

Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

In *Defending Hillsborough*, Clarissa Thomasson's first novel, the reader is presented with a sharply contrasted portrayal of everyday life in the pre-Civil War South and life in the South during the Civil War. Idyllic conditions existed for the Southern plantation owners and their families before the war. They lived in beautiful homes with grandiose grounds. They went horseback riding, attended parties and weddings, fairs, and picnics. After the war started, economic conditions in the South deteriorated completely. Food supplies were cut off and commodities such as soap had to be made from meat scraps, bones, skin, and lye, bonded together by boiling with ashes. Leather was so scarce, shoes were produced that had leather uppers and wooden soles. When buttons were missing, they were replaced with beans or nuts, or anything that would fit in a button hole. Young boys and older men were all sent off to war. Plantations were destroyed by the Union troops. Families lost everything, including their loved ones. Life in the South would be changed forever.

This story is based on the life of the author's great-great-grandmother, Sarah Holeman, who is portrayed as a strong and courageous woman. It takes place in Hillsborough, North Carolina, and begins with her courtship by Henry Stroud, whom she eventually marries. Henry has a twin brother named Cave, who is also romantically interested in Sarah. Cave remains jealous of Henry and Sarah throughout his life, because Sarah did not reciprocate his feelings and chose Henry over him. Henry's dream of many years has been to purchase the Tavern House, an inn and hotel in the town of Hillsborough. Although this will be a major financial burden and means moving into the city away from her family, not to mention the amount of work involved, Sarah agrees. Throughout their married lives, Sarah and Henry have seven children, all girls. On May 20, 1861, North Carolina secedes from the Union and this, of course,

changes all of their lives. In 1863, the age of conscription is raised to 45 and Henry goes off to war. His brother Cave manages to get an exemption. While Henry is away, Sarah keeps the hotel running under extremely difficult circumstances. Henry contracts influenza while at war and is sent home due to his illness. In addition to influenza, he is also suffering from severe malnutrition and insect bites, which have not healed properly. He does not recover and dies. In April of 1865, it becomes apparent that Hillsborough will be invaded by Union troops. Rather than flee, as most of the townspeople do, Sarah stays and defends the hotel. Today, the historic Orange Hotel still stands in Hillsborough as a result of Sarah's bravery.

Thomasson's portrayal of the relationships between Sarah Holeman and Henry and Cave Stroud when they were competing for Sarah's attentions are banal and superficial. Some of the situations seemed ludicrous to me. Sarah never told Henry that Cave was pursuing her, for reasons that are unclear. Thomasson does a better job in the second half of the novel, with her portrayal of Sarah and Henry's true love and devotion for each other. Sarah's character is more fully developed later on in the story and the reader begins to see her intelligence, bravery, and strength. Sarah Holeman was truly a heroic person and Thomasson conveys this successfully. Recommended for school and public libraries.

— Geri Purpur

Appalachian State University

Clarissa Thomasson.

Defending Hillsborough.

Fuquay-Varina, NC: Research Triangle Publishing, Inc.,
1998. 284 pp. \$12.95. ISBN 1-884570-85-2.

M

any readers are undoubtedly aware of the recent Supreme Court litigation (which is still unresolved) involving North Carolina's congressional "majority-minority" congressional districts. The controversy over these districts, and others like them, is the subject of J. Morgan Kousser's *Colorblind Injustice*.

Kousser is a professor of history and social science at the California Institute of Technology. He has written numerous books and articles on racial discrimination and voting rights, including *The Shaping of Southern Politics: Suffrage Restriction and the Establishment of the One-Party South, 1880-1910*, and he has testified as an expert witness in many voting rights and redistricting cases. Some of the cases in which he has been involved are discussed in detail in *Colorblind Injustice*. (Kousser states this fact in the introduction, so the reader receives fair warning that the narrative is not necessarily an impartial or dispassionate one.)

