
New North Carolina Books

Alice R. Cotten, Compiler

Charles W. Eagles. *Jonathan Daniels and Race Relations: The Evolution of a Southern Liberal*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1982. 254 pp. \$24.50 cloth, \$11.95 paper.

On May 18, 1954, the day after the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, Jonathan Daniels wrote in the *News and Observer*, "Quite simply, the decision involves the most explosive subject on the face of the South or the face of the earth." The subject, of course, was school desegregation. Daniels counseled the need for eventual compliance but, at the same time, put forward a plan for "free choice schools" which amounted to a form of voluntary segregation. His reaction to the court's decision, progressive but cautious, typified his approach to race relations. Although mindful of the need for change, Daniels was eager to avoid confrontation in the process. In this respect, he was typical of southern racial liberals, a group criticized by Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1963 for placing social order above social justice.

Charles W. Eagles, in his first book, has traced the evolution of Jonathan Daniels's opinions about race. Eagles's choice of subject was an apt one for such an examination, providing, as he put it, a "unique opportunity to analyze a white southern liberal's changing racial views as the race question drew increasing attention in the South and the nation." Daniels wrote daily editorials, a surprising number of them about race, in a career that spanned from the New Deal to the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Other southern editors, such as Ralph McGill in Atlanta and Virginius Dabney in Richmond, also often wrote about race but not for such an extended period. In addition, Daniels was given free rein at the family-owned *News and Observer*, a privilege not enjoyed by McGill and Dabney.

Josephus Daniels, Jonathan's father, had set a precedent for activism on racial matters. The elder Daniels had taken part in the turn-of-the-century move to take the vote away from blacks, a role which he later somewhat regretted. The younger Daniels, born in 1902 and educated at the University of North Carolina, became editor of the Raleigh

newspaper in 1933 when his father was appointed ambassador to Mexico. He immediately established a new editorial policy regarding blacks, one emphasizing economic progress and education. He sought to avoid rigid solutions, preferring instead reason and compromise.

Nevertheless Daniels believed there were limits on the advances blacks could make. He continued to approve of segregation in the 1930s and thought that blacks should not serve on juries and, in most cases, should not vote. Daniels was disgusted by lynchings but refused to endorse federal legislation against southern mob violence. In his published as well as private writings, he occasionally used racial epithets. By the 1940s, however, an increased openness characterized his views, indicating, according to Eagles, a basic shift from opinions based on paternalism to an emphasis on treatment of blacks as equals.

Four years in Washington in service to the Roosevelt administration exposed Jonathan Daniels to the race situation nationally. Increasingly, over the next two decades, he was looked to as a spokesman for southern liberals on racial matters, regularly contributing to national publications and speaking to gatherings across the country. Eventually court decisions and legislation outstripped his own calls for racial progress. Yet his role, characterized by Eagles as that of a "prudent rebel," was recognized as important by other southern editors, by many blacks, and by civil rights activists more radical than himself. In 1964 Daniels began what was a gradual retirement from the *News and Observer*. He died at Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, on November 6, 1981.

Eagles based his work on Daniels's published writings, personal papers, and a personal interview. A bibliographical essay and index are appended. Though largely descriptive in his account, Eagles was not uncritical of the opinions put forward by Daniels. For example, he wrote that the voluntary segregation proposed by the Raleigh editor in response to the Supreme Court ruling in 1954 was "timid, evasive,....hypocritical," albeit typical of him. The book is a valuable contribution to the growing historical literature on the

civil rights movement. In addition, it is an important biographical account of an influential North Carolinian. Originally prepared as a dissertation, the book is clearly written and organized, more typical of the journalist than the academician. It will be of interest to a wide audience, especially to anyone in eastern North Carolina who currently reads the *News and Observer* or who regularly read Jonathan Daniels's editorials and observed firsthand the evolution of his thoughts on race relations.

Michael Hill, North Carolina Division of Archives and History

Elizabeth Reid Murray. *Wake, Capital County of North Carolina, Volume I, Prehistory Through Centennial*. Raleigh: Capital County Publishing Company, 1983. 802 pp. \$25.00 plus \$2.60 tax and postage. (P.O. Box 26064, Raleigh, NC 27611)

Thousands of persons have ascended to the top of our State House, to get a view of the City below, which is a beautiful sight. Every stranger who comes to the City, "goes up," in order "to see what he can see;" and, not unfrequently, we have been amused at the odd expressions which are made by some who have never seen "the like." A few days ago, a gentleman from the backwoods, ascended to the top, and took a peep over the precipice, and immediately threw himself back on the house, exclaiming that it was so far down, that it drew his toe nail off, and, had he not fallen back, would have drawn his neck out of his shoulders.

