released by Berkley Prime Crime in September. In this installment (seen in manuscript), a serial killer who specializes in defrauding and killing elderly people threatens Peaches's wealthy and outrageous Pop. Once again, Peaches's memory devices and Ted's newspaper contacts combine to solve the mystery, but not before a guest and a sitter die of digitoxin apparently meant for Pop and Ted, and Peaches and Ted flee an unknown stalker down treacherous mountain curves between Boone and Asheville in the dead of night. The killer's identity is finally revealed in an isolated mountain cabin, with Peaches and Ted again tied up to posts.

Squire lives in Weaverville, Buncombe County, and her descriptions of western North Carolina locations and scenery ring true. The mysteries are well-paced enough to keep pages turning, and contain no offensive language or explicit violence. Scattered throughout both books are excerpts from Peaches's "memory book" in progress, which will read as either helpful sidebars or tedious distractions directly proportional to the reader's perceived need in her/his life for such information. This book offers easy recreational reading and is recommended for popular fiction collections and North Carolina collections in public libraries.

— Jean Swift Amelang
Durham County Library

Elizabeth Daniels Squire.

Who Killed What's-Her-Name?

New York: Berkley Prime Crime, 1994. 282 pp.
\$4.99 paperback. ISBN 0-425-14208-6.

Jackie Torrence was born and raised right here in North Carolina, which is a large part of who she is and what she does. This collection, about equal parts reminiscence and traditional stories, is a testament to this fact. Torrence was raised by her maternal grandparents, and her family stories embrace them, as well as her mama and aunts and uncles and cousins, going on back to her great-grandfather, a slave. There is, in fact, no sharp dividing line between her memories of home and family and her knowledge of traditional story material: each piece of traditional material is prefaced with an account of how she first came to hear it, and from whom. Storytellers hoping to use this book as a source of new material will be disappointed. All of the traditional material is familiar and readily available elsewhere. The book is much more interesting as an autobiography of someone very much a part of the oral tradition than as a collection of stories.

Jackie Torrence.

The Importance of Pot Liquor.

Little Rock, Ark.: August House, 1994. 131 pp.
\$12.00. ISBN 0-87483-338-8.

One of the true surprises of the book is the fact that, as a child, Torrence had a serious speech impediment that prevented almost everyone outside her immediate family from understanding her. Schoolmates tormented her unmercifully. A fifth grade teacher found her a way around her handicap: Jackie wrote stories, and she read them aloud for her.

Torrence's writing ability is modest compared to her telling ability: she and we are fortunate that corrective dental surgery and speech therapy enabled her to speak for herself. This book is no substitute for seeing and hearing Jackie Torrence. Read it to get to know her a little bit, and then go listen to her. This book is recommended for high school, college, and public libraries.

— Samantha Hunt
New Hanover County Public Library

Deepwater, a historical family saga, begins at Roanoke Island where Virginia Dare receives a locket from her grandfather, John White. After the disappearance of the Lost Colony, the necklace supposedly is passed through four generations of Carolina women who survive Indian raids, the American Revolution, the Civil War, and Reconstruction on the Cape Fear.

While a child, Tess Hancock is given the locket by an Indian slave. As an adult, she settles in New Bern as a second-choice bride. Tess has negotiated a marriage with the sea captain her sister rejected. In the terms of their agreement, she struggles to share her house and children, but not her husband, with her beautiful sister, Glory.

Della Gage, Glory's illegitimate child, wears the necklace at her wedding to the master of Deepwater plantation. While her husband remains a Loyalist, she becomes a colonial patriot. While he womanizes, she has indiscreet affairs.

Pamela Jekel.

***Deepwater:
A Novel of the Carolinas.***

New York: Kensington Books, 1994. 495 pp. \$20.00
ISBN 0-8217-4485-2.

To Laurel Gage, Della's grandchild, the gold locket is one of the last fine things left at Deepwater, which has been reduced by mismanagement to a fraction of its former wealth. She marries a Quaker who involves her in the Underground Railroad and, later, in the education of former slaves.

