
North Carolina Books

Robert Anthony, Compiler

✓ Ruth Haislip Roberson, ed. *North Carolina Quilts*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988. 214 pp. \$29.95. ISBN 0-8078-1811-9 (cloth); \$17.50. 0-8078-4234-6 (paper).

The North Carolina Quilt Project was an outgrowth of the increasing awareness in the early 1980s of the quilt as an important demonstration of women's creativity. The vast majority of early quilters were women, who quilted from the need for utilitarian bed covers for their families as well as for an acceptable artistic release. As a result of three quilt exhibits in the Raleigh area during the early 1980s and the Kentucky Quilt Project in 1983, a steering committee was formed to organize a North Carolina Quilt Project.

After setting up the basic guidelines to ensure a broad representation of quilts made or owned in the state prior to 1975, the committee began to plan "documentation days." These were to be fifty days in various regions of the state where quilts would be brought to a central site to be examined, identified, and photographed. The response to this resulted in seventy-five such days, with over ten thousand quilts documented.

Of the ten thousand, illustrations of one hundred are included in *North Carolina Quilts*. Each of the quilts shown is a fine example of its type. The book is divided into seven chapters based on quilt type: chintz, appliqué, scrap, pieced, friendship, crazy, and miscellaneous. Two areas in which books of this type are usually weak, text and photographs, are especially strong in *North Carolina Quilts*. With six different authors, a reader could expect the text to be uneven, but the editorial staff has done an excellent job of unifying it into a very readable whole.

This book is, however, more than a catalog of quilt patterns. Since each quilt is usually accompanied by a photograph of its maker, it is also a chronicle of the lives of North Carolina women. The text describes the lives of these quilters as well as actual construction details. The background information included will be of interest to textile or general historians. Such detail serves to put the quilts and quilters into human perspective. Simple bed covers were important in daily

life. When a yard of broadcloth sells for seven dollars and a bushel of corn brings forty cents, one realizes that for the average family a quilt using material other than scraps was an investment, and not only in time. These and most quilts were valued not only for warmth but also for the beauty they added to everyday life in what were often difficult days.

The photographs of the quilts are consistently excellent, never overwhelming the actual quilts, but allowing them to show their individual characters. The craftsmanship of the quilts, along with the historical details of everyday lives of the quilters, combine to make this book a valuable addition to academic and public libraries throughout the state. *North Carolina Quilts* is both an artistic pleasure and a resource of North Carolina history.

Susan Hutto, Western Carolina University

- ♦ Sara McCulloh Lemmon, ed. *The Pettigrew Papers*. Volume 2. 1819-1843. Raleigh: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1988. 631 pp. \$45.00. ISBNs 0-86526-069-9, 0-86526-067-2 (cloth).
- ♦ Dorothy Spruill Redford, with Michael D'Orso. *Somerset Homecoming: Recovering a Lost Heritage*. New York: Doubleday, 1988. 266 pp. \$18.95. ISBN 0-385-24245-X (cloth).

"Something appears in black and white, on paper, and suddenly it's credible, it's real. People need that, they need tangibility."

These sentences appear in *Somerset Homecoming* when Dorothy Spruill Redford tells how a feature article in a Norfolk newspaper generated interest in the 1986 reunion of slave descendants at Somerset Place. Ms. Redford had spent a year visiting churches and distributing flyers to publicize the reunion, but only when a story about the homecoming appeared in print did it become real to the people who Ms. Redford hoped to reach. The power of words on paper to

preserve sentiments, ideas, and lives is evident in both books under review.

The Pettigrew Papers, Volume 2, 1819-1843 continues the series begun in 1971. This volume, like the earlier one, is edited by Sarah M. Lemmon, professor emeritus of history at Meredith College, and is based on manuscript collections at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the North Carolina State Archives. The focus is Ebenezer Pettigrew (1783-1848), his wife Ann Blount Shepard Pettigrew (1795?-1830), and their children. Letters between Ebenezer and his wife dominate the first third of the book. Because of the unhealthy climate at the plantation, Mrs. Pettigrew spent several months of each year with her family in New Bern. The letters that passed between the separated couple contain household news, reports of work at the plantation, concern for the health of family members, and mild gossip about the social elites of New Bern and Edenton.

