

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

Lois Neal (1912-1986) was a reference librarian in the State Library of North Carolina, director of the Alexander County Public Library, and supervisor of the Genealogical Services Branch in the State Library. Both her profession and her avocation led her to abstract marriage and death notices from Raleigh newspapers. Two volumes covering the years 1799-1829 were published before her death; a final volume in two parts now brings her work on forty years of Raleigh newspapers to 1839.

Entries are numbered consecutively and each includes the names of the persons involved, name and date of the newspaper, and the page. Where marriage bonds survive, that information is also supplied. Often additional facts known to Neal are included.

These three volumes in four are more than a simple index. They are detailed abstracts packed with information that all but defies description. Genealogists and descendants of North Carolinians seeking information on late eighteenth and early nineteenth century residents of the state will find here a treasure chest of obscure, even unique, information. Historians, biographers, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, and a host of others will bless the name of Lois Neal for her careful work. Even readers whose interests do not fall in any of these categories may spend hours mulling over what they find in these pages.

Often the cause of death is given—diseases are cited, suicide and murder mentioned, accidents described, church membership recorded, and longevity related. Obituaries of dozens of Revolutionary soldiers are included, while military service or occupation of others is mentioned frequently. A few selected facts will suggest the variety of information to be gleaned from this interesting source. A centenarian of Franklin County (#778), a veteran of the Revolution who “professed religion a few days before his death” was “perfectly happy,” and survived by thirty-two legitimate children. Another man (#63), a colonel, died when he fell from his boarding house window. One (#113) died at the bottom of his gold mine when the rope broke and a tub filled with 200 pounds of dirt being lifted out fell on him. On the other hand, one resident of Greene County (#6139) lived to the remarkable age of “126 years and 2 months.” A 72-year-old man in Lincoln County (#6673), “perfectly composed” and knowing that he was going to die the following day, ordered his coffin made and laid out his burial clothes.

Lois Smathers Neal.

Abstracts of Vital Records from Raleigh, North Carolina, Newspapers, 1830-1839.

Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Genealogical Society,
1995. Volume III, in two parts, 655, 629 pp.
\$75.00 plus \$5.00 shipping and handling.
ISBN 0-936370-05-X and 0-936370-06-8.

Personal traits were not exempt from comment. An elderly Rowan County man (#5523) had never in his life had more than a single tooth and he had no “perspiratory organs.” A 75-year-old Nash County man (#1274) boasted that he had never taken a dose of medicine or a drink of brandy. A man in Burke County (#5168) was described as “of mixed Indian blood.” Among the foreign countries from which some North Carolinians came were England, Scotland, and Ireland, of course, but also France, Germany, Poland, and Portugal.

These two volumes have the potential not only to inform but also to trigger the imagination. A wealthy man in Franklin County (#858) who lived on the road from Petersburg to Raleigh welcomed passing travelers of high quality into his home as over-night guests; to accommodate those of lower rank he built a small house nearby. The reader wonders what characteristics determined where one slept. When the son (#934) of John C. Calhoun was married in Cumberland County, what social events were triggered? Two encounters in particular beg for more information: in Halifax County in 1833 “an affray ... terminated in the death of” one of the participants, while in Pasquotank County in 1834, a man died of “wounds received in a contest with a large buck which had been raised and domesticated in his neighborhood.” An *affray* and a *contest* — tell me more!

— William S. Powell
Professor Emeritus, UNC-CH



Ocracoke Island, washed by the Atlantic Ocean on one side and Pamlico Sound on the other, is part of the barrier island chain known as North Carolina's Outer Banks. This narrow, vulnerable strip of sand, marsh, and woods was a harbor for Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition to the New World and a lair for the infamous pirate Blackbeard, and has largely escaped the indiscriminate development that characterizes most of the other East Coast islands. Ocracoke's fragile ecosystem is home to a variety of wild inhabitants, from magical dragonflies to frolicking whales and lumbering loggerhead turtles. *Ocracoke Wild* is a sensitive and informative look at these wild treasures and their uncertain future through the eyes of writer and environmental anthropologist Pat Garber.