Deepwater is Jekel's fifth historical novel. Like her award-winning book, *Columbia*, the events that serve as a backdrop and as catalysts in the character's lives are well-researched. A bibliography is even provided. Her characters are believable, developing slowly from their own musings about their children, marriages, and lives.

Interspersed with the human events are descriptions of the lives of opossums, bears, turtles, snakes, and other animals that inhabit North Carolina. These digressions are somewhat disconcerting, but do not detract significantly from the pace of the plot.

Look for *Deepwater* to be requested often as a beach book; the novel offers exciting, interesting reading in the setting it describes, coastal North Carolina.

— Christine L. Thomson
Saint Mary's College

"It's easy to take minor league baseball lightly. After all, how important can something be if the word *minor* is a prominent part of its name? Alternative names such as 'Bush League' and 'The Sticks' don't inspire much confidence, either."

With this introduction, Sumner proceeds to prove that baseball is no small-time, small-town thing; it is right up there next to God and basketball. In an attractively formatted and printed volume, he chronicles a fifty-year history of a minor league that in its ebb and flow reflects the tenor of the times.

The Carolina League was born in 1944, formed from the old Bi-State League by local businessmen and baseball people who believed that the war would soon be over and great young baseball talent available again. Victory was a little farther away than anticipated, but the League, which initially consisted of Burlington, Danville, Durham, Greensboro, Leaksville, Martinsville, Raleigh, and Winston-Salem, hung on until the end of the war and flourished in the late forties. Over the next thirty years, however, minor league baseball experienced a near-catastrophic decline. The expansion of professional baseball to nearly four hundred teams had outstripped the talent available, and television and a burgeoning highway construction program gave would-be spectators alternatives to going to the ballpark. Through the sixties and seventies the Carolina League was characterized by fragile club financing, constant League membership shifts, and plummeting attendance. By 1975 there were only four teams (Lynchburg, Peninsula, Salem, and Winston-Salem), and the entire League drew only 130,000 paying customers for nearly 150 games.

Jim L. Sumner.

***Separating the Men from the Boys:
The First Half-Century
of the Carolina League.***

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994. 260 pp.
\$17.95. ISBN 0-89587-112-2.

Just as the Carolina League was teetering on the brink of dissolution, the fortunes of minor league baseball took a turn for the better. Swingers of the sixties, now approaching middle age, rediscovered baseball and its nostalgic echoes of a simpler time. Repelled by the greed of major league owners and the decline of players as role models, fans flocked to local minor league teams, where the players were clean-cut and earnest, autographs were free,

and the price of a ticket and a hotdog was still within the family budget. By the end of the decade the League again fielded six teams, attendance was growing, and most of the teams had a PDC (player development contract) with a major league team. In the last five years the Carolina League has expanded to a two-division, eight-team format, consisting of a Northern Division (Frederick, Maryland; Lynchburg, Virginia; Prince William, Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware) and a Southern Division (Durham, Kinston, Salem, Winston-Salem). The league drew 1.74 million in 1993, led by Frederick with 350,000, and Durham with 300,000.

Very special are the many sidebars highlighting interesting personalities and events. "Wee" Willie Duke, a game-throwing scandal, Crash Davis (made famous by Kevin Costner in the 1988 movie, *Bull Durham*), racial integration in the League, and the time in 1971 when Raleigh-Durham came THIS CLOSE to signing a woman to play are among the many delightful tidbits awaiting the reader.

Sumner's work is handily arranged and replete with detail sufficient to make it a reference guide to the Carolina League. Each chapter covers a chronological period (1944-50, 1951-56, 1957-62, 1963-69, 1970-76, 1977-83, 1984-88, 1989-93), and each season is recounted in some detail. Superstars-to-be, from Johnny Bench to Carl Yastrzemski, have called the Carolina League home, and Sumner notes their impact. He has included year-by-year statistical leaders; all-star game summaries; an excellent bibliography; and a comprehensive name index.

