

Books

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

What particular features set Anne Tyler apart from other writers? Is it her preoccupation with eccentric characters who lead apparently ordinary lives? Her sharp eye for detail? Her ear for the unspoken, which speaks to the reader unable to put into words those very same feelings? These abilities as well as others are delineated by Elizabeth Evans, who examines Tyler's fiction in her recent critical work, *Anne Tyler*.

Evans is the author of books about Eudora Welty (an important influence on Tyler), Thomas Wolfe, and May Sarton, so she is experienced and adept at presenting themes and motifs that are well substantiated by textual examples. When appropriate, she bolsters her findings with quotations from Tyler that further elucidate the significance of specific themes. Although Evans carefully examines Tyler's use of humor and the importance of family life in most of the author's works, she is most adroit in her emphasis on the qualities of endurance and everyday courage that pervade Tyler's "primary emphasis in fiction," presenting further evidence from Tyler herself who would like readers "to get lost in my characters' lives for a while."

Overall, Evans is a conscientious, meticulous scholar, integrating the views of other knowledgeable reviewers of Tyler's work. Focusing her research on the family image she believes to dominate Tyler's fiction, Evans considers a multitude of relationships: mothers and daughters, husbands and wives, parents and children, and even "relatives from afar." As Evans accurately notes, despite the eccentricities of numerous characters, relationships are portrayed realistically as people face conflicts and problems.

On only one point does it seem necessary to question Evans' juxtaposition of conclusion with textual example, primarily because Evans herself scrutinizes Tyler's female characters. "The Company of Women" is the longest chapter in her book, within which she studies the Tyler midlife viewpoint, the Tyler perspective on marriage, and the essential Tyler philosophy that quiet endurance constitutes not compromise, but realistic courage. Many of Tyler's women provide justification for Evans' assertions, but not all. Thus it is disconcerting to see her include in this group Mary Tell (*Celestial Navigation*) whose personal transformation is surely a testament to Tyler's own belief that not every woman is powerless to assume responsibility for her life. Evans' statement that "one has to assume ...the pattern of a woman dependent on a man for financial security will repeat itself" (in reference to Mary's situation) is weakened by Mary's own words: "You know, Jeremy...I'm managing on my own now. I'm not depending on a soul. I'm doing it on my own."

Elizabeth Evans.

Anne Tyler.

New York: Twayne Publishers, 1993. 173pp. \$22.95.
ISBN 0-8057-3985-8.

Yet Evans' book will not leave the Tyler fan disappointed. She carefully answers the question regarding Anne Tyler's unique qualities by providing us with refreshing views on those brilliant vignettes (family dinners, church services, relative visits) that already captured our loyalty upon first reading the stories and novels. The book is a valuable addition to any library that collects Tyler's works. With a brief chronology of the author's life to date, extensive notes and references, and a helpful, annotated bibliography, Evans' offering provides useful information for the teacher, student, or enthusiastic reader of Anne Tyler. Tyler's association with North Carolina during her student days will make this book of interest to large North Carolina collections.

— Betsy Eubanks
Durham Academy Middle School Library

In T. R. Pearson's sixth novel, he combines his unique gift for outrageous characterization with a modern day who-done-it. The action takes place in a small hamlet somewhere between Roanoke, Virginia and Mt. Airy, North Carolina. The narrator is an unnamed police officer who says of himself, "I think too much ... I eat too many fried foods and wear the same socks too often, watch more television than a sensible man should and breathe more dog wind than anybody ought to, but mostly I just think too much when I should know better." The story unfolds as he thinks through the brutal murder of a fellow officer. There is little evidence to lead the hero to the killer, except for a sordid Polaroid photograph of a young woman found in the wallet of the dead man. The murder investigation uncovers a town full of unusually passionate local residents involved in sex for fun, sex for hire, and sex so powerful it provokes murder.

T.R. Pearson.
Cry Me A River.

New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1993. 258 pp.
\$22.00. ISBN 0-8050-2200-7.

The reader is introduced to slutty sisters, womanizing husbands, middle-aged adulterers, teenage exhibitionists, men with shocking fantasies, and a mysterious sex queen who describes herself as just a "girl who can't say no." Despite their low-life perversions, Pearson manages to give them some respect. A supporting cast of relatives, townsfolk, and colleagues provide comic relief to the grisly business at hand.