The book opens by comparing the Reconstruction period after the Civil War to the "Second Reconstruction," a term used to describe the period of civil rights reforms beginning with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*. Kousser argues that the reason the Second Reconstruction was more successful than the First in improving minority rights is that the Supreme Court and Congress of the mid-twentieth century were much more inclined to make the necessary changes in American law. Kousser asserts flatly in the first sentence of the book that "[i]nstitutions and institutional rules—not customs, ideas, attitudes, culture, or private behavior—have primarily shaped race relations in America." The book's title is a reference to the idea of government "colorblindness" or neutrality in matters of racial inequality, which Kousser deems "unjust in intent as well as in effect." Given these beliefs, it is not surprising that Kousser proceeds to make the case for a prolonged and aggressive role for the Federal government in matters of apportionment and redistricting.

After a general review of the Voting Rights Act and the history of the First and Second Reconstructions, Kousser proceeds to give detailed accounts of the redistricting process in California, Tennessee, Georgia,

North Carolina, and Texas. Due to extensive and well-documented research in contemporaneous sources such as political speeches, government documents, or newspaper articles, Kousser is able to offer considerable evidence that, at various points in history, state and local officials in these five jurisdictions drew municipal, state legislative, and state congressional districts with the explicit intention of keeping white politicians in power and preventing Black or Hispanic candidates from being elected. As one might expect, Kousser praises the series of court cases that outlawed the most egregious racial gerrymandering practices and gave minorities a better chance for representation.

It is in North Carolina, Kousser says, that the law began to go awry. He discusses the state's record of racial disenfranchisement in the past, and accuses the Supreme Court of failing to meet its obligation to preserve minority rights in the present. In *Shaw v. Reno* in 1993, the Court ruled that five white plaintiffs who objected to the legislature's redistricting plan had a valid claim under the Constitution's Equal Protection Clause, on the grounds that the plan was an unjustified attempt to segregate voters based on race. Kousser says that he "do[es] not find evil motives everywhere," but he certainly believes he has found them on the Supreme Court. He condemns Chief Justice William Rehnquist's racial views and accuses Justice Sandra Day O'Connor of political partisanship. Kousser describes *Shaw v. Reno* as the beginning of a radical trend that threatens to reverse the course of the Second Reconstruction.

Many patrons may be intimidated by this book, as it is lengthy, full of references to court cases and statutes, and peppered with political and legal jargon. Others may be repulsed by the author's palpable disdain for many of those who disagree with him; he often pauses to grind an ideological axe against the works of rivals such as Professor Abigail Thernstrom. Despite these problems, *Colorblind Injustice* offers a thorough and passionate discussion of minority voting rights, and due to its coverage of events in North Carolina, it will probably be of interest to teachers and students of law, history, and politics throughout the state.

Recommended for academic libraries.

— Robert C. Vreeland
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

J. Morgan Kousser.

Colorblind Injustice: Minority Voting Rights and the Undoing of the Second Reconstruction.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999.
590 pp. Cloth, \$65.00. ISBN 0-8078-2431-3.
Paper, \$29.95. ISBN 0-8078-4738-0.



he historic architecture of North Carolina extends across a broad range of decorative styles and construction types, reaches through many generations of development, and forms a rich cultural panorama through the alliance of people and places. *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina* is the second of a trilogy of regional field guides: Eastern, Western and Piedmont, that presents a concise yet highly informative introductory essay about an almost unknown area of the state. Topics include the picturesque and often rugged terrain of foothills and mountains, human habitation over millennia, the growth of communities and industries, and a special section on the visionary planning and accomplishment of the Blue Ridge Parkway, rightly regarded as "one of America's greatest public works achievements and most popular scenic attractions." Throughout the essay, illustrations depict representative scenes and structures that add depth to the written word.

Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern,
and Jennifer F. Martin.

A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Western North Carolina.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. 483
pp. \$34.95 cloth, ISBN 0-8078-2465-8;
\$19.95 paper, ISBN 0-8078-4767-4.