After Ann Pettigrew's death in 1830, most of the documents relate to Ebenezer's two main responsibilities—raising his motherless children and supervising his plantation. At her sister's death, Mary Shepard Bryan took the youngest Pettigrew children. Because of this there is much correspondence between Mrs. Bryan and Ebenezer Pettigrew. The older Pettigrew sons, in school at William Bingham's academy in Orange County, N.C., and, later, the University of North Carolina, reported regularly to their father on teachers, friends, and their own development. Ebenezer Pettigrew filled his return correspondence to them with advice and warnings; this advice eventually helped to produce the aides that Pettigrew needed for his business ventures. The volume ends in 1843 when Ebenezer Pettigrew retired from active management of his plantations. A projected third volume will take the Pettigrew story up to James Johnston Pettigrew's death in 1863.

The large number of letters between family members makes the volume a narrative of family life in the antebellum period, but it is more than just family history. Documents related to Ebenezer Pettigrew's political activities (he was in Congress from 1835 to 1837), his agricultural innovations, his land holdings in Tennessee, and his travels provide material for research on a variety of social and economic history topics.

This volume will be a delight for researchers. It is a meticulously assembled collection of interesting source materials, well documented, with an index and useful footnotes to identify obscure individuals and events. Academic and public libraries that serve serious students of North

Carolina history will want all the volumes of *The Pettigrew Papers*.

The thoughts, actions, and minutiae of everyday life of the Pettigrew family have been preserved in manuscripts and now in print. The only records that document the lives of the Pettigrew slaves—or those of any other slaves such as the ones at the neighboring plantation of Somerset—are inventory lists, bills of sale, and other records from their owners. We cannot know the specifics of black life in antebellum North Carolina the way we know the lives of whites of the period, but *Somerset Homecoming* brings the community of Somerset slaves into our consciousness. It does so not by offering us the details of their lives (this may come after more research at the site), but by putting into print the meaning that that community has for one of its descendants.

Dorothy Spruill Redford was a social worker in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1977 when the television program "Roots" was broadcast. The show prompted her daughter to ask questions, and these questions forced Dorothy Redford to look for a past that she had never wanted to know. Ms. Redford began to research her family, starting with her parents. Using interviews, census records, and documents in the courthouses of three eastern North Carolina counties, she traced her family back to Somerset, the Josiah Collins plantation in Washington and Tyrrell counties. As she learned more about the plantation, her focus broadened to include not just her own bloodline but the whole community of Somerset slaves and their descendants. The idea for the reunion and the re-creation of the slave quarters at Somerset (now underway under Ms. Redford's direction) grew out of her need to reclaim the heritage of these distant relatives.

Somerset Place combines the narrative of Dorothy Redford's search with the information that she found. It is the mixed nature of the material that makes this volume so arresting. It is a work that makes tangible a community and a remarkable person. The book is well written and beautifully illustrated. It includes a bibliography and is highly recommended for school, public, and college libraries.

Eileen McGrath, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

go for it!
use your library

William S. Powell. *North Carolina: The Story of a Special Kind of Place*. Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, 1987. 568 pp. \$35.00 (25% discount to libraries). ISBN 0-912697-67-9.

During recent years controversy has raged over the quality of textbooks offered for public school adoption. Complaints with respect to depth, balance, and substance have created concern among educators and parents alike. Correspondingly most historians with an interest in North Carolina have been particularly alarmed by a seeming lack of emphasis devoted to the study of the state's history in public school and college curricula.

Unquestionably a step in the right direction is the publication of William S. Powell's *North Carolina: The Story of a Special Kind of Place*. Designed as a text for use in the eighth grade history classes, this volume should satisfy the demands of even the most discerning critic. The text is organized in the traditional chronological/topical format so familiar to readers of North Carolina history. The author has grappled with every major aspect of the state's past from the natural setting and the native population to the political and social life of the 1980s. Factual information crowds every page of text; but it is presented in an engaging and highly readable fashion, which should absorb an eighth grade audience without overwhelming them with a string of "meaningless facts." The volume is rich with photographs, sketches, and maps that complement and help to interpret the narrative. Even more appealing is a series of vignettes (or Special Features) scattered at appropriate locations throughout the book. The sketches highlight persons or topics of special interest. Included are detailed insights into such diverse personalities as Revolutionary War Governor Richard Caswell, black poet George Moses Horton, the infamous Lowry gang, and Supreme Court Justice Susie Marshall Sharp, to say nothing of such appealing topics as the visit to North Carolina of the Marquis de Lafayette, the woman's suffrage movement, and why we are called Tar Heels.