Pat Garber.

Ocracoke Wild: A Naturalist's Year on an Outer Banks Island.

With illustrations and photographs by the author.
Asheboro, N.C.: Down Home Press, 1995. 166 pp.
\$13.95 (paper). ISBN 1-878086-37-5.

Garber is a certified wildlife rehabilitator and volunteer with the National Park Service who lives on Ocracoke and writes an award-winning nature column, "From Sea to Sound," for the *Island Breeze* of Hatteras-Ocracoke. These stories, which originally appeared in her columns, are arranged by seasons and punctuated with the author's photographs and illustrations. In each story, Garber sketches a picture of one of the Island's natural treasures, weaving factual information gleaned from her extensive knowledge of wildlife with her imagination and poetic style. The result is an eloquent and informative portrait of Ocracoke's natural beauty and a sobering look at its tenuous future.

The stories can be enjoyed again and again. Each is a gift to the reader, blending fact and fantasy with joy in the simplicity and freedom of nature. Unifying them all is the author's respect for the magnificent

mystery of nature and her recognition of the inexorable connection between people and their environment. In her eloquent style, Garber arouses in the reader delight in the beauty and wildness of nature and an appreciation for the soul and rhythm of the natural world, tempered with sadness at man's abuses and insensitivity. Always present, however, is an abiding hope in the ecological future as expressed in this poem by W. Carlington Demit: "A quiet sanctuary by the sea; Last frontier where free souls find surcease, Resisting all encroachment to the end, Stand bravely! Lonely, sandy land of peace. O' Ocracoke."

Ocracoke Wild is a valuable addition to the literature on the natural history and ecology of North Carolina. It is useful both as a factual resource on the Outer Banks and as a collection of delightful stories.

— Angelyn H. Patteson

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Elizabeth Daniels Squire has successfully continued the adventures of her endearingly absent-minded sleuth, Peaches Dann, in this latest who-done-it.

Peaches and her family have been featured in two earlier books, *Who Killed What's-Her-Name*, and *Remember The Alibi* (both reviewed in *NCL*, Summer 1994). All of Squire's mysteries are set in western North Carolina, particularly around Asheville. The latest tale involves Peaches's cousin, Anne, and her new husband Sam, a struggling artist with a questionable past. Their relationship with a local retired stage actress, Revonda, and her troubled son Paul, becomes problematic when Paul's body, decorated with strange symbols and herbs, is discovered in a laundry chute. Is it suicide or murder? Is a local devil-worshipping cult involved? As always, Peaches's cantankerous, elderly father attempts to assist in solving the crime from the sidelines of his wheelchair. Her journalist husband Ted also reluctantly gets into the act.

All of Peaches's efforts to help are sidetracked by her outstandingly poor memory, which she overcomes with myriad coping devices. She has, in fact, become so adept at surmounting this impairment that she is writing a book on the subject. Woven throughout the mystery series are excerpts from her manuscript, *How To Survive Without A Memory*. This layering of a book within a book works well most of the time and actually includes helpful advice for the reader. Further, it enhances Peaches's character and is a uniquely creative feature of the series.

Memory Can Be Murder, while enjoyable, has a somewhat less plausible, dynamic plot than *Who Killed What's-Her-Name*. Still, the themes of magic, snakes, drug dealing, puppetry, and artistic aspirations all work together well enough to make an interesting story. The importance of family connectivity is strong in Squire's mysteries. Characters and sense of place are well-

developed and believable, with modern Appalachian life depicted accurately. Personal predicaments of the characters are drawn and resolved realistically.

Mystery fans will find this series satisfying, as Squire's attention to forensic detail is generally well-researched. Plot details and clues are arranged and manipulated in a subtle fashion. No one is likely to guess the killer until the final revelation. This book and all the others in the series are suitable for public libraries, murder mystery collections, and Appalachian and North Carolina collections.