Mystery lovers looking for a quick read will not find it here. T.R. Pearson's propensity for storytelling provides many digressions into the lives of forty or more characters, plus an unforgettable dog. Instead one finds full-blown, no-holds-barred Southern storytelling. The good plot and literary quality of Pearson's writing make *Cry Me A River* a good selection for academic and public libraries.

— Beverly Tetterton
New Hanover County Public Library

In this book is great fun to read. If you like intrigue, humor, or suspense, this book has it. In addition, Neely has a remarkably vivid prose style—you can almost see the wrinkles in Blanche's dress. The pacing is flawless, the main character is unforgettable, and the setting is well-researched.

As the story opens, Blanche White is sentenced to thirty days in the Durham County jail for bouncing checks. She is totally unprepared for this verdict, but is helpless to change it until a commotion in the hallway leads to an unexpected opportunity for escape. Although the town of Farleigh is not "New York, or even Raleigh or Durham, and certainly not Chapel Hill," there are still places to hide in plain sight. Blanche takes advantage of her chance to make what she's learned about life and about herself pay off, and quickly finds she has another mountain or two to move before the road smooths out.

Barbara Neely.
Blanche on the Lam.

New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992. 180pp. \$16.95.
ISBN 0-312-06908-1.

Someone is killed in the wealthy household where she is working and hiding from authorities. Of course, she would rather mind her own business and not get involved; but since she is the most likely suspect unless she uncovers the real killer, our reluctant sleuth puts her nose to the grindstone. With the help of an array of interesting characters, the realistic plot moves along at a rhythmic speed to an inventive ending.

Barbara Neely delivers what she promises. Readers will enjoy Blanche's first adventure and want to read more about her and the small southern town of Farleigh, North Carolina. Recommended for popular collections at public libraries and all libraries with North Carolina collections.

— Barbara DeLon
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

S"The barbarians aren't at the gates. We're the barbarians." So says North Carolina Blue Ridge private investigator Randall Gatsby "Gat" Sierra as a commentary on society and on his own life. His statement is also a major theme of Richard Hill's crime/suspense novel, *What Rough Beast?* It is September, and a high school friend whom Gat has not seen for almost twenty years calls to hire the PI. Would Gat look for her old boyfriend, talk with him, and make sure he is all right? Would he find out if a conversion from drugs and violence to Jesus and salvation is real? Gat would, and he travels back home to Florida to begin his investigation.

The case takes Gat from hurricane-lashed Sarasota, Florida, to the drought-stricken Sacramento Valley, California; from memories of his rebellious teenage years in the Sixties to confrontation with the demons of his adult decisions and mistakes. Along the way, Gat's missing person search becomes entangled with a nationwide manhunt for the Kampground Killer, an ordinary, harmless-looking psychotic on an assault and mutilation spree. It leads to the storming of a drug stronghold and ends in death in his own backyard.

A transplanted Floridian like Gat Sierra himself, author Richard Hill lives in Wilmington, North Carolina, and teaches writing at the University of North Carolina. He has contributed to numerous journals and publications and is currently at work on a screenplay. *What Rough Beast?* is a welcome entry in the crime/suspense genre and to North Carolina fiction.

— Kathryn L. Bridges

Charles A. Cannon Memorial Library, Concord

What Rough Beast?

Richard Hill.
Woodstock, Vermont: The Countryman Press, Inc.,
1992. 210 pp. \$20.00. ISBN 0-88150-283-3.

Dorothy Cole Auman and her husband, Walter Auman, both descendants of North Carolina pottery-making families, died in a freak automobile accident in 1991. The accident occurred at a time when the Aumans were contemplating bringing to a close their long-time careers as owners and primary potters of the Seagrove Pottery in Randolph County, North Carolina. This book documents and honors their contribution to the continuation of pottery making in the area and the state, as well as to the preservation of the traditions and artifacts of the craft.

The Aumans' contributions were many. Their own production, which is amply described and illustrated in the book, sold widely and developed a loyal following. They promoted their own and other area potteries, participated in exhibitions, and encouraged training of young potters in traditional methods. They also acquired an extensive collection of early and contemporary North Carolina pottery, which they exhibited for many years in a museum attached to their shop and, in 1983, sold to the Mint Museum of Art.

