



Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

Jon F. Sensbach sets the stage for a truly remarkable and revelatory history when he opines that "if ever a group of European immigrants to America should have been temperamentally equipped by ancient pedigree to abhor slavery, it was the Moravians." Ironically, these former serfs and descendants of fifteenth-century Czech Protestant Pietists, the Unitas Fratrum, or Unity of Brethren, adopted a decidedly different stance once in the Piedmont hills of North Carolina.

Once in Wachovia, the name of the one-hundred-thousand-acre plot purchased from John Carteret, Earl of Granville and lord proprietor for the northern part of North Carolina, the Moravians reasoned anew about slavery. The drawing of the divine lot convinced them that earthly slavery, administered within a framework of brotherly love and respect for fellow Christians, both black and white, was necessary, at least temporarily, if their community was to survive.

Jon F. Sensbach.

***A Separate Canaan:
The Making of an Afro-Moravian
World in North Carolina, 1763-1840.***

Published for the Omohundro Institute of Early American History and Culture, Williamsburg, Virginia.
Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998.
342 pp. Cloth, \$45.00. ISBN 0-8078-2394-5.
Paper, \$17.95. ISBN 0-8078-4698-8.

The Moravians were not unacquainted with African slavery, as it flourished in the West Indies. As early as the 1730s, the Moravians were among the first Protestant missionaries to preach the New Testament Gospel to Africans there. Many of these Africans were originally from the West Coast of Africa and sold into slavery in service of predominately English, Dutch, Danish, and French colonists. Some of these West Indian slaves were later transported to servitude in the New World. Such was the plight of the first Afro-Moravian in North Carolina, Sam, a Mandingo, later christened Johann Samuel. Sensbach chronicles the milestones in the life of Johann, including his capture in West Africa, his initial servitude in the West Indies and Virginia, his christening in 1771 in North

Carolina, his marriage to Maria in 1780, their emancipation in 1800, their banishment from the church in 1813, and, finally, their deaths near Bethania in 1821.

The provocative title of Sensbach's fascinating history derives from the different interpretations that black and white Christians have attached to the Gospel. He explains that European Christian immigrants perceived America as a new Israel. Afro-Christian slaves, on the other hand, saw America as merely another Egypt—simply substitute African slaves for Israelites. Enslaved African Americans in Wachovia "saw clear parallels between their own tribulations and the struggle of the Israelites to escape Egyptian bondage and regain freedom in Canaan." These German-speaking Afro-Moravians were searching for a "usable faith" that would allow them to sustain their particular and separate vision of salvation, or Canaan, in the Piedmont hills or the West Indian tropical forests.

The very last sentence of the "Afterword" in Sensbach's history of the Afro-Moravian religious experience in North Carolina is totally unexpected in view of the rough road that black Moravians have had to walk in their search for a separate Canaan. We are totally caught off-guard with the simple statistic that "[o]f the approximately half-million Moravians worldwide, three quarters are of African descent."

This evenhandedly written and painstakingly researched testament belongs on the shelves of every academic library throughout the country and every public library in North Carolina, where students and citizens turn for a clearer understanding of the sometimes distinctly separate roles of religion in American life.

—Plummer Alston Jones, Jr.
Catawba College

In *Homebody*, Card does a "Steven King" better than King has done in a very long time. He peoples the Bellamy house, a derelict Victorian house in Greensboro's College Hill area, with Don, a man with a tragic past; Sylvie, a homeless ex-library school student with some very strange powers; and Miz Judea, Miz Evelyn, and Gladys, three ancient ladies-of-the-evening who've been trying to escape from the house for over 60 years. The supernatural bubbles just under the surface from the first page to the last. One never quite knows who's real, who's not, or even who's on the side of "light" and who's on the side of "dark."

Orson Scott Card.

Homebody: A Novel.

New York: HarperCollins, 1998.
291 pp. \$24.00. ISBN 0-06-017655-5.