Each of the twenty-five chapters contains a section of study aids prepared by veteran junior high school teacher James D. Charlet. These aids contain a variety of recall, interpretive, and creative exercises designed to challenge the weaker student while stimulating the more academically advanced. Each study aid section includes cartography questions which should help produce a geographically literate body of North Carolinians. An appendix containing pertinent information on

governors, counties, population, and chronology is included for handy reference; and a convenient index completes the volume.

Professor Powell, long considered the dean of North Carolina historians, has once again provided a quality history in a readable and highly usable format. As in any general history text, a few isolated errors have crept in to torment the observant critic. Conceptually, historiographically, and educationally this is a sound publication that should benefit a new generation of North Carolinians and alert them to the heritage of which they are a part.

Donald R. Lennon, East Carolina University

Frye Gaillard. *The Dream Long Deferred*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988. 192 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 0-8078-1794-5 (cloth); \$9.95. 0-8078-4223-0 (paper).

Relations between blacks and whites have given North Carolina its worst and, arguably, some of its best moments. On the one hand, we have witnessed the naked denial of human rights, terrible physical brutality, and bitter and blind hatred on both sides. On the other, there have been hearteningly frequent instances of genuine compassion across racial lines, unexpected interracial coalitions at times, and even family reunions involving members of both races.

In the past thirty years, public education has been an especially dramatic arena for developments in southern race relations. Frye Gaillard, Southern Editor for the *Charlotte Observer*, has written the story of the desegregation of the public schools of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. It is a complex, fascinating story that should be available to anyone concerned about how we of different races in the South have gotten along, or, even more importantly, how we are *capable* of getting along.

Gaillard's intention is to show that "busing was not a tragedy in Charlotte." When President Reagan suggested that it was during a Charlotte campaign stop in 1984, the response from an otherwise supportive crowd was a stony silence that to the president must have been surprising indeed. The citizens of Charlotte, in the face of a history of gross inequity and spurred on by the Supreme Court's upholding of Judge James B. McMillan's decision in *Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg*, had forged in the mid-1970s a consensus of support for the integration of their schools. The approach they had developed involved extensive busing which required more or less

equal participation by all sections of the city.

What made Charlotte different from Boston or Detroit or, closer to home, Durham or Richmond? For one thing, there was the good fortune of a far-sighted consolidation of city and county school systems in 1960. Unlike Boston, where most affluent whites lived in suburbs not included in the Boston school district, in Charlotte the wealthy white neighborhoods like Myers Park and Eastover were in the same system with inner city black communities, with public housing developments, and with working class white neighborhoods in North and West Charlotte. Wealth and power thus were more available to the system as it became racially integrated, and white flight was more difficult.

Then there were the less tangible elements. Pete McKnight, long-time publisher of the *Observer* suggested that becoming prominent in Charlotte always had required a demonstration of public-spirited effort. Maggie Ray, who led the effort to develop the busing plan that finally won Judge McMillan's approval, counted on Charlotteans' appreciation of "the profundity of the concept of good manners," capitalizing on the potential of this classic Southern trait for coalition building among the various segments of the city.

There also was a religious spirit that tempered the egos and self-serving tendencies of the parties involved. Judge McMillan, "The Fatalistic Presbyterian," wrangled with school board chairman William E. Poe, "The Upright Baptist." W. T. Harris, chairman of the county commissioners, helped persuade Poe to relent in his opposition to a busing plan by asking, "Bill, how in the world do you justify this? I'm a Christian. I couldn't sleep at night."

Finally, there were individuals involved who rose to heroic stature: McMillan, dedicated to elemental fairness even in the face of ostracism; Julius Chambers, the black attorney who pursued the Swann case in the face of repeated judicial setbacks, attacks on his father, and the burning of his law office; families like the Counts who defied jeering crowds to integrate the schools in the first place in 1957, and like the Culbertsons, from comfortable, secluded, rich, white neighborhoods who refused to flee, volunteering instead to upgrade the facilities of the formerly all-black inner city schools to which their children were transferred; and teachers like Mertye Rice, who by "the sheer force of her caring" helped carry the children in the schools through the crisis to an improved educational situation for them all.