Sumner, the curator of Sports, Recreation, and Leisure at the North Carolina Museum of History and the author of *A History of Sports in North Carolina* (N.C. Division of Archives and History, 1990), has produced a work valuable to fans and researchers alike. It is an admirable effort gleaned from diverse and difficult-to-access sources, and deserves to be in every academic and public library in North Carolina.

— Suzanne Wise
Appalachian State University



o-author of an earlier comprehensive history of Guilford County, Alexander Stoesen is well-qualified to write *Guilford County: A Brief History*, the thirteenth volume in the North Carolina Division of Archives and History series of concise county histories. Its five chapters trace Guilford's development from its 1771 beginnings with ten thousand residents to its present position as North Carolina's most industrialized and third most populous county.

The early growth of Guilford was steady but unspectacular, with 9,442 people in 1800, and 18,737 in 1830. This was a significant increase in a state whose population growth was static. Although North Carolina was known at that time as the "Rip Van Winkle State," Guilford had gone in its first seventy-five years from wilderness to prospering towns and farms.

In the mid-1850s the North Carolina Railroad brought new vigor to what some were calling, for its sleepy ways, "Ancient Guilford." Instrumental in bringing about this development was John Motley Morehead, who felt that railroads were the answer to ending the isolation of Piedmont North Carolina. The most immediate result of the railroad's coming was a phenomenal increase in agricultural production, with tobacco output increasing from 1,900 pounds in 1850, to 724,348 pounds ten years later.

With a large Quaker population opposed to slavery and a substantial number of small farmers, Guilford had little in common with eastern North Carolina's plantation economy. Guilford's antislavery element, along with an influential group of conservative lawyers and businessmen, made secession an unpopular option for the county. Although there was little enthusiasm for the war in Guilford, about fifteen hundred men from the county served in the Confederate

army. After the war about forty-five hundred former slaves began new lives in Guilford.

From Reconstruction to 1920 Guilford County went from rural to urban, its population increasing from 21,736 in 1870, to 79,272 in 1920. Greensboro and High Point, Guilford's two major cities, had become typical of the "New South." Guilford's industrialization entered a new phase with the construction between 1890 and 1910 near Greensboro of the largest denim and flannel mills in the world.

A landmark event occurred in Greensboro on February 1, 1960, when four blacks, students at North Carolina A&T, began a sit-in at the Woolworth's lunch counter. Their protest was a major factor in launching the movement for black civil rights in the South.

The 1990s find Guilford the leading manufacturing county in North Carolina, an educational center with five colleges and three universities, and a transportation hub.

Alexander Stoesen, a professor of history at Guilford College, has written an excellent history of a key North Carolina county. It is indexed, well-illustrated, has a list of suggested readings, and is especially suited for classroom use. This book is recommended for all libraries.

— Doug Kerr
Greensboro Public Library

Alexander R. Stoesen.

Guilford County: A Brief History.

Raleigh: Historical Publications Section, North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 1993. 89 pp. \$5.00. ISBN 0-86526-258-6.

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Philip Gerard's bedrock sense of place and knowledge of human character serve him well in this well-written and interesting novel about white supremacists' takeover of local government in Wilmington in 1898. Gerard admits to taking "dramatic liberties with the action," but his book reflects a great deal of historical research. He thus provides an accurate overview of the origin and development of this bloody coup d'état, while entertaining the reader with an exciting and sometimes suspenseful story.

Many readers will be surprised by what they learn about Wilmington, which Gerard describes in meticulous detail. With a population in 1897 of about twenty-five thousand, it was the largest city in North Carolina. Slaves and free black craftsmen had played an important role in building the city, and by the end of the century it was home to a vibrant community of black artisans, merchants, and professionals. Active politically, blacks during the 1890s enjoyed the fruits of the coalition of Republicans and Populists that placed these "Fusionists" in positions of power. In Wilmington, blacks served on the board of aldermen and helped staff the police department; in New Hanover County, they filled such positions as county treasurer and county coroner.