This account of one man's visit to the new state Capitol, appearing in the Raleigh newspaper *The Ras* for September 10, 1842, is typical of many such incidents gleaned from Raleigh papers published between 1799 and 1871, with which Elizabeth Reid Murray illustrates her long-awaited history of Wake County. Although neither a native of Wake County nor a historian by profession, Mrs. Murray, a graduate of Meredith College, has long been a student of Wake history. She has taught Wake County history courses for Wake Technical College, Wake Community Schools, and the North Carolina Museum of History Associates, and her previous publication, *From Raleigh's Past*, received a Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History.

Mrs. Murray's research has produced a comprehensive county history that discusses politics, religion, education, medicine, race relations, commerce, the arts, society, and attitudes in general as well as a host of other topics from the time of the county's establishment in 1771 until its centennial year. In addition to her thorough reading of Raleigh newspapers, Mrs. Murray has meticulously

combed all surviving county records and compiled an impressive bibliography of published and primary resources pertaining to the county and its residents.

Despite the great amount of material that the author has included in her text, the book is not a mere compendium of facts and figures. Mrs. Murray has arranged her topics chronologically, covering the county's prehistory in an introduction, moving to the eighteenth century, then treating the first thirty years of the nineteenth century before discussing "The Optimistic Years Before the Civil War." The Civil War years receive a detailed examination, in terms of both social and military conditions, and the book concludes with the first years of Reconstruction, to 1871. Whenever possible, Mrs. Murray allows Wake County residents to describe conditions and events in their own words through frequent and generous quotations from newspapers and private accounts. Typical of Mrs. Murray's method of portraying history in terms of individual experiences is her discussion of the legal and social difficulties facing widows in the antebellum period. She cites the cases of three Wake County widows: the impoverished and illiterate Mary Johnson, mother of future president Andrew Johnson; Mrs. John Haywood, accustomed to wealth and status but finding herself in debt for \$70,000 because of her husband's embezzlement of state funds; and Nancy Valentine, a free black woman whose three young daughters were kidnapped by slave traders.

With Raleigh, as the state capital, playing so prominent a role in North Carolina history, Mrs. Murray's book is a necessary addition to any library's local and state history collection. The Civil War buff will be particularly interested in the detailed discussion of the Civil War years, and those interested in urban history will be fascinated by Raleigh's development from a planned town growing out of the forest in the eighteenth century to a small city in the 1870s. The book will provide a wealth of material for the genealogist, for Mrs. Murray has brought to light the names of many ordinary citizens of the county who normally would leave no mention of themselves in print.

Mrs. Murray writes in a clear and brisk manner, with generous use of subtitles to guide the reader through the volume. The book is lavishly illustrated with contemporary documents, newspaper ads, drawings, engravings, old photographs, and many photographs taken by Mrs. Murray and her son, James W. Reid, Jr. The book features a comprehensive index and six appendixes of county statistics and officeholders. Mrs. Murray

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graciously dedicates her book to the 425 individuals who helped her with her research.

Marshall Bullock, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Belinda Hurmence. *A Girl Called Boy*. New York: Clarion Books, 1982. 168 pp. \$9.95.

Blanche Overtha Yancey (nicknamed "Boy" because of her initials) is a young modern black girl living in North Carolina. She is often embarrassed by her father's referring to their slave ancestors. One day while her family is on a picnic in the North Carolina mountains, the subject turns to the family ancestors. Boy announces that she thinks slaves must have been very stupid because otherwise they would have escaped. When her father displays a conjure stone that has been passed from one generation to another, Boy sneers at the idea of its having magic powers. Taking the stone with her, she goes off into the woods to be alone. When she says to the stone, "Take me over the water," she suddenly is transported back to pre-Civil War North Carolina where she is mistakenly thought to be a runaway slave. The slaves hide her and do their best for her. She quickly comes to realize just what their lives consist of. She lives with them for months, but when she manages to return to the twentieth century, only a few minutes have passed since she left. She is now considerably more mature in her outlook and tells her father that she is beginning to understand the importance of their ancestors and especially of the conjure stone.