— Eleanor I. Cook

Appalachian State University

Elizabeth Daniels Squire.

Memory Can Be Murder.

New York: Berkley Prime Crime, 1995.
246 pp. \$4.99 paper. ISBN 0-425-14772-X.

Arthur Mann Kaye explains that this new periodical "is founded on the notion that there is no trifle, that good writing can articulate and celebrate the cultures of tobacco and barbecue, of farmlands and factories." This first issue shows not just good writing, but also good photography and an intriguing set of topics.

Stan Knick's essay on Native Americans addresses their population, groups, activities, prehistory, history/ethnology, and current culture. Knick counters the common, unfortunate misconception that Native American culture is gone in Eastern North Carolina. He notes that elements of their culture such as extended family, the homeplace, spirituality, churchgoing, community involvement, and storytelling are still very strong.

Chris Wilson's essay on architecture sets out examples of the Georgian, Federal, Romantic, and Italianate styles. He also describes North Carolina's oldest surviving frame dwelling (Edenton's Cupola House), church (St. Thomas at Bath), inland house (Old Town Plantation, Edgecombe County), and "probably the best visualization of a Colonial Governor's residence in the U.S." (Tryon Palace).

Alex Albright describes black traveling tent shows in North Carolina, focusing on *Silas Green from New Orleans* and *Winstead's Mighty Minstrels*. *Silas Green*, which lasted from 1907-1958, was owned, written, managed, and performed by blacks. Albright interviewed two former performers from *Silas Green*, who emphasized that the show was desirable employment. Work was steady (six towns a week, forty-four weeks a year), and pay was regular and in cash. Black minstrel shows also provided live entertainment to towns too small to support a theater, and showcased music composed by blacks.

Milton D. Quigless describes his unsettling experience as an adolescent working two weeks for the *Rabbit's Foot Minstrels*. He had to seek rooms (usually squalid) in lodging houses each night. Minstrels faced discrimination from both whites and blacks, and

there was little opportunity for bathing. He concluded that even though Port Gibson held few employment opportunities beyond farming, segregation was strictly enforced, and blacks couldn't vote, home was better than minstrel life.

Tom Patterson's essay is on the Belhaven Memorial Museum, "a kind of funky, low-rent version of the famous Ripley collection." Roger Manley contributed photographs of the museum's cyclops pig, fleas dressed as bride and groom, and button collection. Patterson extols the museum's "crazy-quilt form and anything-goes content," which has been preserved even though a consultant's report recommended reorganizing the collection and labeling it consistently.

The advent of *Good Country People* brings a much-needed, quality focus to the many interesting aspects of Eastern North Carolina. Its varied, well-chosen topics, attractive photographs, and accessible writing styles make it suitable for all libraries.

— Glenn Ellen Starr
Appalachian State University

7he Watauga County community of Valle Crucis lays claim to a number of "firsts," among them becoming the first legally established Historic District in North Carolina not located in a city or town. The rich history of this "uncommon place" is lovingly detailed by I. Harding Hughes, Jr., a lifelong visitor to Valle Crucis, whose parents built the community's first summer home. Hughes traces the evolution of Valle Crucis from the 1770s, when the first white settlers filed land grants for acreage along the Watauga River, through the early 1990s, as community leaders worked to protect and preserve the heritage of their home.

One of the most fascinating chapters in Valle Crucis history is the saga of Bishop Levi Silliman Ives, the zealous Episcopalian who gave the place its name. In 1842 Ives founded a mission, a "classical and agricultural" school, and, most remarkably, attempted to establish a monastic order, "the first monastic order for men anywhere in the Episcopal Church in America—in fact the first anywhere in the entire Anglican Communion since the Reformation." Ives's dreams ended in 1852 and he ultimately joined the Roman Catholic Church. The Mission, however, was revived in the late 1890s and exists

I. Harding Hughes, Jr.

Valle Crucis:

A History of an Uncommon Place.