Although blacks achieved similar success in other parts of North Carolina, Wilmington afforded them considerable opportunity.

Racial tension resulted. Many whites, including poorer ones who joined the "Red Shirts" as a means of terrorizing blacks, resented their prominence in daily life. Powerful business interests feared that Wilmington would not achieve its potential because capitalists would be afraid to invest their money in its real estate or industrial enterprises. This smoldering tension was ignited when Alex Manly, a mulatto who edited *The Daily Record*, Wilmington's black newspaper, published an editorial that claimed that many white women "of culture and refinement" had fallen in love with

attractive black men whose fathers were white. On November 10, 1898, an angry mob of whites, led by former congressman Alfred Moore Waddell, destroyed Manly's newspaper. Before the day was over, whites had killed or wounded many blacks in Wilmington. White Democrats took over local government and forced prominent blacks and Republicans to leave the city. Many blacks left on their own accord.

Using the third person point of view, Gerard tells this tragic story through the experience of Sam and Gray Ellen Jenks, who, at the suggestion of Sam's wealthy cousin Hugh MacRae, move to Wilmington in August 1898, with the hope of starting their lives afresh. A recovering alcoholic who has lost jobs on newspapers in Philadelphia and Chicago, Sam goes to work for *The Semi-Weekly Messenger*. Both Sam and Gray Ellen quickly discover the undercurrent of racial tension and how it affects daily life. Gray Ellen, in particular, feels shut out of Wilmington's white society—so much so, that she accepts a teaching position in the black school system.

Sam is torn between his desire finally to achieve success and his sense of ethics as a professional journalist. The white businessmen who are planning the takeover of local government after the November election use Sam to cover an event designed to frighten blacks. His copy is changed by his corrupt editor to reflect the views of white supremacists. Although Sam is appalled by this activity, he fails to distance himself from such white power brokers as Alfred Moore Waddell, who tempts him with the prospect of an important position if events unfold as Waddell hopes they will.

Sam's only real friend in Wilmington, Harry Calabash, an alcoholic reporter who loves Wilmington and deeply regrets the events that are transpiring, serves as the newcomer's conscience. He hopes Sam will give his heart and soul to help the city he has come to love. In the end, this becomes impossible. When Waddell and Hugh MacRae discover that Gray Ellen Jenks has been associating with a black preacher actively involved in organizing blacks to resist oppression, they ask Sam and Gray Ellen to leave town. White men, they tell Sam, are supposed to control their women.

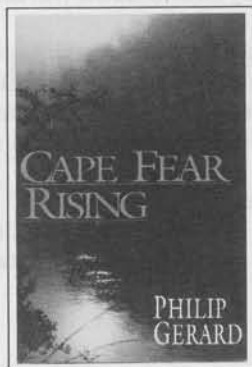
This problem—the greed and lust for power that prevent honest, hard-working people, both black and white, from quietly giving themselves to a place they love—is at the heart of this story.

Philip Gerard directs the Professional and Creative Writing Program at the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. His first novel, *Hatteras Light* (Scribner's, 1986), received favorable reviews. *Cape Fear Rising* is another convincing North Carolina story that will be of interest to many patrons of public libraries throughout the state.

— Maurice C. York
East Carolina University

Philip Gerard.
Cape Fear Rising.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994. 416pp.
\$18.95. ISBN 0-89587-108-4.



The North Carolina outlawry statute, though ruled unconstitutional in 1976, still appears as a state law today. Outlawry proclamations originated in the days of slavery and allowed citizens to bring in a resistant felon, dead or alive. Former N.C. District Court Judge Walter Henderson, who would like to see this statute stricken and who has enlisted legislative support to repeal the outdated law, has written a fictional account based on a true story in which the outlawry statute was invoked, unfairly and with tragic results.