Gaillard does not gloss over the difficulties the Charlotte-Mecklenburg schools still face or

the real danger of resegregation posed, at least in part, by the increasing numbers of new arrivals who have little appreciation of the city's past achievements. He has written a well-researched, smoothly presented study of one city's often heroic efforts to make something to be proud of from the fact that our two races live side by side. Every library wishing to contribute to the ongoing struggle for the spirit of community in our state should have this book on its shelves.

Tim West, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

William C. Harris. *North Carolina and the Coming of the Civil War*. Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1988. 65 pp. \$4.00, plus \$1.00 postage/handling. ISBN 0-86526-235-7, paper. Orders to Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27611.

Few events in North Carolina's history provoke as much interest as the Civil War. From the Historical Publications Section of the State Archives comes this excellent study of events leading to North Carolina's secession from the Union, "the most direful decision in North Carolina history." This concise and clear explanation of North Carolina's political, social, and economic landscape in the three decades preceding the Civil War will be a valuable addition to any collection.

Dr. Harris, professor of history at North Carolina State University, has authored two important works on Reconstruction in Mississippi, as well as *Williams Woods Holden: Firebrand of North Carolina Politics* (Baton Rouge: LSU Press, 1987).

Professor Harris cautions against viewing the antebellum era as simply a prelude to war. North Carolinians, as a rule, were more interested in local growth and progress than in national sectional squabbles. Unfairly labeled the "Rip Van Winkle state", North Carolina, made up primarily of small farmers, was a fluid, upwardly mobile society with few aristocratic pretensions. It was a society committed to economic progress, yet one that accepted slavery as a means of social control. The controversy over slavery in the distant territories was not critical to North Carolinians. The real issue was closer to home, the one that involved their security from threats by northern antislavery forces.

After John Brown attempted to ignite a slave revolt, the "ultimate fear of southerners," at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, North Carolinians perceived a growing threat to their security. Even so, they

adopted a "watch and wait" attitude after Lincoln's election, still reluctant to abandon their Union and risk loss of economic gains. They resolutely affirmed their ties to the Union by defeating a secession convention. Only a decision by Lincoln to resort to force would cause them to break.

The Fort Sumter affair and Lincoln's subsequent call for troops was just such an act of coercion. Only when North Carolinians perceived their choices to be narrowed to preserving their society or preserving their Union would they choose secession.

Dr. Harris has consulted an impressive array of original source material in an effort to judge the actions of North Carolinians in the context of personal, economic, geographic, and political motives. The volume is beautifully and generously illustrated with documents and portraits of the period. Sources are fully documented and a bibliography is provided for those interested in further reading.

Dennis R. Lawson, Duke Power Archives

• Sara M. Waggoner. *North Carolina: The Tar Heel State*. Bryn Mawr, Pa.: Dorrance, 1988. 185 pp. \$19.95. ISBN 0-8059-3105-8.

Sara M. Waggoner retired in 1985 from teaching in both the public and private schools of Charlotte. Her career was spent teaching history and language arts/social studies to elementary school students. While teaching seventh grade history at Charlotte Latin School, she wrote a text for a two months' study of early North Carolina for class use. *North Carolina: The Tar Heel State* is an expansion of her effort.

The book has a useful introduction containing the state song, state seal, and other information about North Carolina. An appendix has a good bibliography, an index, and several maps which have been too much reduced.

There are twenty-three short chapters in which, to quote the author, "... only a hint of an event is reported; the reader should research topics about which he desires more information." The chapter on early settlements and towns mentions Bath, New Bern and Wilmington but leaves out Edenton, which was the capital from 1722 until 1743.

Miss Waggoner traveled across the state taking the pictures for her book. The quality of these 112 photographs is consistently poor and greatly reduces the value of this book. Some of the captions are incorrect. For example, on page 93, the picture shows the wrong Iredell House and

appoints the wrong Iredell to George Washington's Supreme Court.

This book could only be useful as a teacher's study guide and the price at \$19.95 is high for that. Not recommended for public libraries.

Anne M. Jones, Shepard-Pruden Memorial Library, Edenton

• Clyde Edgerton. *The Floatplane Notebooks*. Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books, 1988. 265 pp. \$16.95. ISBN 0-945575-00-9.

