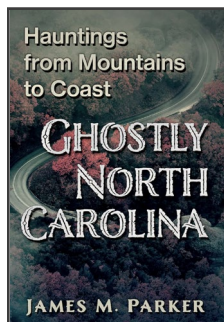


North Carolina Books

Compiled by Laura Mangum



Ghostly North Carolina: Hauntings from Mountains to Coast

James M. Parker
Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland, 2024.
182 pp. \$19.99.
ISBN 978-1-4766-9477-1.

For those interested in delving into a spooky, quick read, this may be the book. Author James M. Parker describes his own work aptly from the beginning: “Consider this book a written tour; a blood-curdling adventure through North Carolina’s haunted reality... a tour introducing you to some of the state’s locals who seem to have never left... even after death” (p. 1). This compilation of ghost stories and experiences is enthralling, particularly because most accounts have been collected rather recently. Each short chapter begins with a stated location in North Carolina, and covers one particular story, sometimes including multiple experiences. A majority of the stories included take place in the author’s home county, Johnston County, but there are also narratives included that span the entirety of the state. There are stories from the mountainous, western part of the state in Buncombe County and Ashe County, for example, and ghostly encounters from the coastal regions in New Hanover County.

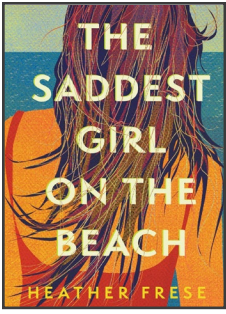
The author’s stated qualifications include a degree in psychology, a certification in historical studies, and growing up with parents who were television horror hosts. He writes as though he is attempting to be conversational, but for some readers this writing style may come off as pretentious rather than accessible. There are some excessive descriptions, a surplus of adjectives, and multiple run-on sentences. However, for readers who can

look past the grammatical choices, it is an enjoyable book (albeit not a scholarly one). The author has publicized that their book will be featured in a future episode of “My Haunted Hometown,” available through *Discovery Plus*, and is set to premiere in early 2025.

History buffs will appreciate the context provided with each story, as well as the black and white photographs interspersed throughout. The images, which were mainly captured by the author, paint an eerie scene for each haunted locale, bringing them to life so to speak. The author’s respect and care shown in sharing vulnerable moments is evident, and their goal of bringing to light some lesser-known supernatural encounters in North Carolina is successful. An index at the end of the book makes it easy to find specific stories, locations, and themes mentioned. The author claims that all of these accounts are authentic and have been verified several times, but it is ultimately up to the reader to determine what they accept as true.

These tales include a wide variety of haunted experiences, ranging from inexplicable feelings of evil or terror, to actual sightings of ghostly apparitions. Several stories include objects moving across a room with no scientific explanation, feeling a tapping sensation when seemingly alone, or hearing phantom voices. Some accounts are more descriptive and compelling than others. A few of the settings take place in buildings that were constructed over old cemeteries or at known sites of battles or otherwise violent deaths. Whether readers believe these claims or not, if nothing else, this collection will appeal to those curious about the paranormal and local North Carolina history.

Amy Cooley
East Carolina University



The Saddest Girl On The Beach

Heather Frese
Durham, NC: Blair, 2024. 274 pp. \$26.95.
ISBN 978-1-9588-8818-6.

Read in NC LIVE's
HomeGrown Collection

Heather Frese is a versatile freelance writer known for her short fiction, essays, and poetry, alongside her two notable novels. Her latest work, *The Saddest Girl on the Beach*, serves as a companion piece to her acclaimed debut novel, *The Baddest Girl on the Planet*. Frese draws profound inspiration from the coastal landscapes and rich history of North Carolina's Outer Banks, a region she cherishes deeply. Currently residing in Raleigh, North Carolina, she continues to write, edit, and teach.