Valle Crucis, N.C.: Mast General Store, 1995.
\$14.95. (No ISBN. Order from Mast General Store,
Highway 194, Valle Crucis, N.C. 28691.)

today as the Valle Crucis Conference Center.

Hughes does a fine job of illustrating the effects of Valle Crucis's isolation on its inhabitants. There is a dramatic account of a roller mill hauled by eight yoke of oxen from Lenoir, and a brief tale of 19-year-old George Shook, who walked to Atlanta to enlist for the Spanish American War. Such details prove that local history need not be a dry recitation of facts and lineages.

Throughout the book, Hughes follows four "Valley Families," the Masts, Bairds, Shulls, and Taylors, who shaped Valle Crucis. In addition to its genealogical aspects, the book features an interesting series of photographic sidebars: "Valle Crucis Re-Uses Historic Buildings." Each includes an early image of a Valle Crucis landmark along with a recent photograph. Thus, readers can compare an 1888 shot of Mast Store with a contemporary picture of the popular tourist attraction. An appendix, "Some Names Out of the Past," provides much information, including that the East Tennessee & Western North Carolina Railroad (ET&WNC) was first nicknamed "Eat Taters and Wear No Clothes." "Tweetsie" came later.

The book is well footnoted, indexed, and includes a bibliography. Public and academic libraries, particularly in the western part of the state, will want to acquire this handsome, readable book.

— Anna Yount
Transylvania County Library



How many books have been published under the title of a state's license plate motto? More importantly, how many states feel so connected to seminal technology that they celebrate that connection on millions of license plates for millions of tourists to see? Clearly, North Carolina will never forget the Wright brothers, whose invention, the first manned, powered, heavier-than-air craft, changed the world more than any twentieth century invention until the advent of the computer.

As we slouch toward the centennial of the Orville's twelve-second flight on December 17, 1903, we find the Wright publishing industry gearing up. With several titles published since 1990, including Thomas Parramore's *Triumph at Kitty Hawk* (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History, 1993), this title is probably far from the last we'll see in the near future. Still, this book should be seriously considered as a necessary purchase for all North Carolina libraries, except perhaps elementary school media centers, because of its unique North Carolina perspective.

Stephen Kirk.

First in Flight: The Wright Brothers in North Carolina.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1995.
341 pp. \$16.95 (paper). ISBN 0-89587-127-0.

Stephen Kirk, whose first book this is, retells a familiar story from three vantage points. First and most traditionally, this, like the story of any invention, is the story of a series of engineering problems and their solutions. In their race to be first, the Wrights had to answer such questions as: What shape airfoil cross section provides the greatest lift? How many square feet of wing area are needed to lift a certain weight? How many horsepower does an engine need to produce to turn airscrews to a sufficient speed to provide enough airflow to enable the wing to lift both engine and pilot? Finally, how can a flying machine be controlled about three axes?

Secondly, this is a story of personalities. The brothers emerge from the myth-making machinery as two distinct souls, something, the author admits, to which Orville would have objected. Their mentor, Octave Chanute, enters the story along with fellow experimenters Edmund Huffaker and George Spratt, and rival Samuel Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian. Outer Banks residents noted for their contributions include Bill Tate, the brothers' first host; Alf Drinkwater, the local telegraph operator; and the rescue crew of the U.S. Lifesaving Service, who helped manhandle several Wright aircraft around the dunes of Kill Devil Hills.

Finally, this is a story of a time and place. The author conveys in workmanlike fashion, with the aid of over sixty period photographs, what life must have been like on the Outer Banks at the turn of the twentieth century — isolation and harsh climate combined to make a rather brutal existence, to our sensibilities.