The story of Wardell Burge's death illustrates how the outlaw statute can be abused. Declaring Burge, a mentally ill black man, to be an outlaw was a simple way for a group of racist white citizens and law enforcement officers to rid themselves of a nuisance. Burge's death, though ruled suicide, was never fully explained. Reports of the actual incident suggest that the firing of tear gas into Burge's home probably started the fire that ultimately killed a man who had never been charged with a crime. Henderson's goal of illustrating how the statute's intent and possible uses are unjustifiably cruel succeeds without question.

The book takes on a life of its own after the attack. In fact, there is relatively little development of Burge; he is merely a vehicle around which the rest of the story turns. The real characters are the men who come together to rid a small Southern town of a "crazy nigger," but then have to face themselves after the deed is done. These characters are painstakingly drawn.

Various side personalities are introduced, creating a whole community of believable and somewhat despicable individuals. The characters are archetypal in their Southern gothic manners, but Henderson lends credibility to them with his authentic, colorful language.

There is great sadness in this story, with very few heroes. Greg Butler, member of the SBI S.W.A.T. Force brought in to assist with the capture of Wardell Burge, is the only character who is really changed by the event. All the others continue in their provincial power struggles and politics. Several characters die of various diseases, violence, or self-inflicted abuse. "People came to believe that death by alcohol abuse was death by natural causes," it is observed.

The strength of the story lies in its fresh descriptions. Henderson knows how people from rural North Carolina talk and think and he writes accordingly. The book would have benefitted from stronger editing. There are a few sloppy grammatical errors that easily could have been corrected and some awkward language that could have been tightened without robbing the story of its flavor.

The book is suitable for public and academic libraries.

— Eleanor I. Cook
Appalachian State University

The book consists primarily of diary entries of First Lieutenant (later Captain) William Hyslop Sumner Burgwyn, first of the 35th North Carolina Troops under Colonel Matthew Ransom, who later advanced to a staff position in General Thomas Clingman's Brigade. The diary notes are very full. Burgwyn notes his locations, troop movements, names of nearby units, and the variety of details in which he participated, including digging rifle pits, forming breastworks, picket duty, scouting, and blockading. He mentions tactics and details where his unit is going and how they will get there. His descriptions of battles are exceptional: he participated in Martinsburg, Virginia (September 1862), Fredericksburg, Virginia (December 1862), and Drewry's Bluff (September 1864).

In addition to military activities, Burgwyn also mentions a great variety of social activities including balls, teas, picnics, sleigh rides, ice skating, and dinner parties.

After his parole from Fort Delaware, Burgwyn returned to the University of North Carolina in 1865, completed law studies at Harvard, and in 1869 began the practice of law in Baltimore. He returned to Henderson, North Carolina in 1882, and became involved in a variety of business and banking ventures. He died in 1913 and is buried in Raleigh.

The book has very generous footnotes, many of them identifying people mentioned in the diary and their families; occasional photographs; and maps of the engagements.

— Mary Bocaccio
East Carolina University

Walter Henderson.

Death by Suicidal Means: The Killing of Wardell Burge.

Chapel Hill: Inheritance Press, 1994. 227 pp. \$19.95.
ISBN 0-9638086-0-5 (cloth); \$8.95.
ISBN 0-9638086-1-3 (paper).

William H. S. Burgwyn.

A Captain's War: The Letters and Diaries of William H. S. Burgwyn, 1861-1865.

Edited by Herbert M. Schiller. Shippensburg, Pa.:
White Mane Publishing Company, 1994. 186 pp.
\$24.95 ISBN 0-942597-52-4.



he North Carolina Tony Earley describes in this volume of eight short stories is no paradise, but he writes with such unsentimental love and loyalty and such unflinching truthfulness and accuracy that natives will be proud to see their state through his eyes, and outlanders will revise their stereotyped ideas about the place. His Lake Glen and Aliceville are so real that baffled readers will get out their state highway maps and feel frustrated when they can't locate the towns. Most of his stories are located around Rutherfordton, where he grew up, and Asheville, where he attended nearby Warren Wilson College. Several of them were published in *New Stories from the South*, *Best American Short Stories 1993*, *Harper's*, *TriQuarterly*, *Oxford Magazine*, *Mississippi Review*, and *Witness* before being collected in this, his first book.

