

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

**T**riumph of Good Will is an even-handed account of a pitched battle between two talented and capable men, I. Beverly Lake, Sr., and Terry Sanford. Both were Democrats, with very different and passionately held convictions about what was best for North Carolina at a critical juncture in its history.

I. Beverly Lake, Sr. was a highly regarded professor of law at Wake Forest University. He believed that *Brown vs Board of Education* was unconstitutional, and he saw the presence of the NAACP in North Carolina as intolerable outside interference. He described himself as a segregationist, not a racist, and many North Carolinians agreed. "The NAACP is our enemy, not the Negro people," he told the Asheboro Lions Club. Terry Sanford, a young lawyer and state legislator from Fayetteville, had known since his Chapel Hill days that he was going to run for governor. He started running early and hard, focusing his campaign on his intention to improve public schools and to raise taxes, if necessary, in order to do it.

Sanford was deeply shaken by the run-off of the 1950 U.S. Senate race between his friend, liberal senator Frank Porter Graham, and conservative Raleigh attorney Willis Smith. Graham was ultimately defeated with racist tactics, including widespread use of anonymous inflammatory fliers and misleading ads. Sanford fervently wished to keep the question of race out of his own campaign.

It was not to be. Three days before Sanford announced his candidacy for the governor's race, four students at North Carolina A&T in Greensboro climbed onto stools at the lunch counter of Woolworth's. This quiet, defiant act prompted similar boycotts and sit-ins across North Carolina and the South. For Sanford the timing could not have been worse. What followed was a primary run-off that polarized North Carolinians, largely over issues of race.

Drescher observes that younger admirers of Terry Sanford are often surprised to discover that he did not speak out for integration during the 1960 gubernatorial campaign. At the time, the closest Sanford could come to this (and still get elected) was to campaign on a platform of "expanding opportunities for all people."

Sanford did win the primary run-off against Lake, but the story does not end there. In a controversial move, he endorsed John F.

Kennedy for President over Lyndon Johnson. The risk paid off. Sanford defeated Republican Robert Gavin for the governorship and delivered North Carolina for Kennedy.

The rift between Sanford and I. Beverly Lake, Sr., never truly healed, although they did occasionally see one another over the years. Their visions of how to move North Carolina forward in 1960 were very different, and did not change over time. In 1969 Dr. Lake declined to leave his papers to East Carolina University because he did not want them "in the custody of an institution that finds it necessary to apologize for displaying the Confederate flag and singing Dixie." (Lake's son, I. Beverly Lake, Jr., made the papers available to Drescher during the writing of this book.) Sanford never stopped working on issues related to race. His informal lunches with distinguished historian John Hope Franklin ultimately led to the high-profile advisory panel on race commissioned by President Clinton and chaired by Franklin.

Drescher, a North Carolina native and a graduate of UNC-Chapel Hill and Duke University, was a reporter with the *Charlotte Observer* and is currently managing editor of *The State* newspaper in Columbia, South Carolina.

*Triumph of Goodwill* is a fascinating and readable account of a contest between two important figures in modern North Carolina political history.

Recommended for public and academic libraries alike.

— Bryna Coonin  
East Carolina University

John Drescher.

## ***Triumph of Good Will: How Terry Sanford Beat a Champion of Segregation and Reshaped the South.***

Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi, 2000.  
316 pp. \$27.00. ISBN 1-57806-310-8.

Is sport a mirror of our culture, or is our culture influenced by sport? Pamela Grundy, who is also the author of *You Always Think of Home: A Portrait of Clay County, Alabama* (University of Georgia Press, 1991), addresses this question in *Learning to Win: Sports, Education, and Social Change in Twentieth-Century North Carolina*. The work, based on her 1997 dissertation, is a meticulously researched history of the relationship between sports in educational settings in North Carolina and their impact on the state as a whole.

Contrary to the book's title, emphasis is on the first 70 years of the century. The work is based not only on published primary and secondary sources, but also a wealth of interviews. A well-chosen collection of photographs accompany the text, which is illuminated with many quotes and stories from the participants.