— Jeff Cannell,
Wayne County Public Library

If you're the sort of reader who likes to speed through contemporary novels, you're going to have some problems with this one. But, then, why shouldn't you? Everybody else has problems — especially the protagonist, Carol Krasnow, who arrives home ("the sty") at the end of a long workday in the rain, with a headache, and everything goes downhill from there. Known as "Cee," this divorced mother of two teenagers is stranded in Winston-Salem among rednecks and their middle-class, Bible-thumping counterparts. She's living with a younger man (a WASP landscaper who also plays in a band), her Jewish parents have moved from Brooklyn to be near her in their unmistakably declining years, and she definitely does not have it together. Most significantly, she is unable to discern the nature and depth of her children's problems, even while consciously undertaking the redemption of her daughter's crypto-grunge/punk classmate, "Fauve."

Julie Edelson.

Bad Housekeeping.

Dallas: Baskerville, 1995. 265 pp. \$21.00.
ISBN 1-8800909-31-6.



Two particular features of the book hold the reader's attention: the plot (What IS going on with those kids? Who's lying about what?) and the highly amusing dialogue, most notably the conversations of her parents and relatives. The first feature makes you want to read as fast as possible; but if you do, you cannot savor the clever absurdity of the conversations. Pay attention. These are funny!

Perhaps the most haunting aspect of the story is Cee's obvious need to identify with someone even more unconventional than herself. Her interest in Fauve derives from her acquaintance at Fauve's age with the eccentric but often savvy Elspeth, who always seemed to offer some glimmer of salvation. What comes as a complete (and still somewhat incomprehensible) surprise to Cee is that Elspeth had seen it the other way around. Cee is, in fact, one of those very bright people with constantly busy, well-educated minds (filled with smart-aleck images and tags from rock-and-roll songs), who do not walk this life's path with grace or confidence, but keep going anyway.

Bad Housekeeping is Edelson's second novel, following *No News is Good* (San Francisco: North Point Press, 1986). Teenagers, especially those who hate their parents, will love this book.

— Rose Simon
Salem College

Vicki Rozema writes in the preface, "this book began as a short, photographic guide to scenic drives and a few, select Cherokee historic and cultural sites. While working on the book, I kept discovering new sites and historical information (at least new to me) which were so interesting that I had to include them in the book." A wise decision, for it is this inclusiveness which gives *Footsteps of the Cherokees* its charm.

Rozema finally selected almost two hundred sites from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and western North Carolina, grouping them into nineteen geographical sections for easy touring. As is the case with any good guidebook, there is something here for everybody: museums, petroglyphs, battlegrounds, waterfalls, mounds and townsites, gorges and gaps, and mountains and valleys.

The site descriptions, clear directions, operations information, and clear black-and-white photographs would be enough for the Cherokee enthusiast, life list of places in hand. But Rozema has done good research and come up with myths and legends, diaries, correspondence, travel accounts, and historical anecdotes that enliven the book. Legends of the *uktena*, a large, monster snake, accompany articles on Chimney Tops, in the Great Smokies National Park, and Tallulah Falls and Fort Mountain State Park, in Georgia. An excerpt from the memoirs of Lieutenant Henry Timberlake describes a skirmish between Cherokees and Shawnees in 1762 near present-day Vonore, Tennessee. William Bartram, the Philadelphia naturalist who visited the Cowee Townsite (Macon County) in 1775, tells of "a company of girls, hand in hand, dressed in clean white robes and ornamented with beads, bracelets and a profusion of gay ribbands," who performed a ceremonial dance before a stick-ball match.

Vicki Rozema.

Footsteps of the Cherokees: A Guide to the Eastern Homelands of the Cherokee Nation.

Winston-Salem: John F. Blair, Publisher, 1995.
396 pp. \$15.95. ISBN 0-89587-133-5.

What else? The historical overview which opens the book doesn't break new ground, but then it probably wasn't intended to. The bibliography is excellent in the variety of sources listed, but Rozema does not always connect the text to the bibliography, leaving the reader to do the legwork to identify a source. Librarians should appreciate the thoughtfully constructed index.