Hurmence has employed the device of time travel in describing slavery and the prevailing conditions in early nineteenth-century North Carolina. The story is believably told and the historical background is vividly portrayed. By using a modern adolescent's point of view, Hurmence is able to make the story interesting and realistic to young readers. The book should be purchased by middle schools, junior high schools, and public libraries.

Diane Kessler, Durham County Schools

Linda Baker Huffman. *Catawba Journey*. Illustrated by Barry Gurley Huffman. Dallas, Texas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1982. 54 pp. \$20.00. (Order from the Catawba County Historical Association, P.O. Box 73, Newton, NC 28658)

Written specifically for children and young adults as a history of Catawba County, *Catawba Journey* conveys considerable information in rela-

tively few pages. Drawing on an extensive bibliography and her own love of history, the author traces the history of the county, in detail, from Indian days through World War I.

The historical material is presented through the fictional device of conversations that four cousins have with their great-grandfather over a span of seasons. Unfortunately there is not enough character development to make the reader identify with the cousins, but this device does soften the heavy dose of historical themes and details, making it more appealing to the young reader. The introductory material that establishes the season and setting of each chapter is nicely handled. Sensory images are especially distinct. When the author moves from the introductory element to the great-grandfather's telling of the county history, the style becomes somewhat stilted and artificial.

The color illustrations by Barry Gurley Huffman are full-page and integral to the book. Mrs. Huffman is a self-taught artist whose Grandma Moses style is charmingly suited to this volume intended for young people of about junior high level. Each illustration bears a caption relating it to an event covered in the text. Eight of the illustrations appeared in the August/September 1982 issue of *American Heritage*. Both author and illustrator are homemakers whose participation in the Catawba County Historical Association was the inspiration for the book.

The oversized volume (12" x 9") contains a table of contents, five appendixes, a long bibliography, and an index which, though detailed, could be used easily by a child. The physical appearance of the book will appeal to its intended audience: the color illustration on the cover is very effective, and overall design is excellent.

Catawba Journey is generally successful in providing young readers with an interesting, historical overview of Catawba County. Incomplete characterizations and episodes of stilted prose and dialogue are its major weaknesses. Throughout the book, a strong feeling for family and community is fostered, and the elderly great-grandparents are treated with loving respect. For public and school libraries in northwestern North Carolina, this is an essential purchase. Other public and school libraries and libraries with a special interest in North Carolina history should seriously consider it.

Andrea P. Brown, St. Mary's College

Henry Savage. *The Mysterious Carolina Bays*. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1982. 121 pp. \$14.95.

Carolina bays, a unique topographical phenomenon, are shallow depressions in the Atlantic coastal plain, frequently oval or elliptical in shape, which are rich in humus and contain vegetation different from that of the surrounding area. They range in size from a few hundred feet in length to several miles, extending from southern New Jersey to northeast Florida. Although there are estimated to be some 500,000 of these bays in the southeastern United States, the greatest concentration of which are in the Carolinas, they are seldom noticed from the ground.

Henry Savage was born in Camden, South Carolina, where he practiced law and served as mayor. He first became aware of the Carolina bays when, in 1933, while flying from Raleigh to Florence, South Carolina, he caught his first glimpse of the "beautiful and exciting patterns of oriented ellipses rolling out on the surface beneath us." This marked the beginning of his fascination with the bays and the theories about their origin, which he hopes, through this book, to share with others. He has written extensively about American and South Carolina history and natural history. Among his earlier books are *River of the Carolinas: The Santee and Seeds of Time: the Background of Southern Thinking*.

The author begins by describing the physical, chemical and biotic characteristics of the Carolina bays, devoting the first five chapters to a very thorough and well documented summary of the bay literature from the early eighteenth century to the present. In great detail, he unfolds the development of scientific thought about the origins of the bays, explaining the various theories for their existence. Many scientists attribute the existence of the bays to terrestrial forces such as wind excavation, water-wave erosion, or the gradual effects of soil solution. Others believe that the mysterious bay phenomenon was the result of a meteoric collision, the theory to which Savage subscribes.

In chapter 6, Savage sifts through all the various theories, weighs the evidence, and suggests "the research still needed to establish with scientific certainty the answer to the long-standing controversy." In the epilogue, "A Day Like No Other", he presents the case for meteoric collision, giving his personal version of how the bays must have originated.