The guide is especially useful for the abundant reference maps placed at the front of the book. Each county has a full-page map showing each historic site clearly marked by a numerical code. Nearby towns, rivers, highways, and rural routes serve as geographic references. Subsequent chapters trace diverging paths through eight foothill counties: Surry, Wilkes, Alexander, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, and Polk; and eighteen mountain counties: Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Avery, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain, Graham, Clay, and Cherokee. The result is an awe-inspiring compendium of some 1,200 historic sites, touching on log dwellings and outbuildings, rural meeting houses, farmsteads, community and government buildings, bridges, schools, churches, mountain retreats, cities, and villages. The

entire effort of research, writing, and illustration is as expansive as the mountains themselves; the reader and adventurer are led through a vast but intimate land where culture and geography are closely allied; and the study weaves through the lives of numerous authors, poets, painters, and politicians. The photographs accompanying the entries for dramatically sited structures set in spacious surroundings are especially provocative. Biltmore, where it was said "the mountains are in scale with the house," is just one of a wealth of architectural treasures — from cabins to castles — that abound in the region. The book concludes with one of the best architectural glossaries yet produced, a valuable bibliography, sources of information, and photographic credits.

The authors, Catherine W. Bishir, Michael T. Southern, and Jennifer F. Martin, are associates in the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh. All are obviously enamored of the western region of the state, and the latter two were formerly affiliated with the Western Office of Archives and History in Asheville. The guide is part of the Richard Hampton Jenrette Series in Architecture and the Decorative Arts.

— Edward F. Turberg
Architectural Historian, Wilmington, NC



No Hiding Place is an anthology of stories, poems, articles, and excerpts from the works of writers associated with the city of Charlotte, North Carolina, and, in the words of novelist Robert Inman, is a tribute to them and "to the spirit which moves their work." Edited by Inman and local writers Frye Gaillard and Amy Rogers, and funded by the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, the book is a remarkable example of the contributions a public library can make to the cultural life of a community.

It continues PLCMC's tradition of building Charlotte's reputation as an important literary center, as seen in their 1988 anthology, *The Imaginative Spirit: The Literary Heritage of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County*, and literary festival Novello, a major citywide event since the early 1990s.

The collection begins with selections by seven "Legends" from days gone by, including Erskine Caldwell, Carson McCullers, W. J. Cash, and Charles Kuralt. Harry Golden's satirical essay "The Vertical Negro Plan" is a standout in this section, suggesting that since White southerners had no problem standing up with Blacks in banks and department, the solution to the school segregation

Frye Gaillard, Amy Rogers, and Robert Inman, editors.

No Hiding Place: Uncovering the Legacy of Charlotte-Area Writers.

Asheboro: Down Home Press, in association with the
Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County,
1999. 274 pp. Paper, \$16.95. ISBN 1-878986-69-3.

problem was simply to remove all the seats. He notes that the students "are not learning to read sitting down anyway; maybe standing up will help."

The fiction section includes stories and novel excerpts from 14 writers, among them Dori Sanders, a close-by South Carolina writer who writes in Charlotte. Robin Hemley's "A Printer's Tale" will be a treat to anyone who ever suffered through an amateur poetry reading. Banker Joe Martin's "Sister Holy Ghost and the Fourth of July," a slow-building, ultimately stunning indictment of segregation, is the story from which the title of the collection is taken. Max Childers's "What Comes Next" examines the lengths to which hard times will drive a Charlotte plumber. Readers will get a taste of forthcoming novels by Ashley Warlick and Fred Leebron.

The poetry section presents 14 accessible entries, none, by Robin Hemley's standards, offensive. Joseph Bathanti's "If I Returned to Rancor" carries out the theme of southern race relations which is so prominent in the collection: "This time the people would be friendly, / inviting my wife and me / to their churches ... Disputes would be settled through discourse, / and the town's name changed to Reconciliation. / We'd stay forever." Two entries reflect Charlotte's new immigrant populations: "My Turn" by Tanure Ojaide, a native of Nigeria, and "El Niño en la Hamaca," a poem in Spanish by Venezuelan-born Irania Macías Patterson. (For Patterson's report on library outreach to Charlotte's Hispanic community, see *North Carolina Libraries*, Winter 1998.)

Thirteen nonfiction pieces conclude the anthology. Especially memorable are Dot Jackson's "The Merger: A Ghost Tale or Maybe Not" and Doug Robarchek's "All You Want to Know About Women But Are Too Smart to Ask Us": "deep down, many of us guys are aware, in our rudimentary, slug-like way, that most women are smarter than us, more reasonable, more practical, tougher, and more flexible." Sam Fullwood III's "The Rage of the Black Middle Class" is enlightening; to balance it, Elizabeth Leland's account of the lifelong relationship between a prominent White family in Lincolnton and a mentally retarded Black man, "Joe Hill: 55 Years of Family Love," is heartwarming.