Grundy follows the effects of sports, especially basketball, on men and women, black and white. In the first decade of the twentieth century, women in high schools, colleges, and industrial mills used sport as a springboard to escape the "fragile female" stereotype. Basketball allowed them to engage in strenuous activity, to learn leadership and teamwork skills, to SHOUT if they felt like it. With the requirements of the game and the changing mores of the time,

uniforms evolved from long skirts to bloomers to cotton satin shorts. In many towns women's games received more attention than the men's. All these gains were reversed in the 1940s and 1950s, when physical education leaders in the state's women's colleges, such as Mary Channing Coleman at the North Carolina College for Women in Greensboro and Ordie Roberts at North Carolina A & T, worked hard to ban competitive women's sports in high school and college. They championed a model of broad participation in moderate exercise, combining social and intramural activities with limited spectators. North Carolina educator Charlotte Hawkins Brown recommended a "Charm Movement" to prepare Black women to be a stronger force in American culture, and Margaret Greene advanced the traditional argument that the health and reputation of young ladies must be protected. In its first high school athletic code, adopted in 1952, the state board of education did indeed curtail girls' competitive basketball, but the outcome was not what its champions expected. The void of competitive sports was quickly filled by the attractions of better roads and more automobiles, television, and the emphasis on female beauty in the mass media. Girls turned their backs

on sports in favor of cheerleading and beauty contests. Not until the rise of the feminist movement in the 1960s did women's competitive sports make a comeback.

Men's sports have also had a lasting impact on North Carolina society. The old boys' club who ran the state at the turn of the century saw sports as a vehicle to teach teamwork and other skills useful to workers in their mills, to give workers a sense of family, and to serve as a distraction from long hours and poor working conditions. As the general population became caught up in school rivalries, winning became increasingly important. UNC president Frank Porter Graham was concerned enough to propose in 1935 that varsity athletics in the Southern Conference be reformed. The Graham Plan sought to bring athletics back under the control of the university and reaffirm the focus on intellectual activity by abolishing scholarships based solely on athletic merit and requiring every varsity athlete to sign a statement that he had not received unauthorized financial assistance. The reaction to his report was immediate. Fans, politicians, the media, and fellow educators decried efforts to control the sports that were the darlings of their constituencies. With his job in jeopardy, Graham was forced to admit defeat. The specter of big-time athletics would return in the 1950s with the scandal of point fixing in college basketball.

Grundy follows the effects of basketball on ending the entrenched segregation policies of the state. Coaches of Black teams such as North Carolina College's John B. McLendon, Jr. and Winston-Salem State's Clarence "Bighouse" Gaines, used the discipline, teamwork, and positive attitudes taught playing basketball to prepare

their players to cope with the Jim Crow culture they lived in. In 1968 Charlie Scott took the floor for the University of North Carolina basketball team, becoming the first Black player in the state to play on a predominately White team. Scott and his contemporaries worked hard and followed the rules, hoping to be rewarded for their excellence in spite of their race. Their success was conditional; they were grudgingly congratulated when they excelled and loudly condemned for playing like a "nigger" when they didn't.

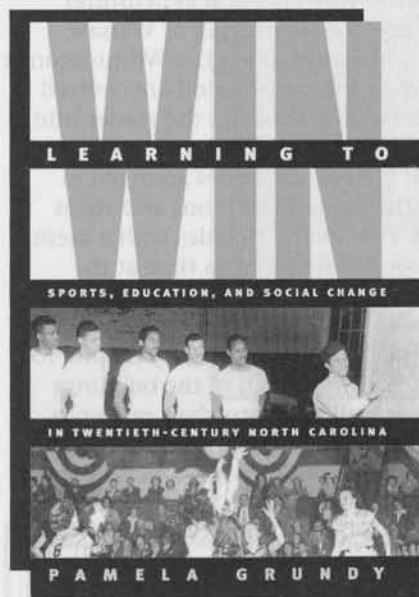
*Learning to Win* is an excellent analysis of the history and social effects of school sports in North Carolina and is especially valuable for the portrait of sports at Black high schools and colleges. It fills a gap in the literature and is recommended for all academic and public libraries.

— Suzanne Wise  
Appalachian State University

Pamela Grundy.

## ***Learning to Win: Sports, Education, and Social Change in Twentieth- Century North Carolina.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina  
Press, 2001. 362 pp.  
Cloth, \$39.95, ISBN 0-8078-2619-7;  
paperback \$19.95, ISBN 0-8078-4934-0.





W

ilmington and New Hanover County have long cornered the market on historic architecture in the Cape Fear region, so it is with just pride that the Duplin County Historical Foundation has produced, after seven years of work, a book of generous proportions focusing on the buildings of its area. The volume, illustrated by crisp, carefully selected photographs, traces the sedate but steady growth of the county and discusses its architectural heritage. Each chapter is marked by a full-page computer

graphic of an historic building or view, overlaid with a rain-like wash that produces a sense of nostalgia. This mood is carried through the historical development essay, which is punctuated by pictures of demolished structures. Nevertheless, the purpose of the book is to display and discuss the surviving resources abounding across the county and reveal how they reflect, in the words of the National Register of Historic Places guidelines, "the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture of the region and the nation as a whole."