Although the book is written as a personal tribute by the authors, historians and those interested in North Carolina crafts will find it a valuable resource. The authors, long-time students of North Carolina pottery, summarize the history of the craft from its origins in Colonial times. They describe the various adaptations potters made through the years to meet their clientele's changing needs and tastes, and place the Cole and Auman family potters within the context of that history. Personal reminiscences and anecdotes by and about the Aumans, supplementing references to printed materials, document the story of their life-long involvement with this important manifestation of North Carolina's artistic heritage.

There are seventy black-and-white and seventeen color illustrations; footnotes, often of personal interviews by the authors with the subjects; and a two-and-one half page bibliography. The book was privately printed in an edition of one thousand copies; it is not

without typographical errors.

[Quincy Scarborough is also the author of *North Carolina Decorated Stoneware: The Webster School of Folk Potters*, published in 1986. Copies are available from the author for \$20, plus \$2 postage. N.C. residents please add 6% sales tax.]

— Gay Mahaffy Hertzman
North Carolina Museum of Art (retired)

Quincy Scarborough and Robert Armfield.

The Walter and Dorothy Auman Legacy.

Fayetteville, North Carolina: The Quincy Scarborough Companies, 1992. 104pp. Paperback.
\$18.75, discounts for quantity purchases. Order direct from authors Quincy Scarborough and Robert Armfield, Post Office Box 67, Fayetteville, NC 28302 (919) 483-2040 or (919) 483-2507. No ISBN, Library of Congress cataloging is forthcoming.

Legends and tales of pirates and buried treasure of all types abound throughout the United States and are especially prevalent in the Southeast. This probably is true because this area of the country was the headquarters for a large number of pirates, it served as the battlefield for most of the Civil War action, and Southerners always enjoy a good story. Southerners' fascination with lost gold mines, pirate treasure, and other lost or buried fortunes continues even now. Both of these books focus on a wide range of stories concerning treasure and pirates, and concentrate on the southeastern United States.

W.C. Jameson.

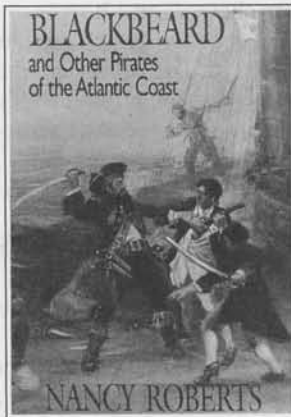
Buried Treasures of the South.

Little Rock, Arkansas: August House Publishers, 1993. 224pp. Paper. \$9.95. ISBN 0-87483-286-1.

Nancy Roberts.

Blackbeard and Other Pirates of the Atlantic Coast.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1993. 204pp. ISBN 0-89587-098-3.



W. C. Jameson's *Buried Treasures of the South* is the fifth volume in the Buried Treasure Series. Each book concentrates on a different area of the United States (the American Southwest, Texas, etc).

Buried Treasures of the South, is arranged alphabetically by state from Alabama to Virginia. At the beginning of each state section, a map illustrates where the four or five legends about that state took place. In the section about North Carolina five tales range from lost Spanish treasure ships off the Outer Banks to Blackbeard's treasure to a lost Cherokee silver mine.

Nancy Roberts, on the other hand, concentrates exclusively on pirates, giving a little biographical background and then relating several stories about each one. She has included eighteen pirates from Blackbeard to Anne Bonny to William Fly.

Both books focus on popular subjects and contain short, readable segments. The books are recommended for middle and high school collections as well as public libraries where these topics are of interest. Their use as reference books, however, will be limited as both books have bibliographies but no index.

— Diane Kessler

Riverside High School, Durham

This book is not a typical hiking guide. Rather, it is a literary, historical, and geographic exploration of eighteen trails in North Carolina. Having subjectively chosen these trails as a representative sample of four regions in the state, Manning describes three aspects of each trail. First, he includes a map, a brief route description, total mileage, and a ranking for the hike's level of difficulty. Second, he discusses the natural and cultural history of the area. Finally, Manning includes facts such as where to write or call for additional information, accommodations and/or campgrounds, and a selected bibliography.

It is within Manning's narrative that the charm of this book lies. His language is captivating and his descriptions draw upon various fields of interest. For example, in the section on the Mount Mitchell Trail, Manning relates a historical tale about Elisha Mitchell and his quest to measure the mountain range accurately. This story is interspersed with a naturalist's observations about the trail, done in a conversational manner, as if one were walking along with the author. The diversity of Manning's knowledge is amazing, and this diversity is also reflected in the brief bibliographies at the end of each section. Manning seems just at much at home discussing history as geology or botany. He has previously written for *Field and Stream* and the *Washington Post*, and has edited the newsletter, *Walker's World*.