The Mysterious Carolina Bays includes a section of footnotes and an exhaustive bibliography

which the author believes will prove to be the major scientific contribution of his work. It includes abundant black and white aerial photos of the bays, as well as three color plates and numerous illustrations. The book has a number of errors, such as incorrectly labeled figures, typographical errors, and incomplete bibliographical citations, most of which could have been eliminated through more careful editing.

This book will be a valuable addition to academic and public library collections, particularly in light of the recent interest in preserving the Carolina bays because of their biological diversity. It is a fascinating account, thoroughly researched, and written for both the general reader and the scientist.

Miriam L. Sheaves, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Robert J. Rusnak. *Walter Hines Page and "The World's Work": 1900-1913*. Washington, D.C.: University Press of America, 1982. 141 pp. \$19.00 cloth, \$8.25 paper. (P.O. Box 19101, Washington, D.C. 20036)

Walter Hines Page's short-lived, posthumous acclaim can be attributed to his work promoting Anglo-American cooperation while he was Ambassador to Great Britain between 1913 and 1918. However, his most lasting contributions to American life lay in his reform efforts as a journalist, editor, and publisher.

Page, a Cary native, lived the greater part of his life north of the Mason-Dixon line. In a sense, he was an ambassador from the South to the North: he interpreted the South to readers of *Forum* and *Atlantic Monthly*, both of which he edited in the 1890s, and to readers of *The World's Work*, which he founded and edited from 1900 to 1913. The book under review surveys many of the issues that filled the pages of *The World's Work*: from the virtues of agriculture and rural living to the necessity of southern education (particularly vocational education for blacks); from the need for laborers in industry (and the dilemma of what to do with "racially inferior" immigrant hordes) to the cities and their slums; from Negro improvement to expositions like the 1904 St. Louis exposition; from Progressivism to the rise of Socialism.

Walter Hines Page and "The World's Work": 1900-1913, by Robert Rusnak, Associate Professor of History at Rosary College, outside Chicago, is an attempt to analyze the editorial content and policies of *The World's Work*. Following a short biographical sketch of Walter Page, the author shows how Page joined efforts with Frank Doubleday to

form Doubleday, Page & Company in 1899. *The World's Work* began publication shortly thereafter as a magazine venture of the publishing house. Virtually every public issue of the early twentieth century was addressed in *The World's Work*.

The major problem with *Walter Hines Page and "The World's Work": 1900-1913* is its poverty of style. The pages of this book are littered with misspellings, awkward and wordy phrasings, superfluous commas, redundancies, and so forth. Additionally, the book's structure is difficult to discern. It appears that the book was distilled from Rusnak's 1973 Ph.D. thesis with the same title. The book under review, Rusnak's first, consists of 109 narrative pages, thirty-five pages of footnotes, a seven-page unannotated bibliography, no index, and no illustrations.

The sources used by the author show a heavy reliance on the periodical literature of the early 1900s, though some manuscripts are cited. The author is obviously quite familiar with *The World's Work* itself. Only a few brief references are made to John M. Cooper's 1977 biography, *Walter Hines Page: The Southerner as American: 1855-1918*, and to Ross Gregory's *Walter Hines Page: Ambassador to the Court of St. James* (1970). These two books are interesting, readable, and scholarly and would be useful additions to any North Carolina section of a public or academic library. A library wanting Robert Rusnak's interpretation of Walter Hines Page would be better off adding a copy of his dissertation. The book itself should never have come off the press.

Skip Auld, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County

Eva J. Salber. *Don't Send Me Flowers When I'm Dead; Voices of Rural Elderly*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1983. 147 pp. \$25 cloth, \$12.50 paper.

"Don't send me flowers when I'm dead. I want them now." This blunt statement is characteristic of a remarkable collection of interviews with forty-five black and white elderly residents in rural North Carolina by Dr. Eva J. Salber, Professor Emeritus of Community and Family Medicine at the Duke University Medical Center. While conducting a six-year health study of two small communities in North Carolina, Salber experienced a sense of outrage at the living conditions of the elderly residents and public ignorance and unconcern at their plight. She recorded her interviews with them to dramatize, in their own words, the privations of their daily lives. The result is a unique

insight into "their present lives, their remembrances of things past, their anticipations and fear for the future."