The array of architecture built in Duplin County over a period of two-and-a-quarter centuries is a testimony to the evolution of the art of building, apart from the simple need for shelter, from deep-rooted traditions of early settlers exemplified by log buildings and Coastal Cottage types to innovative

interpretations of progressive styles: Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman, and general commercial styles. The fact that owners, carpenters, craftsmen, and masons made an architectural impact not only on a regional level but also on a national scale becomes obvious by paging through Martin's monograph. Nor were the limits of influence localized, for examples of each period of building are well represented in the 13 Duplin townships. Small farms, plantation houses, farm structures, mercantile buildings, railroad depots, freight warehouses, churches, and schools are direct associations with events that bring the past sharply into the scope of the present.

*Along the Banks of the Old Northeast* is divided into two main sections. Section one begins with the settlement and early development of the area from 1736 to 1837, including a discussion of pre-railroad architecture. Then comes the railroad era, from 1838 to 1875, with fashions that were brought in by the railroad and associated industries. Town life and agricultural prosperity from 1876 to 1943 saw the flourishing of Warsaw, Magnolia, Wallace, Rose Hill, and Faison along the Wilmington &

Weldon tracks. Commercial, domestic, and farm building activities of the same period are covered in a chapter entitled "The Architecture of New Growth," while a short epilogue brings the reader into the current era.

Section two is devoted to the core of the project: a catalogue of historic structures arranged in order of the 13 townships making up the county, each illustrating the various traditions and styles that form the rich architectural pattern of the Northeast Cape Fear. The book concludes with a useful glossary of terms used in the text, a bibliography that makes one want to spend extra time at the library reading further into the sources, and a property name and general indices.

Two drawbacks are the slight but insidious typographical errors or close duplication of words that occur here and there in the text, and the lack of additional maps. It would have been very helpful to have each township division accompanied by a map showing the location of each of the buildings discussed so that the volume could have been used as a field guide as well as an armchair reference.

The author, Jennifer F. Martin, is a native of South Carolina. In 1987, she received an undergraduate degree in history and sociology from the University of South Carolina, followed by a master's degree in history and historic preservation from Middle Tennessee State University. Subsequently, she completed the survey that resulted in this volume, as well as another project for Macon County. She joined forces with the North Carolina Preservation Office in their western regional facility at Asheville, and became National Register Coordinator in the Raleigh office. More recently, she has moved into the private sector as a member of the firm Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., a historic resources and ecology survey organization in Raleigh.

Last, but not least, credit for the book is given to two dedicated local people: Leon "Sonny" Sikes, who dreamed of seeing his county in print and found the resources to make it a reality; and to Dr. William Dallas Herring, "In recognition of a lifetime of dedicated service to the enrichment and preservation of our history and heritage; a champion of public education." In her introduction, North Carolina Secretary of Cultural Resources Betty Rae McCain wrote, "This book is a beautiful and faithful record of the history and architecture of a place and a people with a special grace and generous heart." Duplin County has done itself proud through this publication, opening its doors to a wider audience and inviting them to appreciate its priceless treasures.

— Edward F. Turberg  
Preservation Consultant, Wilmington

Jennifer F. Martin.

## ***Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina.***

Rose Hill: Duplin County Historical Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 130, Rose Hill, NC 1999.  
269 pp. \$45.00. No ISBN.

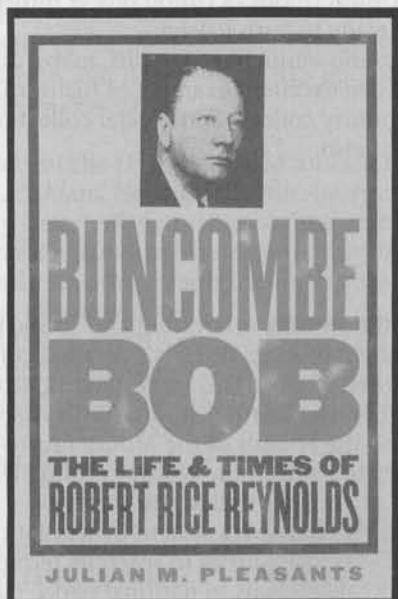
**H**

istory seems to have almost forgotten "Buncombe Bob" Reynolds, an enigmatic and controversial Senator from North Carolina who served between 1933 and 1945. For many years the final word on Senator Reynolds was V.O. Key, who in his classic study, *Southern Politics*, noted that "the erratic and irrelevant Bob Reynolds" was the only example of a clown who had held important public office in North Carolina. Julian Pleasants's *Buncombe Bob: The Life and Times of Robert Rice Reynolds* challenges that characterization. Pleasants's work reveals an oddly complex figure, a mix of shrewd campaign sense, natural charm, public flamboyancy, epicurean self-indulgence, and fatally poor judgment in political alliances and philosophy.