Readers of Card's well-known science fiction (*Ender's Game* and its sequels among others) or fantasy (*Seventh Son* and its sequels) will find this book very different in style, mood, and theme. On the other hand, fans of 1992's more mainstream *Lost Boys* will find themselves back in familiar territory. So will anyone who lives in Greensboro. Trips to the Friendly Center Harris-Teeter and to fast-food-row on Wendover at I-40 for drive-through cuisine anchor Don, and the reader, to a very concrete and specific reality. Meanwhile, developments within the house cause Don to re-think and re-adjust to a constantly changing set of possibilities. One tiny quibble, for the librarians in the audience: Card is deeply confused as to what constitutes library school. Sylvie appears to have been finishing her Ph.D. in library science at UNC-G,

her senior paper being on "the system of filing active documents during World War II." Also, Sylvie's roommate, Lissy, who escapes flunking out of undergraduate school by stealing other people's work, manages to assume Sylvie's identity and degree, reporting for work at Sylvie's first professional job without benefit of a day of said library school.

It is a shame that Cindy, the tough-on-the-outside, soft-on-the-inside, real estate agent who helps Don acquire the Bellamy house, doesn't have a more integral part throughout the story. She starts out a wonderful, strong, and complicated character and then simply disappears midway through the book. She is much more appealing than Sylvie, who dominates the second half.

This suspenseful and at times truly spooky story will ring oh-so-true to anyone who has ever renovated an old house, or with anyone who has really loved and felt particularly safe in their personal space. I know *my house* can move things like hammers and hide things like nails when it feels it's been neglected too long. Why, just last week I found the kitchen flashlight in the strangest place

— Rebecca Taylor

New Hanover County Public Library

Iim Crow laws — the vague set of rules and laws which institutionalized discrimination in the early part of this century — are what Leon Tillage grew up with in Fuquay, North Carolina. Separate water fountains, eating places, the Ku Klux Klan, and the pervasive attitude, even among many Black people, that "colored" were inferior to whites, is the reality that Leon lived with every day, and teaches about on every page of this small book.

Leon, now in his 70s, works as a custodian in Maryland. His willingness to share the story of his childhood has earned him deserved recognition in that state. Susan Roth heard his story from her young daughter and urged Tillage to allow her to help him publish his account. The result is this story, illustrated by Roth's simple collages.

Leon's Story will undoubtedly be required reading for sixth grade and up for the foreseeable future. Young people who are learning about Jim Crow laws, sharecropping, and the struggle against discrimination will read this book as accompaniment to textbooks.

Will they like it? Probably not. This book is broccoli without cheese sauce. Told from the point of view of a very pragmatic old man, the story will come across as preachy to the average middle-schooler. Tillage is certainly correct when he implies that he had it tough and kids today have it much easier, but when he uses the phrase "cheap" when referring to his Christmas gifts and (no kidding) describes his four-mile walk to school in the freezing cold, he's

gonna lose some young readers.

There is not a laugh or smile to be found in this book. Neither is there a tear. Tillage describes his father's violent death matter-of-factly, in just a few sentences. Circumstances and laws are the stuff of this oral history, not feelings. Readers may wonder if Leon Tillage has more stories to tell: warm stories or funny stories. And wonder, too, whether Susan Roth colored the telling with more than her collages.

— Jan Brewington

New Hanover County Public Library

Leon Walter Tillage and Susan Roth.

Leon's Story.

New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1997.
107 pp. \$14.00. ISBN 0-374-34379-9.

7hese two Ashe County books share a common focus and both mirror the Foxfire tradition: you get mountain people to write or talk about how life used to be. Here Appalachian men and women, from out there where North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee meet, tell about clearing new ground, hog killing, home funerals, canning, one-room schools and really hard work out-of-doors. The books seem to complement the earlier McFarland imprint *Southern Appalachia, 1885-1915* by Roy E. Thomas.

Zetta Barker Hamby, who died in 1997 as her book was going to press, wrote an illustrated memoir that serves well as an ethnography of her mountain culture. Her editors have preserved the charm of her manuscript and included her pen-and-ink illustrations of farmstead artifacts. There are a number of fine photographs including a crucial 1925 newspaper photograph of her elementary school pupils provided by the Forsyth County Public Library. The changes that technology made during her lifetime unfold before us. She went from trading chickens for cloth to flying in a jet airplane to Hawaii. Her father and other men used the community telephone party line to pose recreational math problems and discuss their solutions, much like today's Internet chat rooms.

Zetta Barker Hamby.
***Memoirs of Grassy Creek:
 Growing Up in the Mountains
 on the Virginia-
 North Carolina Line.***

Contributions to Southern Appalachian Studies, 1. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., 1997. 256 pp. \$25.00. ISBN 0-7864-0416-7.