Undoubtedly, there are more comprehensive and detailed books on North Carolina hiking trails. The maps and directions could include more road details. However, it is difficult to imagine a guide that both the hiker and non-hiker alike could enjoy more. Buy the book for its trail information, but more importantly, because it is a joy to read. It would be an appropriate purchase for both public and academic libraries.

Phillip Manning.

Afoot in the South: Walks in the Natural Areas of North Carolina.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, 1993. 256 pp. \$12.95 ISBN 0-89587-099-1.

— Barbara Miller

Fayetteville Technical Community College

7his is a tale that has grown in the telling: the question is, should it have? Economic necessity has forced the Fletcher family to move from Vigor, Indiana, to Steuben, North Carolina. The change is a hard one for all of them. Step, the father, is trapped for long hours in a job he hates from the first day. DeAnne, his wife, is very pregnant with their fourth child and trying to cope with the kids, the neighbors, a large number of church commitments, and a house in ill repair. As for eight year old Stevie, it takes his parents a while to notice that he is having an even harder time than they are. Always a quiet child, he is having problems at home, school, and play; he is becoming dangerously withdrawn, retreating into a world of

computer games and invisible friends. Caught up first in their own problems, then in Stevie's, the Fletchers take a long time to register the fact that a number of young boys are missing from the Steuben area, and to realize that Stevie has known this all along and is, himself, in danger.

Orson Scott Card.

Lost Boys.

HarperCollins, 1992. 448 pp. \$20.00.
ISBN 0-06-016693-2.



Lost Boys began one Halloween night with an impromptu storytelling for a group of Watauga College students at Appalachian State University. Later, it was published, under the same title, as a short story. (Originally in the October 1989 issue of *The Magazine of Fantasy And Science Fiction*, also in the anthology *Maps In A Mirror: The Short Fiction Of Orson Scott Card*, Tor, 1990, as well as others.) Now it's a more-than-full-length novel, and that is where the problem lies.

The power of the original story is in its universality: it has that eerie "Twilight Zone" quality of just enough detail and character development to ground the reader in reality before a subtle shift of focus occurs, the laws of nature become skewed, and horror gradually creeps in to overwhelm. Now we know too much about too many characters, and none of this extra knowledge or these extra people is necessary. The minutiae of the characters' religious lives and the ins-and-outs of the computer business, while interesting, do not enhance our sense of dread nor feed our growing apprehension that something very bad is going to happen to good people. Placing the moral dilemmas and ethical conflicts of the book so specifically within the confines of a particular religion seems to limit their applicability.

This is not to say that the book is done poorly; in fact, far from it. Mr. Card is a fine writer, particularly of science fiction and fantasy, as witnessed by the Hugo, Nebula, Science Fiction Writers of America, World Fantasy, and Locus awards he has won. This book, too, is well-crafted. It simply lacks the impact of the story, taking 448 pages to accomplish a fraction of the effect achieved in about twenty. It is a bit of a back-handed compliment, I know, but the story is so perfect, it is hard to get past it. Perhaps those not familiar with or so impressed by the short story will appreciate this novel more. Mr. Card has expanded successfully upon his short fiction before (notably, in *Ender's Game*, *Songbird*, and the "Tales of Alvin Maker" series) and become increasingly popular doing it. This book will circulate in high school and public libraries.

— Samantha Hunt

New Hanover County Public Library

Margaret, narrator of Kaye Gibbons' newest book, *Charms for the Easy Life*, says of her indefatigable and indestructible grandmother, Charlie Kate, "I became fascinated with her mind, enamored of her muscular soul." Her words echo in the thoughts of the reader who will wish to linger in the life of Charlie Kate, an unlicensed physician who commands the respect of titled and reputable citizens.

Three generations of women — Charlie Kate, her daughter Sophia, and Sophia's daughter Margaret — live together "like bachelors" in Wake County, North Carolina, during the first part of the twentieth century just prior to World War II. The vital force in their bonded existence is Charlie Kate's work, in which they all participate. A self-taught healer, Charlie Kate treats illnesses, delivers babies, removes warts, prepares the dead for burial, and offers advice (wanted or not) on such topics as sex, cleanliness, and men. Traveling from town houses to swamp huts, Sophia and Margaret assist their matriarchal leader with operations, cleaning unkempt homes, collecting medicine, and delivering food. When not on call,

Kaye Gibbons.