Julian M. Pleasants.

***Buncombe Bob:  
The Life and Times of  
Robert Rice Reynolds.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000.  
357 pp. Cloth, \$34.95. ISBN 0-8078-5064-0.



Pleasants weaves a compelling narrative, exploring the core elements of Reynolds's public career and private life. His book follows Reynolds's colorful lone wolf campaign of 1932; his formation of the Vindicators, an anti-war, anti-alien organization; his chairmanship of the Senate Military Affairs Committee; and his ultimate fall from grace with the voters of North Carolina. Though Reynolds proposed little significant legislation, Pleasants notes his unremitting efforts to gain federal funding for the Blue Ridge Parkway and Smoky Mountains National Park as an achievement for North Carolina.

Pleasants, who previously coauthored *Frank Porter Graham and the 1950 Senate Race in North Carolina*, is an associate professor of history and director of the Proctor Oral History Program at the University of Florida. This well-researched book, based on his dissertation, draws upon a rich variety of primary sources, such as local North Carolina news articles and personal interviews. It opens a window not only on the life of one of North Carolina's most controversial politicians but also on many cultural and political issues and events of the times. For example, *Buncombe Bob* provides interesting insights into the pre-World War II isolationist movement and the influence of the Nazi propaganda machine on well-intentioned members of Congress with strong isolationist leanings. The book also pursues some curious tangential topics, such as the controversy around Charles Lindbergh's alleged antisemitism and "un-American" views. On a lighter side, Bob Reynolds's story is entangled with that of the Hope Diamond, as his fifth marriage was into the ill-fated family who possessed it.

*Buncombe Bob* is a well-told story. The subject matter is as enjoyable for someone completely unfamiliar with North Carolina politics as it is informative for the North Carolina specialist. Pleasants provides clear notes, photographs, an abundant bibliography, and full indexing. The book is an essential purchase for public libraries with North Carolina collections and for all academic libraries.

— Allan Scherlen  
Appalachian State University

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**I**n March 1865, the Civil War's final drama began as General William T. Sherman's armies marched into North Carolina on a drive to link up with Ulysses Grant's forces near Petersburg, Virginia. When Sherman realized how well Grant's forces were doing, he requested permission to turn his armies westward, and focus on chasing and capturing Confederate General J. E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee. Sherman feared that Johnston might slip away from him and either unite with Robert E. Lee's forces or escape North Carolina altogether and carry on the fight elsewhere in the South.

Faced with overwhelming odds, Johnston's troops fought delaying actions as long as possible but only halted the Union army briefly at the battle of Bentonville. Johnston was running out of time and supplies, and his soldiers began deserting in ever larger numbers while North Carolina political elements were agitating for a peace settlement. When news came of Lee's surrender in Virginia, Johnston, acknowledging the inevitable, sought to negotiate the best possible surrender terms. On April 18, 1865, he met Sherman at Bennett Place near Durham Station and surrendered the last major Confederate Army in the field.

Bradley, Mark L.

## ***This Astounding Close: The Road to Bennett Place.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000.  
404 pp. \$34.95. ISBN 0-8087-2565-4.

Mark Bradley has written a masterful study of the end of the Civil War in North Carolina. Outlining both the military action and the rapidly emerging internal political struggles on the Union and Confederate sides, he brings a well-balanced picture of those final days. We see Sherman, Johnston, Jefferson Davis, and Zeb Vance all being caught up in the confusion of the daily, sometimes hourly, political shifts of March 1865.

Bradley also documents how the average North Carolinian was affected by the war's last campaign as he describes how both

armies stole food, livestock, and valuables from citizens. Despite the breakdown of law and order, civilians fared relatively well thanks to restraint by Union troops (a Union officer turned back federal soldiers who, hearing of Lincoln's assassination, were ready to burn Raleigh).

With extensive research notes, appendices, black-and-white photographs, maps, and an index, Mark Bradley has compiled a "must read" narrative. This is an excellent example of historical scholarship and should be purchased by all college, university, community college, and special collections focused on the Civil War; it is suitable for high school collections also.