For someone southern born and bred, reading Clyde Edgerton's books is like going to a satisfying family reunion. There is the joy of recognition, the pleasure of reminiscence, the reminder of sadness shared, and the hope for another. Edgerton's third novel, *The Floatplane Notebooks*, has been widely reviewed and is being greeted with enthusiasm.

Like his forebears, Albert Copeland and his wife, Mildred, settle down in the town of Listre, North Carolina. Each year Albert's family from far and near look forward to the family grave-cleaning in May and to the opportunity to retell the best and the funniest family stories. One of the big jobs on that day is to prune the old wisteria vine planted back in the mid-1800s, and part of the family story is told from the perspective of that vine. The children roll up their sleeves too, and when the work is finished, the graveyard is "as neat and clean as a whistle."

While the children are young, Albert buys a kit for a floatplane, but since the instructions for the plane are incomplete, he can never be sure of the next step which the construction should take. The project requires him to keep a log of the "flights"—essential for FAA approval of an experimental aircraft. As time goes on, the notebooks bulge. Papa (Albert) writes everything down, and mostly the notebooks are filled with stories, clippings, and photos of the family—like the newspaper clipping about Papa walking on the bottom of the pond, a cinderblock tied to his ankle and a water hose in his mouth for breathing, to hook a chain around the axle of the truck which Meredith had driven into the pond while he and Mark were waterskiing. Thatcher observes that with each run of the floatplane "he (Papa) don't write accurate about what happened."

All the characters seem strong, except for Mildred, who remains in the shadows. Thatcher is a predictable eldest son, and Noralee a favored youngest child. The story, however, is that of their brother, Meredith, and their cousin, Mark. An uninhibited prankster who lives life fully, Mere-

dith usually manages to involve the more restrained Mark in his escapades. Later, when Thatcher marries, his wife Bliss joins the procession of Copelands—Uncle Hawk, Aunt Esther, Aunt Scrap, and all the other colorful crew with their hunting trips, their dogs, family visits and travels, escapades, music, love, compassion, and their wonderful sense of humor. Coming from a world very unlike that of the Copelands, Bliss seems able to accept it without question.

The outside world will not let the family be, however, and Vietnam intrudes, involving Meredith and Mark and, in changing their lives, altering what was and what promised to be for all the Copelands.

This book is, as some reviewers have said, "real." Edgerton's people tell their stories simply, and the characters live. We have known many of them, and their speech and their experiences ring true. These are not ordinary people. From page one and Noralee's first words, we sense characters who show us the unusual side of everyday things—everyday, that is, to the Copelands. Some might call them irreverent, exuberant, improbable, maybe even a bit wild; but they are real people, and they are wise, handling life as Papa handles the construction of the floatplane, which like life has no explicit instructions. The floatplane is life; life is described and defined by the entries in the notebook. Meredith understands "what life is, which is doing things . . . things you've already done, or are getting ready to do."

Edgerton earned degrees from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and at present is on the faculty at St. Andrews Presbyterian College in Laurinburg. Reared in rural North Carolina, he understands the South of small towns, and he writes convincingly about it. He is quoted as saying that he expected to write short stories, and the germ for this novel is said to be the first short story he ever wrote. His other books, *Raney* and *Walking Across Egypt*, were also formed from short stories. Like this one they convey an appealing warmth, sense of family, and humor.

Recent years have seen a spate of novels telling us how it was to grow up in the South, and some readers may be quick to reject another life-in-the-South book. Edgerton's skill at storytelling and his humor, however, lift this one far above the level of most and make it a good choice to raise the circulation count in libraries where fiction is happily read.

Dorothy H. Osborn, Durham Academy

Other Publications of Interest

Soon after volume one of the *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography* was published, a reviewer in *NCL* (vol. 38, 1980, pp. 44-46) greeted the series with "Strike up the band! Break out the flags. The *DNCB* has begun to appear and the first volume is in hand!" Despite an agonizingly long wait between volumes, that same excitement should mark the reception for volume three in the series, recently released by the University of North Carolina Press. The latest volume contains 543 entries on deceased North Carolinians whose surnames begin with the letters H through K. Ranging from the well known, such as Governor Luther H. Hodges and President Andrew Johnson, to the less familiar but historically significant, such as black poet George Moses Horton and educator J. Y. Joyner, the sketches provide scholarly, well-written accounts of the lives of individuals important in North Carolina history. It is unimaginable that any Tar Heel public, academic, or secondary school library would be without the series. Volume three, like the previous two, was edited by William S. Powell. (UNC Press, \$49.95. ISBN 0-8078-1806-2, cloth, 384 pp.)