Charms for the Easy Life.

New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1993. 254 pp.
\$19.95. ISBN 0-399-13791-2.



the three consume the written word from literary novels to medical journals, hold lively discussions on issues and ideas, and become active in community organizations.

Sophia proves to be strong and resourceful. Margaret matures into a perceptive, wise, and alluring young woman. Yet it is Charlie Kate who captures one's imagination. With the granddaughter, the reader wonders "at all her complexities and inconsistencies." She is a dichotomy: at one moment miserly, then benevolent; scientific, then superstitious; stubborn, then conciliatory. Yet she never loses her integrity.

Charms for the Easy Life should have great appeal for today's readers from age fourteen up. Although set in the 1930s and 40s, many of the women in this book are "free thinkers" involved in issues still confronting modern humanity. Charlie Kate will find her way into her readers' memories, as have the main characters in two of Gibbons' other award winning books, *Ellen Foster* and *A Virtuous Woman*. These memories will be consistent bringers of pleasure.

—Annette G. Hall

Noble Middle School, Wilmington

Back in the mid-eighties, Jerry Bledsoe drove across North Carolina on U.S. 64 and wrote *From Whalebone to Hot House*, a book about what he saw along the way. In *Blue Horizons*, Bledsoe again uses the on-the-road approach. This time he chooses as his route the Blue Ridge Parkway, and this time he makes the trip on two wheels, astride the jelly seat of his mountain bike. (Make that six wheels, as Bledsoe's wife rides along, too, meeting him for lunches, escorting him through tunnels, and driving him to each night's lodging.)

Travel narratives can provide thoughtful commentary and good entertainment, but *Blue Horizons* doesn't do that. Certainly the circumstances of the journey give Bledsoe the chance—middle-aged man faces challenging task in beautiful surroundings. But Bledsoe takes the easy way out. He trivializes the element of physical effort: "Well, I licked you, you big mother, I said to the mountain." — as he crosses one of the tallest peaks. He skimps on the historical sketches, and his writing about natural history is cursory and pedestrian. In fact, neither biking nor the Parkway ever really seem to engage Bledsoe's interest.

Worse yet, Bledsoe's profiles, supposedly his journalistic strength, are formulaic. Ya gotcha colorful old couple on the porch; ya gotcha colorful waitress; ya gotcha colorful railroadman; ya gotcha colorful ranger; ya gotcha colorful innkeeper. . .

Finally, Bledsoe's style of recording his subjects' every colloquialism is tiresome. The folks are talkin' and dancin' and lookin', and the fish are bitin' and jumpin'. When Sam the orchardist speaks of "picking" cherries instead of "pickin' em," he made this reader want to jump up and shout "Hallelujah!"

Oh, well. Bledsoe has plenty of fans, and libraries will see demand for *Blue Horizons*. But, surely some readers will notice that Bledsoe is not pedaling any more; he's just coasting along.

Now, on to the real biking books. Finley and the Skinners do what they set out to do, and they do it well. All three books include the features one expects in a trail guide: clear maps, detailed trail descriptions, climatological data, difficulty ratings. The authors also include non-technical information: for example, Finley's historical and botanical digressions are especially well-done.

The differences? Finley's writes to mountain bikers only. The trails she describes are not all difficult; some are appropriate for children. But anyone who rides these trails should have an all-terrain bike. The Skinners, on the other hand, cover trails for racing and touring bikes as well. Finley's books are intentionally narrow in their

geographic coverage, while the Skinners cover the entire South. Notable in the Skinners' book is an appendix which lists cycling organizations and sources for maps. All three books are recommended for libraries that serve bikers.

—Becky Kornegay

Western Carolina University

Jerry Bledsoe.

***Blue Horizons: Faces and Places
from a Bicycle Journey Along the
Blue Ridge Parkway.***

Asheboro, N.C.: Down Home Press, 1993. 150 pp.
\$11.95. ISBN 1-878086-05-7.

Lori Finley.

***Mountain Biking the Appalachians:
Brevard, Asheville,
The Pisgah Forest.***

Winston-Salem, N.C.: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1993.
144 pp. \$9.95. ISBN 0-89587-100-9.

Lori Finley.

***Mountain Biking the Appalachians:
Highlands, Cashiers.***

Winston-Salem, N.C.: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1993.
133 pp. \$9.95. ISBN 0-89587-101-7.