— John Welch  
Enloe High School

**I**f you want to emulate Forrest Gump, you can now hike interesting and scenic trails from one end of North Carolina to the other with the help of Allen de Hart's detailed guide to the Mountains-to-Sea Trail. De Hart is well qualified to write this work, having hiked the trail, written several earlier trail guides, and served on the North Carolina Trails Association. He presently serves on the association's successor, the Friends of the Mountains-to-Sea Trail. Both of these groups were instrumental in bringing to fruition the North Carolina Division of Parks and Recreation's 1977 proposal for the development of a hiking trail across the state.

The 938-mile Mountains-to-Sea Trail, included in the state park system by legislation enacted in 2000, begins at Clingman's Dome in the west and crosses 37 counties to reach its terminus at Jockey's Ridge State Park in the east. The trail follows existing hiking trails in national parks, national forests, and municipalities, and Department of Transportation biking trails in other areas, with only two

Allen de Hart.

## ***Hiking North Carolina's Mountains-to-Sea Trail.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2000.  
371 pp. \$18.95. ISBN 0-8078-4887-5.

sections of the trail still incomplete. This guide divides the trail into 38 sections of varying length. For each section, de Hart has included a brief history of the counties through which the section passes; length and difficulty of the trail; USGS topographical maps used; features or emphasis of the scenery or area; trails followed; trail connections; west trailhead; east trailhead; facilities for camping; lodging and provisions; information and security contacts and phone numbers; a detailed description of the trail (hiking guide); diversions, when present; and camp side stories (legends of the area, such as the Brown Mountain lights, Tom Dula, the ghost of Maco Station). The work includes topographical

or road maps for each section of the trail, a 30-page history of the trail's establishment, and an index.

The guide provides not only directions for hiking the Mountains-to-Sea Trail, but also interesting and entertaining information about the areas through which the trail passes. More careful proofreading could have prevented some minor errors in the text (e.g., "Columbia" for "Colombia" and "Morrow Mountain" for "Morrow Mountain"). Nonetheless, this guide will be a very useful addition to the outdoor/sports collections of both public and academic libraries.

— Joline R. Ezzell  
Duke University Library

## ADDITIONAL ITEMS OF INTEREST ...

*John Chavis: African American Patriot, Preacher, Teacher, and Mentor [1763-1838]*, by Helen Chavis Othow is the inspiring account of the life of a free Black man from Granville County. John Chavis fought in the Revolutionary War, was the first Black person ordained in the Presbyterian Church, and ran his own Latin school. His descendants, including the author, continue to be education leaders in the state. Includes extensive notes, bibliography, index, and Chavis family photographs and documents. (2001; McFarland & Co., Inc., Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; 206 pp.; paper, \$32.00; ISBN 0-7864-0818-9.)

A valuable genealogical resource is *North Carolina Headrights: A List of Names, 1663-1744*, compiled by Caroline B. Whitley, and prepared for publication by Susan M. Trimble. Grants of land in colonial North Carolina were based on headright, the number of persons the grantee brought into the colony, including slaves, bondservants, or free persons, regardless of age or gender. Grantees could also leave the colony and return for additional grants before 1712. Headright records are the sole surviving records of many colonial North Carolinians, and often indicate family relationships or status. Indexed. (2001; Historical Publication Section, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 312 pp.; paper, \$18.00; ISBN 0-86526-296-9.)

One of the founders of the Grandfather Mountain Highland Games has called *Highland Heritage: Scottish Americans in the American South*, by Celeste Ray, the first serious attempt to "explain the overzealous love of tartans and clans by Scottish Americans." An ethnographic study with photographs, dress code, glossary, notes, bibliography, and index. (2001; University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 288 pp.; cloth, \$29.95; ISBN 0-8078-2597-2; paper, \$16.95; ISBN 0-8078-4913-8.)

*Wilmington Through the Lens of Louis T. Moore*, by Susan Taylor Block, is a selection of some 200 of the 900 or more panoramic photographs Moore took in the Wilmington area in the 1920s and '30s. The photographs belong to the Local History Collection of the New Hanover County Public Library. Includes bibliography and index. (2001; Lower Cape Fear Historical Society 126 S. 3rd St., Wilmington, NC 28401; 336 pp.; \$55.00; ISBN 0-9670410-1-5.)