Leland R. Cooper and Mary Lee Cooper.
***The Pond Mountain Chronicle:
 Self-Portrait of a Southern
 Appalachian Community.***

Contributions to Southern Appalachian Studies, 2. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co., 1997. 240 pp. \$25.00. ISBN 0-7864-0391-8.

The Coopers came to their Pond Mountain community after writing *Hungarians in Transition* and completing careers in higher education. They began collecting oral history interviews from their neighbors while restoring a traditional mountain farmhouse. Like Zetta Barker Hamby, several of their informants are now deceased. The Coopers used a very simple and non-threatening set of questions to encourage their subjects. Some examples are: "What is your earliest memory?" and "Do you produce some of your food?" The informants had an opportunity to correct written copies of their histories. There are thirty-two interviews printed here. Subjects' ages range from 35 to 94 years, and they talk about topics such as when they had to move away to get factory work, their religious conservatism, the history of some of the older buildings and families. You can also read of their frustration with absentee sportsman tract holders and the New River land developers.

In *The Pond Mountain Chronicle* there are allusions to the establishment, training and command structure of volunteer fire departments and rescue squads, coexisting as they do with the historically dominant denominations of the mountains. They would be an interesting subject for another oral history in this series.

Both of these books are good source material for Appalachian cultural history. Both are well-indexed and well-made paperbound monographs.

— Philip P. Banks

Asheville-Buncombe Library System

There's more than
ONE
 way to do most things. You can have
ONE
 serials management company, and
ONE
 document delivery service, and
ONE
 source for CD-ROM databases and yet another
ONE
 for full text, index and abstract database searching.
 But why would you want more than
ONE
 when there's
ONE
 integrated source that can do it all for you?

6800 Versar Center, Suite 131 • Springfield, VA 22151-4148 • (703) 750-2589 • Fax: (703) 750-2442
 Web site: <http://www.ebsco.com>



THE LEADER IN INTEGRATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Eighty-one-year-old Viola Bagg, the heroine of *Empire Under Glass*, finds herself trapped underwater beneath the windshield of the small plane in which she had been riding during a brief excursion from her retirement home — where she has been living, for some recent weeks, under an assumed identity. Instead of panicking and upsetting the structure that contains her air supply, she delicately searches her purse, applies some makeup, breathes lightly, and reviews the course of her long and unusual life.

We begin on a strange island in the Indian Ocean called Wallawalhalla, where Viola's mother died when she was only an infant. Stranger still, Viola was born literally with two left feet. Both phenomena help to define her and temper her outlook on life. They also correlate with her personal failures — to recover that mother, to reconstruct a lost recipe for Empire cake, to avoid disaster at Wallawalhalla, to understand her husband and daughter, to find a comfortable independence from the people in her life.

Julian Anderson.

Empire Under Glass.

Boston: Faber and Faber, 1996.
299 pp. \$23.95. ISBN: 0-571-19884-8.

It could all be so dull but it never is, given author Julian Anderson's imagination and humor. Wallawalhalla itself is a marvelous creation — an island vacated by natives, sparsely populated by assorted citizens of the British Empire who endure oppressive heat, legendary "white ants" (remarkably ravenous termites), and sulfurous fumes from the volcano at the far end of the island. After a bewildering girlhood in Canada, Viola returns to Wallawalhalla with her friend, Jenny, to do clerical work on an archaeological dig.

Their hosts are Jenny's exceptionally beautiful (and evil) uncle Roddy and his pathetically incompetent wife. Another resident is the odd, wounded veteran Harry Bagg, who marries Viola despite the gossip linking her to the murder that breaks just as the volcano erupts and scatters the residents of Wallawalhalla to the four winds.

The second major setting is Conflux, North Carolina, home of Viola's daughter, a bright but good-natured slob who marries a bee-keeping academic, and of the Sunset Home, where Viola retreats after failing to fit in with Marjorie's unlovable family. Most interesting about Viola is the ways in which she errs in her relationships with her kin — she sometimes says the wrong thing at the wrong time, and she sometimes fibs in her own favor, as those with two left feet might be expected to do.

The fun at Sunset Home grows out of Viola's friendship with the elegant Evangeline Ypsilanti, a sophisticated international who becomes Viola's weekly chess partner (and who usually wins). When Evangeline comes to tea at Marjorie's house she charms the whole family, leaving Viola lamely competing for attention. Even Viola's bee sting is overshadowed by Evangeline's stroke and dramatic transport to the care facility.