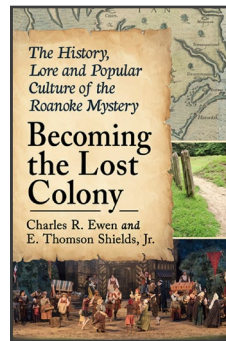
In *The Saddest Girl on the Beach*, Heather Frese transcends the conventional "beach read" by crafting a poignant story that explores deep emotional landscapes and the challenges of finding one's place in the world. Frese delves into the intricate and multifaceted nature of grief, the search for belonging, and the profound journey of self-discovery during early adulthood. The protagonist, Charlotte, is coping with the recent loss of her father to cancer. Following his wish for her to attend college, she struggles to adjust and ultimately withdraws from her first semester just weeks before its conclusion. Seeking solace and a sense of direction, Charlotte travels to the Outer Banks of North Carolina to plan the scattering of her father's ashes and reconnect with the comforting presence of her best friend's family on Hatteras Island. During her stay, Charlotte confronts significant life changes, including her best friend Evie's pregnancy and the emergence of a love triangle with long-time friends.

Frese's vivid imagery immerses the reader in the wonders of the ocean and the picturesque Outer Banks. The ocean's currents and oceanographic facts are skillfully employed as metaphors for grief—both constant and ever-changing—reflecting Charlotte's fluctuating emotions and evolving relationships. As Charlotte navigates her grief and

seeks self-discovery, Evie also undergoes personal growth, facing her own challenges while providing unwavering support to Charlotte. Together, their intertwined journeys highlight themes of resilience, change, and finding one's place in the world that many readers will identify with.

This novel is a compelling read for anyone who has faced loss and is searching for their path forward. *The Saddest Girl on the Beach* would be a valuable addition to libraries with a robust adult fiction collection, as well as those looking to feature titles centered on the state of North Carolina.

Erin B. Gray
East Carolina University



Becoming the Lost Colony: The History, Lore and Popular Culture of the Mystery

Charles R. Ewen and E. Thomas Shields
Jefferson NC: McFarland and Company,
Inc., 2024.
210 pp. ISBN: 978-1-4766-9496-2.

In 1587, a group of English colonists landed in coastal North Carolina (then known as Virginia) with plans to establish a permanent settlement. When ships came back to resupply the settlement in 1590 none of the settlers was found. The story of the Lost Colony has always been an important part of North Carolina legend either through historic interest, the intrigue of a mystery, or a sense of local pride; and many works throughout the years have attempted to solve, or at the very least, find clues to this mystery.

Much of the literature on the colony is built upon assumptions made in previous works, and when myths and stories are repeated so often, they can become institutionalized as "truths." The authors of *Becoming the Lost Colony: The History, Lore and Popular Culture of the Mystery*, East Carolina University Anthropology Professor Charlie Ewen, and East Carolina University English Professor Emeritus Tom Shields, take a step back and sepa-

rate what is objectively known about the history surrounding the 1587 attempted English settlement of Virginia, and what has been assumed.

In their introduction, the authors make clear straight away that they do not put forth any theory as to what happened to the colonists. To do so would add to the many subjected “truths” on the subject, when the purpose of this work is to separate those from the objective truth that is currently known. The authors present their work in two parts, each with three chapters that cover works through time that progressively step further away from what is actually known of the 1587 colonists.

Ewen and Shields present Part I: *What We Know*, in terms of primary and secondary knowledge of the attempted settlement, where primary knowledge consists of the writings of eye-witness sources and secondary knowledge is based on rumor and hearsay gathered from supposed eye-witness sources. Chapter 1, *The Background History*, focuses on the few works written by individuals who were on the various voyages to Roanoke from 1584 to 1590, including those of John White, who led the settlers, returned to England to gather more supplies, and returned to find the settlers were no longer where he left them.

The second chapter, *First Retellings*, addresses various tales of the fate of the colonists based on stories gathered from subsequent voyages to Virginia, including searches for the colonists sent from the new settlement in Jamestown. The third chapter, *The Archaeology of the Lost Colony*, covers attempts to discover material remains linked to the 1587 settlers, starting with the earliest colonial site visits on Roanoke Island to extensive archaeological investigations on Roanoke and surrounding areas. No investigation has yet to reveal a definitive link to the missing settlers.