In the lead story, "The Prophet from Jupiter," the damkeeper at Lake Glen muses, "This is where I live and this is what I think: a dam is an unnatural thing, like a diaphragm." As he describes the dam, and the artificial lake that covers the old town of Uree, and the new resort town which never quite took off, and the feud between the mayor and the police chief for control of the keys to the floodgates, his own story gradually takes shape. He has lost his wife (to the police chief) because they cannot conceive a child together, and because, to her, his feelings are as buried as the town beneath the lake.

The relationships in Earley's stories are no paradise either, but ring as true as his descriptions of place. His narrators ramble effortlessly, in the best tradition of Southern storytelling, and apparently aimlessly, repeatedly ambushing the reader with shafts of humor, insight, and sheer linguistic beauty. Their themes return again and again to the deep disappointments that divide as well as bind couples together: Tully, visiting friends in "Gettysburg," searches vainly for some echoes from the battle where his great-great-grandfather and two great-great-uncles had fought. What he finds in his friends' relationship are echoes of the hurt he has inflicted in his own marriage by refusing to have a child. Vernon and Peggy, in the title story, deal with their grief over their stillborn child and her imminent death

from cancer in vastly different ways that they cannot communicate to each other. When Peggy tries to explain that she is different from him, Vernon says, "I know you are. You're from California." This isn't exactly true, but Peggy decides it's close enough.

For the most part Earley's characters are the kind that stay at home and try to work things out rather than seek greener pastures elsewhere. Tully, while visiting in Gettysburg, has his mind fixed firmly on returning home to Christine in North Carolina. Peggy is exotic to Vernon because she lived in California as a child, but he chooses to make a home for her in a trailer on a lot facing a duck pond (full of snapping turtles that eat the

ducks) near Rutherfordton. "Charlotte" is about young people who make the short move from the small towns for the big city, only to find things less glamorous and satisfying than they had hoped. Their dilemma is symbolized by the sale of the city's professional wrestling franchise to Atlanta, leaving Charlotte nothing to identify with except the ever-losing Hornets. "We know that the Hornets will never make the playoffs, and that somehow it is our fault. Our lives are small and empty, and we thought they wouldn't be, once we moved to the city."

Earley's characters have a deep sense of fate. "Lord Randall" is a worrier, as anyone named after "this guy whose true love kills him by getting him to eat some poisoned eels" well might be. His parents give tourist children rides in a miniature covered wagon pulled by Shetland ponies, and are so out of touch with the practicalities of life that they often forgot to wake him up and send him to school when he was a child. While driving a school bus one day, Randall braked to avoid hitting first grader John Fitzgerald Kennedy Canipe, whom he always looked out for, especially after he learned his name. Later, Jeff-Kay Canipe ran a whole bus load of children off the side of a mountain, and Randall is left to wonder if running over Jeff-Kay might have been the only thing he was *meant* to do with his life.

All these themes come together in the final three stories of the book, a trilogy set in Aliceville, "a small but perfect circle on a map, and it sits in the middle of the fields that surround it like a small idea in danger of being forgotten." The young narrator, Jimmy Glass, lives with his widowed mother and three bachelor uncles in three identical houses sitting in a row. His father died a week before his birth, and his mother has come to believe that because of that her son is "destined to live a life that mattered." Her son privately believes that his mother's "most terminal illness was the failure of her imagination." He answers her disappointment at his commonplace life working on the railroad with a lovely writer's creed: "All names are words, and sacred in their way, and all words are connected by blood . . . We live in stories, and our stories go on, even when we are dead."

Tony Earley is at work on a novel. His stories are recommended for all fiction collections.

— Dorothy Hodder

New Hanover County Public Library

Tony Earley.

Here We Are In Paradise.

Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1994. 198 pp.
\$19.95. ISBN 0-316-19962-1.

Details abound in *North Carolina Waterfalls*, a book which is more than just a simple directory. The author's previous work has appeared in *Blue Ridge Country*, *Nature Photographer*, *The State*, and *Birder's World*. Adams claims to have driven over 20,000 miles, hiked over 800 miles, exposed over 150 rolls of film, and explored almost 300 waterfalls in preparing this book. It shows.

Having visited every major waterfall on both private and public land in the state, Adams provides a wealth of information on each. The most widely accepted name is given first, with other known names as well. Falls without names are specified by the rivers that form them. Adams has rated waterfalls based on beauty and accessibility. His beauty rating takes into account viewing restrictions, surroundings, water flow, and distractions. Difficulty ratings assume an average, healthy person. Waterfalls that are handicapped accessible are also included. One example of the author's attention to detail is his mention of a 1993 blizzard which might affect some of the descriptions or ratings, although he has rehiked most of them since the storm.

In addition to waterfall information, Adams provides a good chapter on photographing waterfalls in general, and inserts specific photo tips for each individual waterfall. The book is sprinkled with numerous black and white photographs, with dramatic color photos on the center leaves. The appendix provides names of federal, state, city and county, and private agencies, as well as photographic supply companies. The index and its cross-references are particularly well done.

North Carolina Waterfalls is an excellent resource for libraries with a need in this subject area.

Dealing with water from a different perspective is *Cruising Guide to Coastal North Carolina*, a revised edition of a 1983 publication. The author is an experienced boater, and is also author of *Cruising Guide to Coastal South Carolina and Georgia*. Young has included important and interesting details for anyone who plans on boating in our coastal waters. However, he makes clear that the reader should have a working knowledge of piloting and coastal navigation as a background.

The book is divided into geographic areas extending from north to south down the coastline, beginning with approaches to the Albemarle Sound, and concluding with the Cape Fear River in South Carolina. For each area, the author provides maps designed to help locate marinas, anchorages, and other geographic points of interest. The maps are not to be used for navigation; instead, Young correctly suggests that persons have aboard the latest NOAA charts. In fact, he includes the specific chart numbers needed for the individual areas.

The chapters also provide information on the history of the area, sound, and/or river. A very helpful feature is a detailed description of the marinas along the routes. This feature is new to the revised edition. The descriptions indicated approach depth, dockside depth, gas provisions, availability of restaurants, and other information.

In other respects, the revised edition is similar to the first. Both contain interesting black and white photos. Although a couple of restaurants mentioned in the text were not indexed, this omission is minor. The index as a whole is adequate. *Cruising Guide to Coastal North Carolina* is essential for all North Carolina boating enthusiasts.

If a guide to traveling on land rather than water is a need, Turner's *North Carolina Traveler* can fill the bill. This revised edition is an update of the 1991 second edition published by Ventana Press. Editor Turner has written travel articles for several national publications and is a transplanted Midwesterner. The various contributors to the book are all native North Carolinians.

The book is divided by the state's three regions, with various towns, attractions, and events listed in a geographic order rather than an alphabetical one. Under each destination are selective restaurant and lodging suggestions in different price ranges. The restaurants and hotels are not indexed. Special inserts on access to the geographic area and general visitor information are included.

The strength of this book is its general overview of major state attractions with a brief historical background on each region. Phone numbers and addresses can lead the reader to further information. Hotel and restaurant material is extremely selective, and as is the nature of this information, can become quickly dated. This newest edition

Kevin Adams.

***North Carolina Waterfalls:
Where to Find Them,
How to Photograph Them.***

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1994. 208 pp.
\$14.95. ISBN 0-89587-110-6

Claiborne S. Young.

***Cruising Guide to
Coastal North Carolina.***

Revised Third Edition. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair,
Publisher, 1994. 338 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0-89587-109-2.

Ginny Turner, ed.