Viola Bagg is an endearing character because she is a good human being — frequently fallible, unconsciously comic, consciously kind, and ultimately noble. As the novel reveals more and more about her, the author's "hook" grows more and more effective: the reader has to know what finally becomes of this remarkable old lady. Will the glass fall aside? Will she run out of air? What finally happens to people like Viola? Read the book.

Julian Anderson was raised near Durham, North Carolina and earned an M.A. degree in English in 1989 at Ohio State University. She has published in *The Southern Review*, *The Journal*, and the *Cleveland Plain Dealer Sunday Magazine*. She currently lives in Columbus, Ohio. *Empire Under Glass* won the AWP second-place prize for a work of first fiction in 1994.

Recommended for public and academic libraries.

— Rose Simon
Salem College

CURRENT EDITIONS, INC.

WHOLESALE TO LIBRARIES

858 Manor Street
Lancaster, PA 17603

1-800-959-1672
1-800-487-2278 (FAX)

"Support North Carolina Libraries"

Peaceful, remote getaway for the city-weary, or ravaged, overdeveloped playground for the rich? The fate of High Haven hangs in the balance in Marian Coe's latest book. This is her second novel; her first novel, *Legacy*, won two national awards in 1994. Coe, formerly a staff writer for the St. Petersburg (FL) *Times*, brings her skills as a seasoned travel writer to this story of textile tycoon A.Z. Kingston, a Sean Connery look-alike. After the mysterious disappearance of his wife, Eve, from the Ridgecrest Inn, A.Z. buys the mountain above the inn to preserve her memory. Forty years after Eve's disappearance, A.Z. returns to the mountain to recuperate from a stroke. Several newcomers arrive eager to call on him, but are

Marian Coe.

***Eve's Mountain:
A Novel of Passion and
Mystery in the Blue Ridge.***

Banner Elk, N.C.: South Lore Press, 1998
362 pp. \$14.95. ISBN 0-9633341-5-8

held off by A.Z.'s cold and calculating daughter, Tory, who has designs of her own for Eve's mountain. His recovery is impeded while his nurse contends with the domineering daughter. Selena, the nurse, gets little help from Tory's noncommittal older brother, Zack, who is too preoccupied with his own hang-ups to pay much attention to Tory's underhanded schemes.

The novel is richly layered with interwoven subplots that merge at the end. The scenes are well-crafted with detail and dialogue that render place, character, and conversation with artful ease. Coe does depart from the action of the story in what amounts to a treatise on keeping development from spoiling the pristine beauty of the Blue Ridge and the lifestyle of native dwellers. A later scene depicting the reactions of local people to the invasion of television reporters suffices to develop her theme of preservation.

As is so often true with the mystery novel, the twists and turns of the plot happen at the expense of character development, which flows from characters' attempts to resolve inner dilemmas when the author is inclined to pursue them. As long as this limitation can be overlooked for the sake of anticipating the resolution, readers will enjoy this book. Public libraries will want to offer this selection for summer reading. If a real vacation is still far around the bend, this book could be the next best thing.

—Helen Kluttz

Student in LIS program at UNC-Greensboro

Being fifteen is hard, just ask anyone. Being fifteen in a dying cotton mill town without a future is even harder, just ask Tollie Ramsey. In Constance Pierce's award-winning first novel, *Hope Mills*, we live the summer of 1959 through Tollie and those around her. More than just a coming-of-age story, *Hope Mills* is about becoming and overcoming.

Pierce's fictional town of Hope Mills, like the real town, is on a lake, near a military base, on the Cape Fear River, not too distant a drive from both Chapel Hill and Raleigh. The summer is hot, dry, and dusty, with imagery so vivid the reader will want a cool drink nearby. The town is dying by inches as Easy-Care fabric muscles cotton aside. The mill rats (children of the mill workers), occupy the lowest layer in the White social strata, and the closing of the mill means their already bleak future just got worse. Tollie is bright and eager and dreams of going to college, while still painfully aware of her surroundings. In addition to her own problems, she deals daily with her mother's suicidal depression and her stepfather's quiet desperation. Tollie and her capricious best friend Lilly drift apart, but are drawn back together over the course of the summer and the trials each face alone and together. Tollie and her mother Janice are torn apart by Janice's disease, but manage to find their way back to one another as well. Through her struggles, Tollie is on her way to becoming something more than her circumstances.

Constance Pierce.

Hope Mills.