*A Guide to Nature Conservancy Projects in North Carolina*, written and edited by Margaret Fields and Ida Phillips-Lynch, is a handy book to keep in the car while driving around the state. It has a two-page article on each Nature Conservancy project, with black-and-white photographs, and directions and information about public access. (2000; The Nature Conser-

vancy, North Carolina Chapter, 4011 University Drive, Suite 201, Durham, NC 27707; 131 pp.; paper, \$9.95; ISBN 0-9675026-0-8.)

*The Law of Employment in North Carolina's Public Schools*, by Robert P. Joyce (2000; Institute of Government, 3330 Knapp Building, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 509 pp.; paper, \$45.00; ISBN 1-56011-303-0) and *20 Questions Nonprofits Often Ask About Working with Local Government*, by Lydian Altman-Sauer, Margaret Henderson, and Gordon P. Whitaker (2000; Institute of Government, 3330 Knapp Building, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 22 pp.; paper, \$6.00; ISBN 1-56011-379-0), are two useful new publications from the Institute of Government.

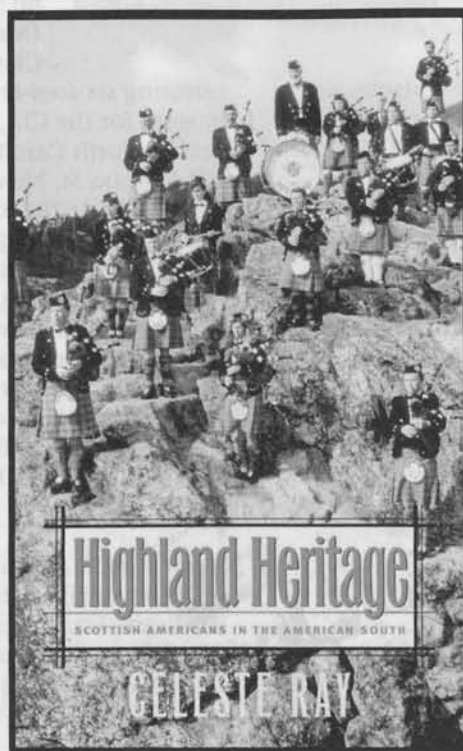
*General Robert F. Hoke: Lee's Modest Warrior*, by Daniel W. Barefoot, originally published in 1996, has just been released in paperback. (2001; John F. Blair, Publisher, 1406 Plaza Dr, Winston-Salem, NC 27103; 452 pp.; paper, \$17.95; ISBN 0-89587-237-4.)

Londa L. Wody describes 19 country stores and the families that operate them in *All in a Day's Work: Historic General Stores of Macon and Surrounding North Carolina Counties*. Black-and-white illustrations by Gail Blakeley Wood. Indexed. (2001; Parkway Publishers, PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 79 pp.; paper, \$19.95; ISBN 1-887905-44-8.)

Mary Herring Wright describes life in North Carolina's school for blind and deaf Black children in the 1920s to the 1940s in *Sounds Like Home: Growing Up Black and Deaf in the South*. (1999; Gallaudet University Press, 800 Florida Ave. N.E., Washington, DC 20002-3695; 282 pp.; paper, \$24.95; ISBN 1-56368-080-7.)

*The Secret to Their Success: How 33 Women Made Their Dreams Come True*, edited by Emily A. Colin (2000; Carolina Women's Press, an imprint of Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Dr., Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 320 pp.; paper, \$15.95; ISBN 1-928556-20-5) and *The Long Way Around: How 34 Women Found the Lives They Love*, edited by Emily A. Colin (2000; Carolina Women's Press, an imprint of Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Dr., Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 343 pp.; paper, \$15.95; ISBN 1-928556-19-1), are the debut publications of Wilmington's Carolina Women's Press. Interview subjects cover a wide range of women from the area and state, and include photos and short biographies.

*Nobody Left to Ask: A Memoir of Family*, includes photos and reminiscences by Phil Link of Reidsville, whose careers have included pharmacist, painter, storyteller, newspaper columnist, and town character. (2001; Down Home Press, PO Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 69 pp.; paper, \$11.95; ISBN 1-878086-90-1.)



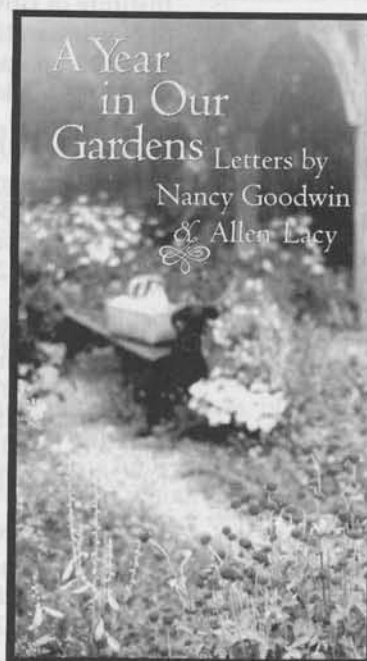


*Grabtown Girl: Ava Gardner's North Carolina Childhood and Her Enduring Ties to Home*, is a collection of family anecdotes and photographs compiled by Doris Rollins Cannon. (2001; Down Home Press, PO Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 144 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-878086-89-8.)