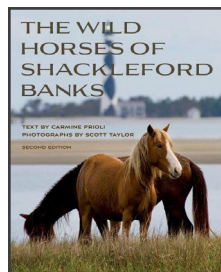
In the three chapters that make up Part II: *What We Think We Know*, Ewen and Shields describe the multitude of hypotheses others have as to the fate of the Roanoke colony and the assumptions used to support them. The chapter *From Histories to Stories* describes the numerous retellings that have reframed the 1587 settlers into the Lost Colony. The fifth chapter, *The Prevailing Hypotheses*, describes the many beliefs throughout the last four

centuries on the fate of the colonists. Most are variations on the hypothesis that they died through illness, starvation or attack, or they were assimilated into Native American culture, either peacefully or through enslavement. The sixth chapter, *Fringe Theories*, covers the more outlandish claims and outright hoaxes that are often supported with pseudoscience.

The authors bookend the two parts with a conclusion titled, *What We Don't Know and How We Don't Know It*, where they describe the various takes on the Lost Colony through current media. These are typically television episodes or movies that either depict a non-fiction story but for entertainment purposes, like mystery documentaries, or in fiction that often links the 1587 settlers to the supernatural.

As the authors have shown, many of the prevailing theories of the fate of the Roanoke colony are predicated on assumptions that have been repeated so many times they have become institutionalized as truths. This book is recommended to any academic, novice researcher, or local history enthusiast interested in the Lost Colony as a reference that disaggregates what is known and what is assumed on the subject, and would be well suited to both academic and public libraries.

Jamie Brinkley
East Carolina University



The Wild Horses of Shackleford Banks

Carmine Prioli
Second Edition. Durham, NC: Blair, 2023.
120 pp. \$22.95. ISBN 978-1-958888-25-4.

Horses have roamed wild on North Carolina's Outer Banks for hundreds of years, and it is a thrill to watch their family groups in the surf, dunes, and maritime forests. Carmine Prioli first published *The Wild Horses of Shackleford Banks* in 2007 to tell the history and story of the wild horses that are often visible from the passenger ferry to

the Cape Lookout Lighthouse. The lands of Cape Lookout National Seashore, as well as the horses and foals, are incredibly beautiful and all are captured in the many photographs by Scott Taylor which are included in this book.

The first edition introduces Shackleford Banks, where vibrant villages once existed and where livestock grazed until 1985. Frequent hurricanes have shaped the landscape. We learn the roles of the National Park Service (NPS) and the Foundation for Shackleford Horses (FSH), who have co-managed the wild horses since the signing of the Shackleford Banks Wild Horses Protection Act in 1998. Dr. Sue Stuska, wildlife (horse) biologist for Cape Lookout National Seashore, is an interesting character who has interacted with the horses for many years.

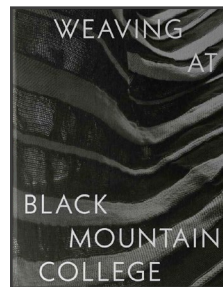
The origin of these wild horses is hotly debated, and a considerable portion of the book is devoted to various theories. Genetic studies have been done to try to confirm whether wrecks of Spanish ships introduced the horses to the Outer Banks. Prioli maintains that there is no single breed that provided the main source for the wild horses. The people of nearby Harkers Island have a long history with the horses, and they frequently adopted Banker ponies during yearly roundups on the island. There is an appendix of adopted horses in the back of the book, as well as extensive notes and sources to support Prioli's research.

The second edition, published in 2023, is changed only with the addition of a 4-page preface, intended by Prioli to bring readers and visitors up to date on management, visiting, and preserving the Shackleford herd. This reviewer felt the 16 intervening years deserved a much lengthier presentation. Changes in management are described (roundups are no longer happening; darting mares for birth control is the extent of population control; genetic studies keep an eye on herd inbreeding) and visitor behavior and safety are emphasized. Only a short paragraph mentions the threat of climate change to the herd. Rising sea levels and frequent flooding, major threats to all the NC Outer Banks, are not mentioned. Contributions to the Foundation for Shackleford Horses are encouraged.