Wainscott, NY: Pushcart Press, 1997.
311 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0-916366-82-0.

Pierce is able to handle tough issues like racial tension, teen pregnancy, and depression (both economic and social) with grace and dignity. She uses the third person narrator to keep Tollie, Lilly, and Janice at arm's length until the final chapter, told in Tollie's voice. Once allowed inside, the reader shares Tollie's palpable sense of hope and optimism. Although this is a first novel, it is not the first published work by this author. Pierce, who holds a master's degree in English from East Carolina University, has a collection of short fiction (*When Things Get Back to Normal*, 1986) and an epic poem (*Phillippe at His Bath*, 1983), both of which demonstrate the author's gift for strong characters and vivid description. This novel would be an asset to any fiction collection and is especially appropriate for public libraries.

—Lisa D. Smith

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

N

orth Carolina's coastal defenses from Cape Lookout to Currituck Banks fell one by one to invading United States forces between the autumn of 1861 and the spring of 1862. From then until the close of the Civil War, the state's mainland lying along and to the east of the estuaries of the White Oak, Neuse, Pamlico, Roanoke, and Chowan rivers, as well as the Outer Banks, was effectively occupied by federal forces and cut off from regular communication with the rest of the state. As a result, many families were split between the occupied and the unoccupied zone of eastern North Carolina. At the same time, the federally occupied zone provided a safe haven for the thousands of slaves who slipped from their owners' plantations and into the area behind federal lines. The geographical setting for this study of those troubled times is

primarily the Outer Banks from Cape Lookout to Currituck Banks, though the author includes some data from the mainland ports in the northern sector of the outer coastal plain. Similarly, he expands his time frame by providing three chapters in which he discusses antebellum and postbellum conditions on the Banks. Otherwise the heart of this study, which was presumably an outgrowth of the author's master's thesis at East Carolina University, is a chronological account of Civil War military operations and some effects of federal occupation of the state's sounds and barrier islands.

It is a delicate business to attempt an historical study of what amounts to no more than a sliver taken from a much larger area undergoing a common experience. The extent to which events

within a selected area can be elaborated and the extent to which related events outside the selected area can be lightly reported without causing "the tail to wag the dog" is a problem constantly confronting the author. Mr. Mallison deals valiantly with this problem while drawing from a large body of sources rich in official reports, newspaper reports, anecdotes, contemporary testimony, and retrospective regimental histories. He is generally successful in striking the necessary balance, but he is less successful in separating the essential from the nonessential in his sources. There are a few occasions when it seems difficult for the author to avoid telling us some things with but little relationship to the text just because, apparently, the information was available to him. On the other hand, the text sometimes builds to a point that is never made, or is made on a subsequent page, or is allusively made in succeeding chapters. We are told, for example, that charges were pressed against Colonel Draper of the 2nd North Carolina Colored Volunteers for "nine counts of violations of military law" during federal operations in northern Currituck County, but not the outcome. Admiral Goldsborough's effort to close Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets by blocking them with stone-filled hulks is recounted in chapter four, but the effect is not revealed (though allusions in chapter eight and in the epilogue hint at lack of success).

One wishes rather more had been reported concerning the black settlement on Roanoke Island, at least to the extent of incorporating testimony from the *Brief History of the Slave Life of Rev. L. R. Ferebee* (1882). One also wishes the author had been able to illustrate his text with the contemporary drawings of the cousins Edwin Graves Champney and James Wells Champney, made while they were stationed with federal forces on the Outer Banks.

Some parts of Mallison's text flow smoothly and read easily, while other parts are turgid and make for tough going. A good editor would have been of inestimable service. This study will probably be more useful as a reference resource in academic and special libraries than as "a good read" for the casual reader.

— George Stevenson
North Carolina State Archives

Fred M. Mallison.

The Civil War on the Outer Banks.

Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Company, Inc.,
1998. 251 pp. \$37.50. ISBN 0-7864-0417-5.

- Over 21,000 Current & Backlist Titles
- 19 Years of Service
- "Hands On" Selection
- Pre-School Through Adult
- Discounts up to 70% Off
- Now Two Adjacent Warehouses
- Sturdy Library Bindings
- 100% Fill
- Cataloging/Processing Available

MUMFORD
RELIABLE WHOLESALE SINCE 1977

North Carolina Representative — Phil May

*"Nothing like seeing
for yourself."*

MUMFORD LIBRARY BOOKS, SOUTHEAST, INC.