***North Carolina Traveler:
A Vacationer's Guide to the
Mountains, Piedmont, and Coast.***

Revised Edition. Winston-Salem: John F. Blair,
Publisher, 1994. 370 pp. \$12.95. ISBN 0-89587-107-6.

definitely updates previous listings. Turner has included a good appendix with details on state agencies, welcome centers, national and state parks, ferry schedules, etc. A number of small maps and black and white photos are also integrated with the text.

On the whole, *North Carolina Traveler* is a good basic travel guide. Libraries owning the previous edition will want to update their collections with this volume.

— Barbara Miller
Fayetteville Technical Community College

Other Publications of Interest

The long awaited fifth volume of the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* is available. An ongoing project since 1971, the *Dictionary* is edited by William S. Powell, the foremost historian of North Carolina. The latest volume includes entries on over seven hundred North Carolinians whose names begin with the letters P through S. When the sixth and final volume is published in 1995, the *Dictionary* will include over four thousand entries. Every library in the state should have this valuable set. (1994; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 494 pp; \$49.95; ISBN 0-8078-2100-4.)

The Lumbee Indians of Robeson County, North Carolina have been seeking federal recognition for a hundred years. *The Lumbee Indians: An Annotated Bibliography, with Chronology and Index* documents their long and rich history. Over one hundred entries are grouped in nineteen broad categories, including education, military service, culture, tribal origin. Federal and state laws, bills, and court cases are also included in their own sections. Author Glenn Ellen Starr is the assistant reference librarian and coordinator of library instruction at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. (1994; McFarland & Company, Inc., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; xix, 301 pp; \$75.00; ISBN 0-89950-511-2.)

Lee Pfeiffer has assembled *The Official Andy Griffith Show Scrapbook*, sure to appeal to all fans of the popular television series. It includes biographies of and interviews with major cast members; a comprehensive episode guide with cast, credits, and original air date for each; an extensive memorabilia section; and coverage of related movies, reunions, and TV specials. It is illustrated with hundreds of black and white photographs. (1994; Citadel Press, 600 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10022; 253 pp; \$16.95 paper; ISBN 0-8065-1449-3.)

The Guilford County Genealogical Society announces two sources on Guilford County, not previously reviewed in *NCL*. *Population Schedules Guilford County, N.C., 1790, 1800, 1810* was abstracted from microfilm of the originals and compiled by Ruth Hackney Kirkman in 1981, revised in 1985, and reprinted in 1993. It is indexed and includes maps. (1981, 1993; Guilford County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 9693, Greensboro, NC, 27429-0693; 64 pp; \$11.00 postpaid, NC residents add 6% sales tax, paper; no ISBN.) *The History of Guilford County, North Carolina*, by Sallie W. Stockard, the first woman graduate of the University of North Carolina, was first published in 1902, and republished by the society in 1983. The sixth printing in 1993 was expanded to include all pictures which were in the original work. Indexed. (1902, 1993; Guilford County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 9693, Greensboro, N.C. 27429-0693; v, 146 pp; \$18.00 postpaid, N.C. residents add 6% sales tax, paper; no ISBN.)

Last but not least, *The Used Book Lover's Guide to the South Atlantic States* is a truly useful item for all libraries and book lovers. Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida are included in this volume. (Guides to New England and the Mid-Atlantic States are also available.) Each state's section begins with an index to shop names, followed by rather thorough entries on open shops, shops open by appointment, and mail order book dealers arranged by city. Entries detail type and size of book stock; address, telephone number, and directions for locating the shop; hours of operation; whether or not credit cards and want lists are accepted; owner's name; year established; and frank and fairly accurate comments, based on entries for local used book dealers. Very sketchy maps are included, and a very helpful specialty index to the whole volume brings up the rear. *The Used Book Lover's Guide Series* is compiled and published by David and Susan Siegel; the format and printing are attractive and easy to read. (1994; Book Hunter Press, P.O. Box 193, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598; 316 pp; \$14.95 paper; ISBN 0-9634112-2-5.)