Another welcome contribution from William S. Powell, co-compiled with wife Virginia W. Powell, is *England and Roanoke: A Collection of Poems, 1584-1987: People, Places, Events*. This anthology of 146 poems thematically related to Sir Walter Raleigh, Roanoke Island, and the English colonizing attempts in the 1580s along what is now the North Carolina coast presents works by 95 poets, plus several poems written anonymously. Poets represented include Edmund Spenser; Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Henry Wadsworth Longfellow; William Carlos Williams; and North Carolinians Paul Green, Sam Ragan, Robert Morgan, and Fred Chappell. The diverse backgrounds of the poets included, who are identified in brief biographical notes, demonstrate the widespread and continued fascination with Raleigh and his ill-fated colonizing efforts. *England and Roanoke* was published in a limited edition of 250 copies. (Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, N.C. 27611, \$20.00, plus \$2.00 postage and handling. ISBN 0-86526-233-0, paper, 397 pp.)

Literary writers of all stripes—poets, novelists, dramatists, biographers, and editors—who have lived and worked significantly in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County are saluted in an attractive recent publication from the Public Library of

Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Edited by Mary Norton Kratt, *The Imaginative Spirit: Literary Heritage of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina*, presents biographical highlights on more than eighty writers, plus excerpts from the works of many. Prefaced by a brief text surveying the history of literary activity in Charlotte/Mecklenburg, the biographical sketches portray a vibrant, if previously underappreciated, literary community. This booklet should do much to end that neglect. (Orders to Nina Lyon, PLCMC, 310 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C. 28202, \$12.50, ISBN 0-9620597-0-6, paper, 105 pp.).

A complete roster, supplemented by biographical facts, of the men who debated North Carolina's ratification of the United States Constitution is now available in a new publication from the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. *North Carolina Votes: A Roster of Delegates to the State Ratification Conventions of 1788 and 1789* lists alphabetically the 460 men elected to either or both conventions. Birth and death dates, convention(s) to which elected, county or borough represented, if and how voted, and state and federal offices held during his lifetime are given after each delegate's name. Brief biographical notes help clarify identities and provide additional facts on many delegates. Sources used by booklet compiler Stephen E. Massengill are then listed, which will facilitate further research by individuals seeking more in-depth biographical information. (Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones St., Raleigh, N.C. 27611, \$5.00, plus \$1.00 postage and handling, ISBN 0-86526-237-3, paper, 86 pp.).

Outdoors enthusiasts will be delighted that Allen de Hart's *North Carolina Hiking Trails* has been published in a substantially enlarged, completely rewritten and updated second edition. Descriptions are included for more than 750 trails (approximately 600 in 1982 edition), providing useful information such as location, length, difficulty, hazards, and notable scenery. Trails described include those found in national forests, parks, and refuges; state forests, parks, historical sites, and other properties; county- and municipality-owned properties; and private and commercial operations. A special chapter has been added on the developing "Mountains-to-Sea Trail," which when completed will run nearly seven hundred miles across the state. (Appalachian Mountain Club Books, Boston, Mass., \$14.95, ISBN 0-910146-69-1, paper, 508 pp.).

Life on one of North Carolina's natural treasures has been engagingly captured in *Ocracoke Portrait*, a collection of sixty-four black-and-white photographs and accompanying quotations from lovers of Ocracoke Island. Selecting from hundreds of photographs taken during her two-year tenure as a schoolteacher at Ocracoke, Anne Sebrell Ehringhaus shares images of islanders at work, rest, and play amidst scenes of natural beauty on this sixteen-miles-long-by-two-miles-wide barrier island. Quoting from taped interviews with residents and tourists, she lets those familiar with the island explain their attraction to and occasional frustration with this simple, isolated community. (John F. Blair, Publisher, \$21.95, ISBN 0-89587-060-6, cloth; \$13.95, 0-89587-061-4, paper, 107 pp.).



Keep your Mind in Shape

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