Elizabeth and Charles Skinner.

The Best Bike Rides in the South.

Old Saybrook, CT: The Globe Pequot Press, 1992.
248 pp. \$12.95. ISBN 1-56440-015-8.



Lumbee Indian Histories examines why Lumbee identity has occasioned so much struggle and how the Lumbee shape or produce their own history. Sider asserts, "none of the reasons ... usually given for the contestability... can withstand even a few hours of close investigation" (p.xxii). The book is a culmination of twenty-five years of effort — evident in the depth of analysis, in the bibliographic essay, "Sources and Perspectives," and in the empathy and respect for Lumbee people. Sider wrote a dissertation on Lumbee politics, worked in Robeson County as an activist in 1967-8, helped incorporate the Lumbee Regional Development Association, and consulted on the *Lumbee Petition*. He focuses on 1968-73 (a critical period), but ranges back to the Colonial period and up to an August 1, 1991 Congressional hearing. Sider provides the first extensive, scholarly analysis of the Tuscarora Movement and brings fresh interpretation to topics also covered in other works. Henry Berry Lowry, for instance, is shown as a "shape-changer."

Gerald M. Sider.

Lumbee Indian Histories; Race, Ethnicity, and Indian Identity in the Southern United States.

Port Chester, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1993. 309 pp. \$49.95. ISBN 0-521-42045-8.

Adolph L. Dial.

The Lumbee.

Indians of North America Series. New York: Chelsea House, 1993. 112 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 1-55546-713-X.

Before the Lowry Wars, the Lumbee were "mulattoes" or "free persons of color"; after, they were beginning to be viewed as Indians. Excerpts from contemporary documents skillfully reveal complexities and seeming contradictions. A substantial list of goods stolen from Hector McLean in 1865 (a period the Lumbee called "the starving times") is juxtaposed with Mary Norment's description of a "Scuffletown shanty" and its "puny" crops. Rich with facts, parallels, and analysis, this book brings Lumbee history and oppressions to life. In 1967 a farmer turned a \$25 profit for burying his sharecropper's child. In 1935, a Lumbee farmer said he worked thirty years to obtain his twenty-eight-acre farm.

Two important themes reverberate. One is the impact of economics and the politics of production. The second are episodes of Lumbee divisiveness (over Indian schools in 1888; Siouan vs. Cherokee in the 1930s; and Lumbee vs. Tuscarora in the 1970s) that stem from an underlying unity and that help them distance themselves from the domination they battle. In some passages, a convoluted writing style obscures the analysis; and several typographical

errors remain. Still, *Lumbee Indian Histories* ranks, along with Blu's *The Lumbee Problem* and Dial and Eliades' *The Only Land I Know*, as a major contribution to Lumbee literature. It will undoubtedly shape future scholarship and thought to the same extent.

Adolph Dial's *The Lumbee*, meant for ages twelve to sixteen, can also serve as a thorough, up-to-date introduction for college students or general readers. Besides *The Only Land I Know*, Dial has written several articles on the Lumbee. He founded and chaired Pembroke State's American Studies program, helped establish the Lumbee Bank, served on the American Indian Policy Review Commission, and was the third Indian elected to the General Assembly. A finely crafted writing style makes this brief book readable though it is dense with information. The well-chosen photographs (some dating back to 1865) are a major asset. Historical topics covered include tribal origins (decidedly favoring the Lost Colony Theory), the effect of the state's Free Negro Code, and an exceptionally clear summary of the Lowry Wars. A view of Lumbee life emerges from accounts of struggles for separate schools; churches and church associations; beliefs about the supernatural; and community gatherings, such as the 1958 Klan routing, the Old Main controversy, the *Robesonian* hostage-taking, and the murder of Lumbee lawyer Julian Pierce. Includes a brief bibliography, a glossary, and an index.

— Glenn Ellen Starr
Appalachian State University

Other Publications of Interest

Three possibilities for popular folklore collections:

Southern Mountain Folksongs: Folk Songs From the Appalachians and the Ozarks, compiled and edited by W.K. McNeil, is a collection of music and lyrics to non-narrative traditional songs, with introductions and bibliographic and discographic notes to each song. (1993; August House Publishers Inc., P.O. Box 3223, Little Rock, Arkansas 72203; 235 pp; cloth, \$24.95; ISBN 0-87483-284-5; paper, \$12.95; ISBN 0-87483-285-3.)