Prioli is retired faculty in English literature and folklore at NCSU and has written two other books about the North Carolina coast. Scott Taylor's photography is included in several books about the coast.

Due to many beautiful horse photographs, this book is visually appealing to readers of all ages, but written content is appropriate for middle school, high school, and general adult readers. The cover is attractive for a new-books display in a school or public library. Content is not scholarly enough for university libraries.

Dianne Ford
Elon University, Retired



Weaving at Black Mountain College: Anni Albers, Trude Guermonprez, and Their Students

Michael Beggs, Julie J. Thomson with additional texts by Brenda Danilowitz, Jennifer Nieling, Erica Warren
Asheville, NC: Black Mountain College Museum and Arts Center, 2023. 215 p.
\$40.00 ISBN: 978-0300273564.

Much has been written about Black Mountain College (BMC), the relatively short-lived (1933-1957) but influential experimental liberal arts school located in Black Mountain, NC. Frequently the focus has been on notable faculty such as Josef Albers, the former Bauhaus instructor whose classes were core teachings at BMC in the 1930's and 40's, the American writer Charles Olson, who led the school in 1950's, or the numerous well-known artists and writers who taught there or attended, with less attention paid to the textile programs at the school. Beggs and Thomson postulate that previous scholarship has treated weaving at the college more typically as craft lessons when in fact the program was "Black Mountain's most sophisticated and successful design program, and had widespread influence both on the College itself and in the fields of design and weaving in mid-century America" (p. 13). With extensive research into school records, first person accounts from students, and histories of the faculty before, during, and

after their tenures, they make a strong case for the importance and lasting impact of the Weaving Program at Black Mountain College.

Weaving at BMC is covered from the school's start up in 1933 through its closing in 1957. The work of faculty and students is showcased along with contemporary artists influenced by the program. Anni Albers, who previously taught at the Bauhaus and was married to Josef Albers, created and led the weaving program from its inception in 1934 through 1949 when the Albers left BMC. The book discusses her design philosophy, which focused on purpose and functionality, and teaching methods, including the use of handlooms to fully understand the weaving process and through off-loom experiments with less traditional fibers and materials.

Further, the text documents the contributions of other weaving faculty at Black Mountain College, including Trude Guermonprez, who taught from 1947-49, a transitional period before Anni Albers left in 1949, with a focus on textile graphics, with examples of her work, and a previously unpublished lecture. The authors provide detailed accounts of the other weaving instructors and the progress of the weaving program in the final years of the college from 1950-1957; describe the careers of the faculty after they left BMC; and include interviews with four contemporary textile artists on the influence of the BMC weaving program and faculty on their work.

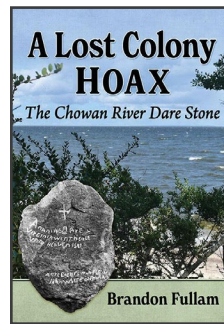
This volume was published in conjunction with an exhibit of the same name held at the Black Mountain College Museum and Arts Center, September 2023 – January 2024. It is illustrated throughout with examples of weaving/textiles from faculty and students, and includes examples of related but non-textile student assignments and projects, and archival photographs from BMC or of faculty and students. The text describes in detail the activities and at times complicated chronology of the faculty, documented with primary source materials culled from first person accounts and surviving records from the NC Western Regional Archives and the BMC Museum.

Weaving at Black Mountain College succeeds in illuminating the importance and influence of the Weaving Program within the curriculum at BMC,

and, after often being relegated to second tier by gender bias and the status of craft within the arts, it brings both the work and design philosophy of Anni Albers, Trude Guermonprez, and the other weavers of BMC to a deservedly wider prominence. It would be an excellent addition to academic libraries, particularly those with an interest in fiber arts, mid-century design and craft, women artists, the history of arts education, and the history of education in North Carolina.