*Mayberry Memories: The Andy Griffith Show Photo Album*, is a coffee table-sized book by Ken Beck and Jim Clark, full of comments from participants. Episode summaries included. (2000; Rutledge Hill Press, PO Box 141000, Nashville, TN 37214; 246 pp.; \$34.99; ISBN 1-55853-830-5.)

*Entering Normal* is an engaging novel by Anne D. LeClaire, featuring Opal, a young mother who leaves a dead-end relationship in North Carolina and relocates herself and her young son to the New England town of Normal. Her next-door neighbor, who has never recovered from the death of her own son, is determined not to get involved, but gradually warms to the pair. When Opal's parents and ex-boyfriend sue for custody, the two women learn how closely they can rely on each other. (2001; the Ballantine Publishing Group, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; 352 pp.; \$24.00; ISBN 0-345-44572-4.)

*A Year In Our Gardens: Letters* documents the exchange of horticulture and other lore between Nancy Goodwin of Piedmont North Carolina and Allen Lacy of southern New Jersey. (2001; the University of North Carolina Press, PO Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 208 pp.; cloth, \$27.50; ISBN 0-8078-2603-0.)



*An Uncommon Woman* is a novel of domestic violence, set in the mountains of North Carolina, by Rick Herrick. (2001; Parkway Publishers, PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 182 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-887905-45-6.)

*The Apple Indians*, by Doug McGuinn, is the story of a man fighting to save the North Carolina mountain land he has inherited, and which is sacred to local Indians, from developers. (2001; Parkway Publishers, PO Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 315 pp.; paper, \$19.95; ISBN 1-887905-46-4.)

*Time Will Tell*, by Treva A. McDonald, is a novel of friendship between three African American women, one of whom is an anthropologist and feminist scholar in Research Triangle Park. A ten-year reunion is the catalyst for the women to evaluate their own journeys and their relationships with each other. (1999; Reyomi Publishing, PO Box 52001, Durham, NC 27717; 320 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 0-9670712-0-8.)

Last year saw an unusual spate of thrillers with North Carolina connections. SBI agent Clark Hager tracks a serial killer in *Winner Take All*, by High Point police detective Jeff Pate (2000; Harlan Publishing Co., 5710 High Point Road, PMB 280, Greensboro, NC 27407; 358 pp.; \$25.00; ISBN 0-9676528-0-4). A discontented Charlotte fund-raiser is suspected of a vicious attack on his own wife in *Six Figures*,

by Fred G. Leebron (2000; Alfred A. Knopf, 201 E. 50th, New York, NY 10022; 224 pp.; \$22.00; ISBN 0-375-40640-9). Three young women hiking in the North Carolina mountains face vengeful enemies in *The Forest of Harm*, by Sallie Bissell. (2001; Bantam Books, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; 305 pp.; \$21.95; ISBN 0-553-80128-7.) An attorney who moves to Rocky Mount to recover from personal tragedy is persuaded to search for a young woman who disappeared while investigating labor practices in China, and uncovers a web of greed and international intrigue in *The Great Divide*, by T. Davis Bunn. (2000; Doubleday, 1540 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; 391 pp.; \$22.95; ISBN 0-385-49615-X.) Quadriplegic detective Lincoln Rhyme, just checked into UNC Medical Center for high-risk experimental surgery, is called on to assist with a murder/kidnapping case which leads through North Carolina's swamps in *The Empty Chair*, by Jeffery Deaver. The case is complicated when Rhyme's assistant and lover, Amelia Sachs, sides with the suspect. (2000; Simon & Schuster, Rockefeller Center, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; 427 pp.; \$25.00; ISBN 0-684-85563-1.) And forensic anthropologist Tempe Brennan runs afoul of outlaw motorcycle gangs while investigating the deaths of children in Montreal and North Carolina in *Deadly Decisions* by Kathy Reichs. (2000, Scribners, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; 333 pp.; \$25.00; ISBN 0-684-85971-8.)