Raising With the Moon: The Complete Guide to Gardening — and Living — by the

Signs of the Moon, by Jack R. Pyle and Taylor Reese, will help the astrology enthusiast (almanac in hand) to schedule all stages of gardening, fishing trips, haircuts, dental work, and other tasks. This is not a comprehensive introduction for newcomers to the subject. (1993; Down Home Press, P.O. Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; xii, 147 pp; paper, \$13.95; ISBN 1-878086-18-9.)

In *Lift Up Your Head, Tom Dooley: The True Story of the Appalachian Murder that Inspired One of America's Most Popular Ballads*, John Foster West re-examines the legal documentation about the famous question of who killed Laura Foster, and doubts that Tom Dula did it. (1993; Down Home Press, P.O. Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; xix, 134 pp; \$13.95 plus \$1.50 postage and \$.70 North Carolina tax if bought in the state; ISBN 1-878086-20-0.)

Two new editions of guides to areas of state law have been published by the Institute of Government. The fifth edition of Ben F. Loeb, Jr.'s *Fire Protection in North Carolina*, originally published in 1966 and last updated in 1985, is a reference to municipal, county, rural, and volunteer fire protection law. (1993; Institute of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp Building, UNCCH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; v, 216 pp; cloth, \$12.00; ISBN 1-56011-255-7; paper, \$8.50; ISBN 1-56011-251-4; North Carolina residents add 6% sales tax.) *Arrest, Search, and Investigation in North Carolina*, by Robert L. Farb, was originally published in 1986, with a 1989 supplement. The second edition reflects changes in statutes and case law, and includes a new chapter on the rules of evidence in criminal cases. (1993; Institute of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp Building, UNCCH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; vii, 443 pp; cloth, \$25.00; ISBN 1-56011-222-0; paper, \$15.00; ISBN 1-56011-221-2; North Carolina residents add 6% sales tax.)

In *The Impact of Historic Preservation on New Bern, North Carolina: From Tryon Palace to the Coor-Cook House*, Colin W. Barnett details the history of preservation in New Bern and its economic impact on the city. This should be of interest in any city with an historic district. Illustrated. (1993; Bandit Books, Inc., P.O. Box 11721, Winston-Salem, NC 27611-1721; 137 pp; paper, \$12.95; ISBN 1-878177-04-4.)

Available in paperback: Tim McLaurin's novel *Woodrow's Trumpet*, a tragedy about the suburbification of Piedmont North Carolina's farm country (first published in 1989 by W.W. Norton, but no longer available in hardcover) (1993; Down Home Press, P.O. Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 256 pp; paper, \$11.95; ISBN 1-878086-25-1.) William J. Walsh's *Speak So I Shall Know Thee: Interviews with Southern Writers*, was originally published in 1990 by McFarland & Co. and is still available from them. Walsh is a Georgian, as are many of the authors he selected, but nine with North Carolina ties are included out of the total thirty-one. Interviews average ten pages in length. This should be a useful source for students writing about contemporary authors. (1993; Down Home Press, P.O. Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; xi, 316 pp; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-878086-21-9.) Last, but not least, *The Prehistory of North Carolina*, edited by Mark A. Mathis and Jeffrey J. Crow, has been reprinted by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Originally published in 1983, the book contains expanded versions of papers about North Carolina's past before the introduction of written history, which were presented by archaeologists at a 1980 symposium in Raleigh. (1993; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807; 206 pp; paper, \$10.00 plus \$2.00 for postage; ISBN0-86526225X.)

Libraries serving businesses who do business with the federal government may find a need for the *1993 Directory of Certified 8(a) Contractors*, which lists firms certified by the Small Business Administration as "small and disadvantaged" and eligible to compete for certain contracts in seven Southern states including North Carolina. (1993; Tennessee Center for Research and Development, 830 Corridor Park Blvd, Suite 200, Knoxville, TN 37932; 742 pp; paper, \$90.00; ISBN 0-9636853-0-9.)

A new North Carolina publisher is Sverdlik Press, based in Durham. Their first book is a collection by Henry Yuko titled *The Triumph and Other Stories*. For more information write to Lenora Sverdlik at Sverdlik Press, PO Box 52084, Durham, NC, 27717.

Correction: *Class of the Carolinas*, listed in this space in the Summer 1993 issue, ISBN is 0-9634240-0-9. When ordering, add \$2.50 in postage and handling for the first copy, and .25 for each additional copy.