Chip Larkin

North Carolina Wesleyan University



***A Lost Colony Hoax,
The Chowan River Dare Stone***

Brandon Fullam

Jefferson: McFarland & Company, Inc.,
Publishers, 2021. 183 pp. \$25.

ISBN 978-1-4766-8643-1.

Brandon Fullam has written two other books related to the Lost Colony, *Manteo and the Algonquians of the Roanoke Voyages*, and *The Lost Colony of Roanoke: New Perspectives*. *A Lost Colony Hoax* provides an exploration of the disappearance of the Roanoke Colony, one of early America's historical mysteries. Founded in 1587 on Roanoke Island, the colony was the first attempt at a permanent English settlement. By 1590, when a ship arrived from England, the settlers had vanished without any trace, leaving only the word Croatoan carved into a post as a clue. This book digs deep into this mystery, presenting an account of what might have happened to the lost colonists.

The Chowan River Dare Stone is an enigmatic piece of art that was discovered in 1937 along the Chowan River in North Carolina. It is claimed to be a marker left by the Lost Colony of Roanoke, but its authenticity has been heavily debated. Some scholars and historians are convinced that the stone is a true historical object, while others think it is a complex hoax. The inscriptions that tell a story about the colony's end have raised the question of

their authenticity and the historical implications. Regardless of the controversy, the stone is indeed a fascinating part of the history of America, and it is the only physical evidence that could be associated with one of the early English attempts to establish a permanent settlement in the New World.

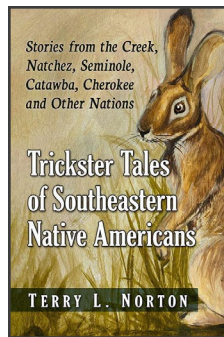
The author's strength lies in his explanation of the Roanoke mystery. He examines a range of theories with great detail. This book goes beyond the usual questions of starvation or conflict with the Native Americans by exploring less known possibilities, such as the potential for a hoax or disinformation. His research is based on a wide collection of historical documents, archaeological evidence, and previous scholarly work, making his opinions informative.

An interesting point is the author's ability to explain his findings clearly. His narrative is accessible, making the book suitable for both scholars and general readers with an interest in American history. The book is structured to address each theory and supporting evidence, providing a balanced view of the possible explanations for the colony's disappearance.

The in-depth nature of the reading might be a bit much for those who are not already familiar with the historical account. Additionally, the absence of a conclusion may be frustrating for those seeking a definite answer. The author's approach means that the mystery remains unresolved.

This book surely contributes to the story of the Roanoke Colony. The author's exploration of theories prompts a discussion and will encourage readers to understand and interact with the story of the Lost Colony, possibly in a way they haven't before. The book's thorough research makes it a resource for anyone interested in early American history. The author's research provides a view of the possible explanations for the disappearance of the Roanoke colonists, making it best for specialized or research collections and those interested in The Lost Colony and early American history.

Matt Clark
East Carolina University



Trickster Tales of Southeastern Native Americans: Stories from the Creek, Natchez, Seminole, Catawba, Cherokee and Other Nations

Terry L. Norton
Jefferson, NC. McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers. 2024. 192 pp.
ISBN: 9781476691305.

Read in NC LIVE's HomeGrown Collection

Have you ever wondered why partridges whistle or why opossums hang from their tails? Terry L. Norton, author of *Cherokee Myths and Legends: Thirty Tales Retold* (2014), answers these questions in his latest book, *Trickster tales of Southeastern Native Americans: Stories from the Creek, Natchez, Seminole, Catawba, Cherokee and Other Nations*. This volume is an exciting collection of brief, traditional Native American tales featuring predominately animal characters with anthropomorphic traits who cause trouble and get into misadventures. The stories about pranksters and troublemakers help familiarize readers with southeastern Native American lore and explanations of the natural world, including animal traits and behaviors.