*Play Dead*, (2000; Berkley Publishing Group, 375 Hudson St, New York, NY 10014; 257 pp.; paper, \$5.99; ISBN 0-425-17362-3), and *Deadbeat*, by Leo Atkins, a pseudonym for Clay Harvy, are a promising start to a series featuring six-foot-seven P.I. Connor Gibbs (maybe he used to work for the CIA, maybe not) unraveling the mysteries of central North Carolina. (1999; Berkley Publishing Group, 375 Hudson St, New York, NY 10014; 312 pp.; paper, \$5.99; ISBN 0-425-16781-X.)

Blanche White spends a summer in her North Carolina hometown, helping her best friend run her catering business, solving a murder, and mulling over the violence facing black women in America in *Blanche Passes Go*. This is Barbara Neely's fourth mystery novel featuring Blanche, whose experience doing domestic work gives her sleuthing a decided edge. (2000; Penguin Putnam Inc., 375 Hudson St, New York, NY 10014; 275 pp.; \$22.95; ISBN 0-670-89165-7.)

*Storm Track* is another engaging entry in Margaret Maron's series on small North Carolina town judge Deborah Knott. Hurricane Fran rages in the background as murder and other illicit affairs come to light. (2000; Warner Books, Inc., 1271 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020; 260 pp.; \$22.95; ISBN 0-89296-656-4.)

*Unholy Covenant: A True Story of Murder in North Carolina*, by Lynn Chandler-Willis, is the stuff thrillers are made of—a loving wife killed by her greed-driven husband and his brother. Although suspicion was clearly on the husband, he

had planned so carefully that the 1995 murder was not finally resolved until 1999. (2000; Addicus Books Inc., PO Box 453327, Omaha, NE 68145; 294 pp.; paper, \$17.95; ISBN 1-886039-41-0.)

*Bashin' Bob Clarke & Other Tales of Heartache and Hunger Creek* is a collection of folksy anecdotes by Father Robert W. South, a retired Episcopalian minister who lives in Washington, NC, and served in churches in Georgia, North Carolina, and Vermont. (2000; Woodhaven Publishing, 104 Woodhaven Ct., Greenville, NC 27834-6930; 141 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 0-9667116-2-9.)

All public libraries in the state and any special collections on Southern Culture need *Bless Your Heart, Tramp*, a collection of humorous columns on life in Eastern North Carolina by the acid-tongued Celia Rivenbark, formerly of the *Wilmington Star-News*. (2000; Coastal Carolina Press, 4709 College Acres Dr., Suite 1, Wilmington, NC 28403; 210 pp.; paper, \$11.95; ISBN 1-928556-22-1.)

*The Papers of William Woods Holden, Volume I, 1841-1868*, provides interesting insights into one of the most turbulent eras in North Carolina history. William Woods Holden, one of North Carolina's most controversial and enigmatic figures, was an editor of the *Raleigh North Carolina Standard*, a state legislator, and a leader in the antebellum Democratic Party. He supported the secession of North Carolina from the Union, but eventually became an outspoken critic of the Confederate cause. An organizer of the state's Republican Party, he was elected governor in 1868 and supported the political and civil rights of African Americans. Horace Raper is editor and W. Thornton Mitchell, associate editor.

(2000; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 457 pp.; cloth, \$40.00; ISBN 0-86526-292-6.)

The first of a planned series of documentaries, *Society in Early North Carolina, A Documentary History*, illustrates what everyday life was like in colonial North Carolina. Subjects include the settling of the colony, free and indentured servants, immigrants, religion, education, entertainment, criminality, health, urbanization, taverns, and travel. Sources include both published and unpublished documents. Editor and compiler Dr. Alan D. Watson comments, "Individually and collectively these sources reveal the marvelous diversity of life among early North Carolinians." (2000; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 4622 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-4622; 359 pp.; paper, \$20.00; ISBN 0-86526-293-4.)

*In Our State, North Carolina Quizzes*, Broadfoot's of Wendell has reprinted 144 versions of the "State Quiz," a popular feature in the monthly magazine, *Our State, Down Home in North Carolina*. Researched and compiled by Alan Hodge, the quizzes appeared in the magazine from October 1990 to October 2000. Subjects include geographical features and places of interest, history, North Carolina people, natural history and phenomenon, arts and leisure, agriculture, business, industry, transportation, and miscellaneous North Carolina potpourri. Answers are, of course, included, but of particular interest is the index which will lead you to your favorite North Carolina topic. This book is full of trivia fun for all ages. (2000; Broadfoot's of Wendell, 6624 Robertson Pond Road, Wendell, NC 27591; 177 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-56837-3888-0.)



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