7847 Bayberry Road • Jacksonville, Florida 32256

(904) 737-2649

FAX: (904) 730-8913

1-800-367-3927

9 In 1885, twenty years after general emancipation, black newspaper editor, politician, educator, and businessman George Allen Mebane proposed writing a 300-page book called "The Prominent Colored Men of North Carolina." The book was to include biographical sketches of 200 of the state's leading black businessmen and politicians and would document what Mebane termed "the progress of the race" from 1860 to 1885. To gather information for his volume, Mebane circulated a detailed questionnaire to those would-be subjects of the biographical sketches. He included questions such as whether their parents had been freedmen or slaves before the war, the extent of their schooling, their occupations, and the amount of property they owned.

Mebane never completed his study of prominent black North Carolinians, but this invaluable primary document, as well as tax records, business directories, credit ratings, and census reports, served as grist for the mill of historian Robert Kenzer in preparing his fine study, *Enterprising Southerners: Black Economic Success in North Carolina, 1865-1915*. Dr. Kenzer

is Associate Professor of History at the University of Richmond and is the author of *Kinship and Neighborhood in a Southern Community: Orange County, North Carolina, 1849-1881* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1987).

Dr. Kenzer confirms that African Americans who were already free before the Civil War enjoyed greater economic success than their newly freed counterparts. He asserts, however, that his research does not support lingering theories that "the heritage of slavery" had an adverse effect on the economic performance of blacks. Rather, he posits that the lack of capital and poorly developed markets were the likely economic barriers. Dr. Kenzer also studied the comparative economic status of blacks and mulattoes during this period, finding that, with very few exceptions, in every North Carolina county the economic status of mulattoes was "well above" that of blacks. Although mulattoes generally were wealthier than blacks, blacks were "more than twice as likely ... to form two-member partnerships." The author

suggests that one reason it was more necessary for blacks to take on partners may have been that they generally possessed less capital than their mulatto counterparts.

Without setting out specifically to do so, *Enterprising Southerners* also serves as a rich catalog of names that are an integral part of the economic, social, and political history of North Carolina. Extensive chapter notes, selected bibliography, tables, charts, nine photographs, and an index provide further direction for interested readers.

Enterprising Southerners contributes a valuable chapter to the economic history of North Carolina's black population. It is a carefully-researched, scholarly work, and as such would be most suitable to academic or larger public libraries.

— Bryna Coonin

D. H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University

North Carolina Children's Book Award

The North Carolina Association of School Librarians and the Children's Services Section of the North Carolina Library Association are pleased to announce that the book *Roses Are Pink, Your Feet Really Stink*, written by Diane DeGroat, has won the seventh annual NC Children's Book Award, Picture Book Award, and the book, *Shiloh Season*, by Phyllis Naylor, has won the fourth annual Junior Book Award.

The Picture Book Award honors a picture book, suitable for grades K-3, and is selected by the children themselves. Over 122,000 children throughout the state of North Carolina voted during the month of March for their favorite book from a list of previously nominated titles. *Roses Are Pink, Your Feet Really Stink* received more than 22,600 of the votes cast. Many of North Carolina's public school systems participated, as well as public libraries and private schools.

This award, sponsored by the Children's Services and School Librarians' sections of the North Carolina Library Association, is intended to broaden students' awareness of current literature, to promote reading aloud with students in the early grades as a means of introducing reading as a pleasure, and to give recognition and honor of children's favorite books and authors.

The purpose of the Junior Book Award is to encourage students in grades 4 through 6 to become better acquainted with noteworthy writers of contemporary books, to broaden their awareness of literature as a means of personal satisfaction and lifelong pursuit, and to give recognition and honor to their favorite books and authors. *Shiloh Season* received almost 4,300 of the 17,000 votes cast.

These awards will be presented during the NCASL Conference in the fall of 1998 in Winston-Salem, NC. For further information, please call Jackie Pierson at 336-945-5163 (Vienna Elem., Winston-Salem/Forsyth Cty. Schools) or Frances Lampley at 910-662-2250, Southeast Regional Public Library).

OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST ...