Each piece in this collection is introduced with a brief note explaining the connection of the author to Charlotte. Some of these are slight or of brief duration, most are substantial. Brief biographies of the authors and bibliographical credits conclude the volume. Fans of North Carolina writers will recognize many names and learn others to watch for, and even casual browsers will be impressed with the quality of this anthology. *No Hiding Place's* most important contribution may well be the introduction of many of Charlotte's journalists to readers who do not follow the *Charlotte Observer*. From W.J. Cash, Harry Golden, and Kays Gary to Doug Robarchek, Kathryn Schwillie, and Dan Huntley, these deserve a wide audience. Recommended for school, public, and academic libraries.

— Dorothy Hodder

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THE LEADER IN INTEGRATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Curly Dickerson made a World War II museum out of his pool house. It started out as a poster display in his driveway. Folks from the neighborhood saw his staggered line of easels, slowed down, stopped, and got out to take a look. It was his neighbors' positive reactions that led Curly to clean the exercise equipment, pool supplies, and other odds and ends from his 10 by 17-foot backyard building. In their place, he put photographs, newspaper articles, maps, uniforms, and other relics. These items told the story of the depression-era kids who went to war in the 1940s.

Curly Dickerson's memoir is the product of the same sort of homespun self-reliance and initiative. In *Citizen Soldiers*, one of the best books written about World War II, Stephen Ambrose notes that the war's defining characteristic was the ability of regular G.I.s to adapt, think for themselves, and carry out their missions with little direct supervision. If his book is any indication, Dickerson has maintained these qualities for more than fifty years.

It is easy to imagine Curly standing in his converted pool house telling a group of local Girl Scouts how, as a paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne, he jumped behind enemy lines and landed square on the back of a cow. When visiting veterans and their wives rehearsed their "shipping out" romances, Curly must have laughed about how he married his beloved Edna Lee after

having seen her only one time on a bus, followed by a courtship of letters. And when the old soldiers' talk grew solemn and memories of lost friends crowded the chlorine-filled air, Curly could count for them the twenty-some men lost from his special 30-man unit. Dickerson's book is full of such stories, written as if he were standing in his Greensboro backyard reminiscing for friends and visitors. With sentences like, "I learned to dance from a boy named Joe Birdy" to "It was during this stalemate that I lost my friend Jake, who was our only remaining gunner," this is the kind of book everyone wishes his grandfather had written for him.

— Kevin Cherry
Rowan Public Library

Douglas F. Dickerson, as told to Bruce Washburn.

Doing My Duty: The Life Story of Douglas "Curly" Dickerson.

Burnsville, NC: Celo Valley Books, second edition
1998. xii, 139 pp. Paper, \$14.00. ISBN 0-923687-50-5.

F

irst-time novelist Stephen D. Miller is a native of Durham but hasn't lived in North Carolina since he left to attend college at the Virginia Military Institute. After college he enrolled in a creative writing program at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, Canada, where he has remained, making his living mostly as an actor. His award for winning a three-day novel writing contest was a Toronto book agent, who encouraged him to write a murder mystery based on his experience growing up in the South. He chose as his setting the port city of Wilmington during the tumultuous year of 1954.

The suspense begins when a prostitute turns up dead on the banks of the Cape Fear River. Acting sheriff Q.P. (Kewpie) Waldeau begins to search earnestly for the murderer as more killings take place. He is aided by a native Jewish public librarian, who has recently returned from up North to be with her dying father. Together they work through the mystery with little help from either the black or white community.

Miller successfully captured the time and place by reading the 1954 Wilmington newspapers. *Brown vs. the Board of Education*, Wilmington localities, politics, Hurricane Hazel, and the Bladenboro Beast make believable appearances in the novel, and the Ku Klux Klan rally was fashioned after one which took place in Monroe, North Carolina. His characters are a composite of the many Southerners he knew while growing up in the 1950s, rather than actual personalities from the area. The two exceptions are a local congressman and the editor of the newspaper.