As explained by the author in the preface, these trickster tales were not rewritten to reflect contemporary morals and values. Rather, these retellings remain close to their traditional iterations, allowing the reader to take an authentic look at stories from several indigenous groups from the southeastern United States. The 73 stories featured in this volume are organized by indigenous group, and the author provides a helpful Introduction to the Trickster at the beginning of the volume. The introduction orients readers with helpful charts that breakdown trickster traits and categories, characters, actions, and origins.

The brief tales feature lively dialogue, song snippets, and characters with human-like flaws and motivations. The morally questionable Rabbit in "Rabbit Escapes from the Box," the arrogant Possum in "Why Possum's Tail Has No Hair," and the gullible deer in "Why Deer Has Blunt Teeth" remind us of our own

shortcomings and potential to fall into traps. Meanwhile, many other characters plot revenge, seek glory, or steal for a good meal, connecting human behaviors (and misbehaviors) across cultures and through time.

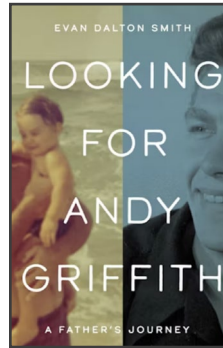
Appendices include Story Adaptations and Authentication of Sources, Sovereignty and Appropriation, Social Climate and Swanton's Use of Latin, Historical Sketches of Southeastern Native Groups and Commentary on Selected Variants. These appendices add to the authority of the text by giving story origins, adaptation methods, and historical context. The bibliography details resources for further research, and an index is included to help the reader reference specific topics in the text.

Trickster Tales of Southeastern Native Americans is recommended for public and academic libraries as a well-researched resource for patrons interested in a wealth of traditional stories of various tribes from our region. While the stories are engaging and easily

digestible enough for casual readers, they are also sufficiently informational and authoritative to support university-level research.

Laura Bright

East Carolina University Joyner Library



***Looking for Andy Griffith:
A Father's Journey***

Evan Dalton Smith
Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2024. 208 pp.
\$26.04. 978-1-4696-7898-6.

Is it possible for an actor and a popular weekly television show to have an impact on an author's

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own life? Throughout the book, *Looking for Andy Griffith: A Father's Journey*, author Evan Dalton Smith takes readers on a comprehensive examination into the life and career of actor Andy Griffith (1926-2012) and his most recognized television accomplishment, *The Andy Griffith Show*. In the first part of the book, numerous bits of information are shared about Andy Griffith to gain some understanding about his career and influence. For instance, the author mentions several facts about the actor's life, including his birth in Mount Airy, NC, role as Sir Walter Raleigh in the outdoor drama, *The Lost Colony* (1947), the actor's popular recording called "What It Was, Was Football" (1953), and Andy Griffith's portrayal of Sheriff Andy Taylor in *The Andy Griffith Show* (1960-1968). Ultimately, *The Andy Griffith Show* was shown in numerous households across America to provide insight into ordinary town life.

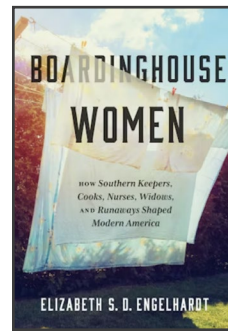
While taking readers on a journey to understand the career of Andy Griffith, the author also details his own upbringing which included relocating several times from North Carolina to New York and Massachusetts, losing his father at an early age, being separated from his two children, and struggling to make ends meet as a freelance writer. In the end, Evan Dalton Smith had always admired Andy Griffith and his portrayal of a father trying to raise a boy in *The Andy Griffith Show*. To withstand his own setbacks in his personal life, the author would watch old episodes of *The Andy Griffith Show* and was able to discuss his research that correlated his own personal life with Andy Griffith's. Like Andy Griffith, the author would relocate from North Carolina to other states, but would always feel "called back" to the Tar Heel State. In this book, the author includes a selected bibliography as well as an entire section of illustrations detailing both the career of Andy Griffith and the author's personal life.