Elizabeth Daniels Squire recounts absentminded amateur sleuth Peaches Dann's fifth adventure in *Is There a Dead Man in the House?* (1998; Berkley Publishing Group, Penguin Putnam, Inc., 200 Madison Ave, New York, NY 10016; 244 pp.; paper, \$5.99; ISBN 0-425-16142-0.) Peaches' unpredictable Pop elopes with Azalea Marlowe, an exotic widow from Tennessee. When Azalea falls from a possibly booby-trapped ladder in the historic house she is restoring, Peaches and her imperturbable husband, Ted, find themselves racing to unravel 100-year-old family secrets before they cause more present heartache. As usual, Peaches and Ted are a treat, with their solid good sense, good manners, and good marriage to sustain them through mayhem unimagined by most middle-aged people.

After nearly twenty years of helping fourth graders with North Carolina history assignments, Beverly Tetterton, Local History Librarian at New Hanover County Public Library, compiled the *North Carolina County Fact Book*, Volume I, with the assistance of husband Glenn Tetterton, a veteran of high school history classrooms. (1998; Broadfoot's of Wendell, 6624 Robertson Pond Rd, Wendell, NC 27591; vi, 153 pp.; cloth, \$25.00; ISBN 1-56837-359-7.) The first volume covers Alamance through Jackson counties, with Johnston through Yancey soon to follow in Volume II. Each county is covered in two to three pages, with listings for location, origin, latitude and longitude, total area and land area, physical features, river basins, climate, population, form of government, county seat, early inhabitants, other towns/cities, highways, agricultural products, industrial products, minerals, parks, landmarks and historic sites, cultural institutions, festivals and annual events, higher education, newspapers, notable people, odds and ends, read more about it, and chambers of commerce. Entries are illustrated with black and white photographs and maps. A glossary and bibliography are included. A must for school and public library reference shelves.

Victoria Logue, Frank Logue, and Nicole Blouin have compiled an attractive, compact *Guide to the Blue Ridge Parkway* (1997; Menasha Ridge Press, 700 South 28th St., Suite 206, Birmingham, AL 35233; 146 pp.; paper, \$12.95; ISBN 0-89732-141-3.) Although the book is arranged by parkway milepost numbers, the emphasis is on the flora, fauna, folklore, and history of the territory. Outstanding color photographs will whet the traveler's appetite, and the Blue Ridge Parkway Bloom Calendar included as an appendix will be appreciated by wildflower enthusiasts and allergy sufferers alike. Libraries collecting hiking guides will also want to be aware of *The New Appalachian Trail*, by Edward B. Garvey (1997; Menasha Ridge Press, 700 South 28th St., Suite 206, Birmingham, AL 35233; x, 306 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 0-89732-209-6), and *A Season on the Appalachian Trail*, by Lynn Setzer (1997; Menasha Ridge Press, 700 South 28th St., Suite 206, Birmingham, AL 35233; xviii, 190 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 0-89732-234-7).

John Dixon Davis has edited and published *A Civil War Diary* by Sergeant Henry S. Lee, Co. B 10 Regt., Arty & Engrs, a native of Craven County. The diary was passed from Lee's descendants to the father of the publisher, and has never been published before. The period covered by the diary is from January 1863 through May 1864, while Sergeant Lee was in camp near Kinston. Davis has added notes, correspondence, epilogue, bibliography, and maps, and includes two facsimile pages from the diary. (1997; Craggy Mountain Press, P.O. Box 55, Black Mountain, NC 28711; xv, 124 pp.; paper, \$18.00 plus tax and postage; ISBN 0-9661946-0-8.)

Frances H. Casstevens is the author of *The Civil War and Yadkin County, North Carolina* (1997; McFarland & Company, Inc., Publishers, Box 611, Jefferson, NC 28640; 298 pp.; cloth, \$45.00 plus postage; ISBN 0-7864-0288-1.) She has included contemporary photographs and letters, home guard activity, a roster of militia officers, the names of Yadkin men at Appomattox, and 1,200 Confederate Army and Navy service records with parents, vital dates, and place of burial for most. Includes photographs, bibliography, and index.

The Institute of Government announces two publications: the second edition of *Eminent Domain Procedure for North Carolina Local Governments* by Ben F. Loeb, Jr. (1984, 1998; Institute of Government, CB#3330 Knapp Building, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; v, 120 pp.; paper, \$12.00 plus tax; ISBN 1-56011-311-1), and the *1997 Supplement to Arrest, Search, and Investigation in North Carolina*, second edition, by Robert L. Farb (1998; Institute of Government, CB#3330 Knapp Building, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330; ix, 130 pp.; paper, \$12.00 plus tax; ISBN 1-56011-312-X).