The author is no stranger to suspense. He frequently shows up as "Special Agent Andy McClaren" on the Fox-TV series *Millennium*, where he helps ex-profiler Frank Black (Lance Henriksen) search out serial killers and other *fin de siècle* crazies.

The Woman in the Yard should be a favorite with public library mystery readers.

— Beverly Tetterton
New Hanover County Public Library

Stephen E. Miller.

The Woman in the Yard.

New York: Picador USA, 1999. 294 pp. \$23.00.
ISBN 0-312-19962-7.

A

nyone who wants to understand North Carolina politics must start with Paul Luebke's *Tar Heel Politics 2000*. This well-documented study, a revision and update of his *Tar Heel Politics: Myths and Realities* (1990), analyses state politics over the last 50 years and sets the stage for what is to come in the new millennium. Luebke writes from a unique perspective; he is both an academic (a professor of political sociology at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro) and a politician (a Democratic member of the North Carolina House since 1991), but this book is the work of the scholar.

Although his political participation no doubt informs his analysis, his political views do not intrude.

More than a narrative of political events, this book is an insightful and detailed look at what happened and why. Luebke explains North Carolina politics by identifying and demonstrating the effects of the two conflicting ideologies, traditionalism and modernism, which have most influenced state politics and government in the last half of the century. Using the framework of these philosophies, he analyses the tremendous changes that have taken place in the state—the shift from an agricultural to a manufacturing and now growing service economy, the rise of both the Republican Party and Black voters and office holders, and the increasing influences of urban areas and in-migration. One of the disturbing conclusions of his analysis is that both traditionalists (e. g., Helms, Brubaker, Jimmy Green) and modernists (e.g., Sanford, Holshouser, and the old Hunt) believe that what's good for business is good for everyone, the old trickle-down theory, which makes the welfare of the majority of middle- and lower-income citizens a lower priority.

Paul Luebke.

Tar Heel Politics 2000.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998. 273 pp.
Cloth, \$34.95. ISBN 0-8078-2452-6.
Paper, \$14.95. ISBN 0-8078-4756-9.

The book is a textbook that will surely be required reading in North Carolina history and political science classes, but it is also full of fascinating political stories: how Jesse Helms won five Senate elections and what Hunt and Gantt could have done to win; how an "unholy alliance" of populists (a third ideology that has had relatively little influence in recent North Carolina politics) and Republican traditionalists reduced the food tax; and how Jim Hunt has evolved from a modernizer into a blend of traditionalist-modernizer. One looks forward to the next edition's stories of John Edwards's election to the Senate and the failed attempt to elect Dan Blue House Speaker.

Every North Carolina library should own this book, and every policy maker, potential candidate, and concerned citizen should read it.

— Artemis C. Kares
East Carolina University



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OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST ...

Serious literature collections, students of the novel, and avid fans of the state's most eminent novelist will want *Learning a Trade: A Craftsman's Notebooks, 1955-1997*. Reynolds Price himself compiled the journal of his writing life with a bare minimum of editing, judging that "an unvarnished attempt to demonstrate one man's effort to learn his craft should not be subject to omissions in the interest of sheer readability." (1998; Duke University Press, Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660; xx, 603 pp.; cloth, \$34.95; ISBN 0-8223-2112-2.)

New Ground is a collection of stories and poems about relationships between men and women by Nancy Dillingham, a native of Dillingham, North Carolina, and a resident of Asheville. In his foreword Fred Chappell, the state's Poet Laureate, calls it an "odd but utterly genuine book, one that tastes of experience in every line." (1998; WorldComm, 65 Macedonia Road, Alexander, NC 28701; 159 pp.; paper, \$9.95; ISBN 1-56664-134-9.)

Waking Up in a Cornfield is a collection of columns by Chris Cox, published in the *Alleghany News*, Boone's *Watauga Democrat*, Waynesville's *Enterprise-Mountaineer*, and the *Asheville Citizen-Times*, among other newspapers. Having omitted political commentary and movie reviews, what he offers here is personal narrative, reflecting his editors' generosity in letting him "write most anything I've wanted." (1999; Parkway Publishers, Inc., Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 154 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-887905-13-8.)