Special thanks to the author for omitting sites that are sacred or are susceptible to grave robbing or vandalism, and for scrupulously noting sites which are on private property.

All in all, a very good book for motor tourists, armchair travellers, public and academic libraries in the Southeast.

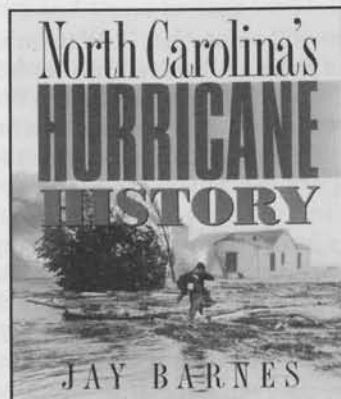
— Becky Kornegay
Western Carolina University

Every year for five months, hurricane paranoia grips North Carolina's coastal residents. We watch the weather reports for suspicious tropical weather developments and, if a major storm heads our way, tensely track its progress and pray it will stay out at sea or approach some other part of the coast. Perhaps August is both the right and wrong time for a Wilmingtonian to have read Jay Barnes's new book on North Carolina hurricanes — wrong because of the uncomfortable stimulation of anxiety, and right because in knowledge lies the power to prepare effectively for these terrible storms.

Jay Barnes.

North Carolina's Hurricane History.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1995.
206 pp. \$34.95 (hardback), \$16.95 (paper).
ISBN 0-8078-2201-9.



Readers will learn how hurricanes form, the forces which govern their movements, how they unleash their power, and the calamities caused when they strike land. The main part of the book consists of a blow-by-blow description of the major storms to strike North Carolina from 1526-1993, with emphasis given to especially significant storms such as Hazel, Donna, and Hugo. Also included are sections on animals and hurricanes, nor'easters, forecasts and predictions for future hurricanes, and survival. An appendix contains tables showing the deadliest, costliest, most intense, and most notorious hurricanes, maps of evacuation routes, and that standard of hurricane paranoia, the tracking map.

Mr. Barnes is an excellent writer who manages to keep the accounts interesting even though, when reading about one hurricane after another, the stories of raw destructive power, tragedies, heroism, and survival begin to run together. The book is well-researched as outlined in the acknowledgments, and is illustrated with drawings, historic photographs, and simple maps showing the paths of hurricanes as they have affected North Carolina. *North Carolina's Hurricane History* is a must for all North Carolina libraries. Copies belong in circulation, in North Carolina history collections, and, because it is an encyclopedia of North Carolina hurricanes, in reference collections as well.

— Daniel Horne
New Hanover County Public Library

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Newly available in paperback are *The North Carolina State Constitution with History and Commentary*, by John V. Orth, originally published by Greenwood in 1993 (1995; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; xvii, 191 pp.; paper, \$21.95; ISBN 0-8078-4551-5); *Revelation*, Peggy Payne's novel about a Presbyterian minister's close brush with spirituality in Chapel Hill, originally published by Simon and Schuster in 1988 (1995; Banks Channel Books, P.O. Box 4446, Wilmington, NC 28406; 314 pp.; paper, \$12.95; ISBN 0-9635967-1-3); and *Sand in My Shoes*, a story about peach farming in the North Carolina Sandhills in the 1920s by Katharine Ball Ripley, originally published in 1931 and reissued as the first book in Down Home Press's Carolina Classic series (1995; Down Home Press, P.O. Box 4126, Asheboro, NC 27204; 332 pp.; paper, \$13.95 plus \$2.84 shipping and sales tax; ISBN 1-878086-40-5.)