Looking for Andy Griffith: A Father's Journey is the author's only work of nonfiction. Smith's smaller essays have appeared in such publications as the *LA Times*, *LA Review of Books*, *Paris Review*, *New Yorker*, *Slate*, and elsewhere. In 2001 and 2015, he received the MacDowell Fellowship in Literature. In 2024, the author was recognized

as Outstanding Southeastern Author (for Non-Fiction) by the Southeastern Library Association.

This book is intended to offer a glimpse into the impact of both Andy Griffith and *The Andy Griffith Show* on the author's life. Because of its specific scope, *Looking for Andy Griffith: A Father's Journey* would be suitable for inclusion in any academic or local public library with a focus on North Carolina cultural history.

David W. Young
University of North Carolina at Pembroke



***Boardinghouse Women:
How Southern Keepers, Cooks,
Nurses, Widows, and Runaways
Shaped Modern America***

Elizabeth S.D. Engelhardt
Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina
Press, 2023. 298 pp. \$27.95.
ISBN 9781469676395.

Once ubiquitous, the boardinghouse has disappeared from the American landscape. In the 19th and early 20th centuries these lodging establishments provided housing, meals, and other services to a broad range of individuals. In *Boardinghouse Women*, Elizabeth Engelhardt argues that much of what is remembered about these spaces is centered on urban cities like New York and San Francisco, which "have long lived in America's imagination as places of adventure, vice, and the enforcement of social class..." (p. 7). Comparatively less is known about boardinghouses in the American South and the pivotal roles played by the women who managed, worked in, and lived in them. Engelhardt meticulously examines the experiences of women in Southern boardinghouses, illuminating the myriad ways in which these establishments fulfilled economic and social functions and contributed to shaping American culture through innovation.

Operating a boardinghouse provided women with a means to earn income and assert independence within a society constrained by strict gender

norms. Elite white widows such as Mary Randolph in Virginia and Alice Lee Larkin in Wilmington discreetly supported their families by converting their homes into boardinghouses. Women from diverse racial and economic backgrounds also operated boardinghouses. In the 1850s, Malinda Russell, a free Black woman, ran one in Cold Springs, Tennessee, catering to travelers seeking health and leisure. Russell gained recognition through her *Domestic Cookbook*, likely the first cookbook published by an African American woman. African American women's contributions are often overlooked due to erasure, which Engelhardt addresses by highlighting some of their stories.

Julia Wolfe's profitable Asheville boardinghouse, Old Kentucky Home, served as the inspiration for its fictional counterpart "Dixieland" in her son Thomas Wolfe's novel *Look Homeward, Angel*. Wolfe and other keepers were trailblazers whose "entrepreneurial innovations changed their own lives as well as those of people around them" (p. 45). Mary Randolph and Malinda Russell used their boardinghouses to refine Southern cooking, establishing it as a recognized culinary tradition. Mary Hamilton and Della McCullers in the Mississippi Delta and Durham, respectively, pioneered flexible meal options for working people, contributing to the development of the modern lunch. Others used their establishments for political activity, such as Mary Surratt, whose Washington, DC

boarding house functioned as a meeting place for President Lincoln's assassins.

Boardinghouses served as gathering places for a diverse array of people, often providing crucial support to single women and vulnerable individuals from Black, poor, non-Christian, and LGBT communities. Segregation likely prolonged the existence of boardinghouses in the South compared to other regions.

Elizabeth Engelhardt holds the position of Kenan Eminent Professor of Southern Studies in the Department of American Studies at UNC-Chapel Hill. She is a scholar specializing in Southern and Appalachian food and culture, with numerous publications on these subjects. Engelhardt's personal connection to the topic of this book includes her grandmother's brief tenure operating a small boardinghouse in Brevard.

This scholarly and engaging work contributes significantly to research in women's history, gender studies, African American studies, Southern foodways, and the American South. It is suitable for inclusion in both public and academic libraries.

Linda Jacobson

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

More North Carolina Literature

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If your interest in North Carolina is more general, the North Carolina Collection at UNC-Chapel Hill frequently updates their blog with new acquisitions to the collection and other posts related to the history, literature, and culture of our state. Connect to the [NC Miscellany](#) here.