In *Blue Ridge 2020: An Owner's Manual*, author Steve Nash draws on scientific research in a variety of disciplines to introduce some of the most hotly disputed environmental issues facing the area that includes the largest concentration of public lands east of the Mississippi. (1999; The University of North Carolina Press, Post Office Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 211 pp.; paper, \$19.95; ISBN 0-8078-4759-3.)

Orrin H. Pilkey, William J. Neal, Stanley R. Riggs, Craig A. Webb, David M. Bush, Deborah F. Pilkey, Jane Bullock, and Brian A. Cowan contributed to *The North Carolina Shore and Its Barrier Island*, the latest volume in "Living With the Shore," a series edited by Orrin Pilkey and William Neal. It updates and replaces an earlier volume in the series, continuing Pilkey's famous case for intelligent coastal development. (1998; Duke University Press, Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660; 318 pp.; cloth, \$54.95; ISBN 0-8223-2208-0; paper, \$18.95; ISBN 0-8223-2224-2.)

Mines Miners and Minerals of Western North Carolina's Mountain Empire by Lowell Presnell is both a history and a guide to a fascinating subject. (1999; Worldcomm, 65 Macedonia Road, Alexander, NC 28701; 256 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-56664-135-7.)

Great Adventures in North Carolina by Lynn Setzer tells you how and where to do everything from rock climbing in the mountains to hang gliding at the beach, with race car driving and enjoying wildflowers in between. (1999; Menasha Ridge Press, 700 South 28th Street, Suite 206, Birmingham, AL 35233; 209 pp.; paper, \$15.95; ISBN 0-89732-262-2.)

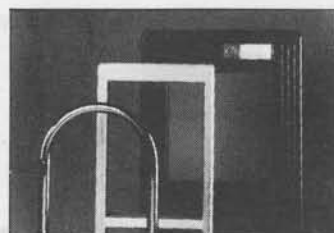
Historic Asheville, by Bob Terrell, covers 200 years of the city's history, bringing it from "hard-crusted frontier" to modern city. Includes black and white photographs, but has no index. (1997; WorldComm, 65 Macedonia Road, Alexander, NC 28701; 256 pp.; paper, \$14.95; ISBN 1-56664-124-1.)

"A Rising Star of Promise": The Civil War Odyssey of David Jackson Logan, is the story of a South Carolinian who served in Wilmington and Kinston, North Carolina, among many other posts. Edited by Samuel N. Thomas, Jr., and Jason H. Silverman. (1998; Savas Publishing Company, 1475 S. Bascom Avenue, Suite 204, Campbell, California 95008; 255 pp.; cloth, \$32.95; ISBN 1-882810-29-5.)

Letters to the Home Circle: The North Carolina Service of Pvt. Henry A. Clapp, an articulate young soldier from Massachusetts, is edited by John R. Barden and is part of a popular series. It is illustrated with maps, sketches, and photographs, and includes index and bibliography. (1998, Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27601-2807, 252, paper, \$28.00, ISBN 0-86526-270-5.)

Sal Kapunan, a Philippine-born philosopher who lives in Boone, North Carolina, and Cape Coral, Florida, has written *My Taoist Vision of Art* in response to the interest generated by the dozens of large and fanciful handmade sculptures that adorn his yards. Color photographs by William A. Bake, David S. Hamilton, and the author will appeal to students and collectors of visionary and outsider art. (1999; Parkway Publishers, Inc., Box 3678, Boone, NC 28607; 45 pp.; paper, \$14.95 plus 6% sales tax and \$3.00 shipping and handling; ISBN 1-887905-12-X.)

Reprints include *The Hinterlands*, Robert Morgan's first novel of four generations of Appalachian folk. Originally published by Algonquin Books in 1994. (1999; John F. Blair, 1406 Plaza Drive, Winston-Salem, NC 27103; 335 pp.; paper, \$17.95; ISBN 0-89587-178-5.) Also *Teach's Light*, a children's novel about Blackbeard by Nell Wise Wechter originally published in 1974 by John Blair and out of print for the last ten years. (1999; University of North Carolina Press, Post Office Box 2288, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-2288; 146 pp.; paper, \$9.95; ISBN 0-8078-4793-3.)



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