In good time for Halloween homework assignments and campfire ghost story sessions is *Haunted Wilmington and the Cape Fear Coast*, by Brooks Newton Preik. It includes not only well-known ghosts like those at Oakdale Cemetery, Thalian Hall, and Maco Station, but also details the hauntings of lesser-known sites like the New Hanover County Public Library and many private homes. Readers will absorb a great deal of local history with their chills in this volume. Illustrated by local authors. (1995; Banks Channel Books, P.O. Box 4446, Wilmington, N.C. 28406; 138 pp.; paper, \$9.95; ISBN 0-9635967-3-X.)

Outdoorsmen will relish *Dogs that Point, Fish that Bite: Outdoor Essays* by Jim Dean, longtime editor of *Wildlife in North Carolina*. This volume collects fifty of his columns, written over the last seventeen years. While most of the pieces are about hunting or fishing, all celebrate the wild places and traditions that have become endangered species in our modern world. (1995; University of North Carolina Press, P.O. Box 2288, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515-2288; 154 pp.; \$19.95; ISBN 0-8078-2234-5.)

Michael S. Marsh attempts to answer the question "Why do you hunt?" in *Carolina Hunting Adventures: Quest for the Limit*. While mostly telling hunting stories, the author does intend to pass along responsible hunting attitudes and practical field information. He is Southeast Regional Editor of *Carolina Adventure* magazine. (1995; Atlantic Publishing Company, P.O. Box 67, Tabor City, N.C. 28463; paper, \$12.95; ISBN 093786650-4.)



Deborah Vansau McCauley's scholarly *Appalachian Mountain Religion* will be of particular interest to sociology and religion collections. She distinguishes between "religion in Appalachia," "Appalachian religion," and "Appalachian mountain religion," defining the last as church traditions that exist almost exclusively in the region and making them the primary focus of her research. (1995; University of Illinois Press, 1325 South Oak Street, Champaign, IL 61820; cloth, \$49.95; ISBN 0-252-02129-0; paper, \$24.95; ISBN 0-252-06414-3.)

All North Carolina history collections will want Alan D. Watson's *Onslow County: A Brief History*. The volume is the fourteenth in a series of county histories being published by the Historical Publications Section, and the fourth to be written by Dr. Watson. Detailed notes, bibliography, and index are included. (1995; Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 E. Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807; 184 pp.; paper, \$8.00 plus \$2.00 postage; ISBN 0-86526-263-2.)

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has recently completed a three-year project to screen its records and develop schedules regulating their retention and disposition. Documents generated by this project of potential interest to other archives and local history collections are: *In the Course of Business: Records Management Manual of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, containing policies and procedures and governing documents; *A Guide to the Archives of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, a summary guide to the official, unpublished records of the University and the University system; and *Inventory to the William C. Friday Records 1957-1986*.

For a copy of any of the above, write to Manuscripts, Wilson Library, CB 3926, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

The Institute of Government has issued updated editions of several useful legal guides, incorporating recent changes in state law. These include *North Carolina Marriage Laws and Procedures* by Janet Mason (Third edition, 1994; Publications Office, Institute of Government, CB# 3330 Knapp Building, UNC-CH, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; 31 pp.; paper, \$2.50 plus 6% sales tax; ISBN 1-56011-235-2); *A Legal Guide to Public Employee Free Speech in North Carolina* by Stephen Allred (Second edition, 1995; 58 pp.; paper, \$12.00 plus 6% sales tax; ISBN 1-56011-239-5); *Open Meetings and Local Governments in North Carolina: Some Questions and Answers*, by David M. Lawrence (Fourth edition, 1994; 55 pp.; paper, \$6.50 plus 6% sales tax; ISBN 1-56011-231-X); *Rules of Procedure for the Board of County Commissioners*, by James S. Ferrell (Second edition, 1994; 23 pp.; paper, \$7.00 plus 6% sales tax; ISBN 1-56011-236-0); and *Financing Capital Projects in North Carolina*, by David M. Lawrence (Second edition, 1994; 164 pp.; cloth, \$15.00 plus 6% sales tax; ISBN 1-56011-234-4; paper, \$12.50 plus 6% sales tax; ISBN 1-56011-272-5.)