These skillfully edited narratives vividly reveal inherent dignity, pride, and determination to remain independent while coping with poverty, inadequate housing, staggering medical costs, and loneliness. What emerges is a remarkable self-reliance based upon the traditions of hard work, close family relationships, and a sense of community. The narratives reveal lives of poverty, back-breaking farm labor from an early age, large families, disease, and frequent tragedy; but they also show how these traditions, which are rapidly disappearing in our urban technological society, have been preserved in rural areas to give meaning to life.

The overriding fear of the rural elderly is not of growing old, but of becoming ill and losing their independence through moving into a nursing home, dreaded for its neglect, abandonment, and the symbolic breakdown of familial responsibilities. Although the narratives reflect an appreciation of the past and bewilderment at modern society, absent from virtually all of the narratives is any nostalgic glorification of the past. The elderly feel the pressure of changing values, family patterns, and mores. Most are remarkably uncomplaining, emphasizing the positive in their lives. Aging, sickness, and death are viewed as inevitable facts of life to be faced with as much grace and dignity as possible.

As is frequently the case in oral accounts such as these, there is some repetition, but it serves to focus the reader's attention on the problems of the rural elderly in their daily lives and on how they cope with adversity. One problem is the uneven nature of the narratives; some meander hopelessly from the subject, while others provide effective insight into the vicissitudes of their daily existence, such as being at the mercy of medical costs and an impersonal bureaucracy.

Salber provides explanatory editorial notes prior to each narrative, socio-economic background data to enhance the reader's understanding of the lives presented, and photographs of some of the narrators and their physical surroundings. One wishes that her otherwise excellent preface on methodology had dwelt upon such points as how representative of the rural elderly the respondents are and whether she sought to present a cross section of the communities or only those she happened to interview. In presenting the oral accounts, she has divided them into the facets of life most important to the rural elderly: attitudes toward the past, their independence, work

and poverty, community and family relationships, loneliness, and illness.

Pride and dignity are the two characteristics that are most vividly revealed in these compelling narratives: they are proud of having survived to old age, of persevering through difficult times, and of having worked hard for a lifetime. Dogged determination and inner strength come through clearly in these words. There is pride, too, in their resourcefulness in coping with poverty and taking care of themselves. Many decry federal assistance as either contrary to independence or as government interference; those that accept it do so reluctantly as a necessary reality of their lives.

Despite the privations and infirmities of their lives, their narratives are a celebration of age and of survival, without ignoring the realities of the problems encountered as a neglected segment of society. Salber intended that these narratives serve as an act of conscience to stimulate public concern and action to "ease their hardships, fight with them to preserve their independence (and) enable them to maintain their dignity when facing death." Through these poignant, articulate stories, she has effectively accomplished this goal by presenting their lives in intimate and personal terms. This book would make a useful addition to academic, public, and high school library collections.

Eugene E. Pfaff, Jr., Greensboro Public Library

Mary E. Mebane. *Mary, Wayfarer*. New York: Viking Press, 1983. 230 pp. \$15.75.

The line, "life for me ain't been no crystal stair," from Langston Hughes's poem, "From Mother to Son," has been given new interpretation by *Mary*, part one of Mary Mebane's autobiography. In *Mary*, published two years ago, Mebane described her early years as part of a household which was filled with cruelty, brutality, and turmoil. In many ways, her home life mirrored the cultural and economic deprivation of the segregated world to which the southern black was then consigned. It was during those early years that Mebane concluded that one way out of her abyss of misery was by way of education. It is her upward climb via this route that is vividly described in *Mary*, which ends with Mebane's graduation (summa cum laude) from what was then known as North Carolina College at Durham.

Mary, Wayfarer, the second volume of Mebane's memoirs, begins where *Mary* leaves off. The reader is taken along on her journey through the "real world." Her trip took her first to Rober-

sonville, North Carolina, to teach in a school system which she soon came to believe really felt that "reading and writing were things that rural black boys and girls didn't really need." After a year of frugal living in rural Robersonville, Mebane fled to New York City where so many southern blacks before her had gone for refuge. Failing to find solace there, she returned home to Durham and began teaching at Whitted Junior High School where discipline problems devoured much of the time that she desired to devote to teaching. Having earned a masters degree at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Mebane next accepted a teaching position at North Carolina College, her alma mater, where she encountered problems similar to those she experienced as an undergraduate. Abandoning alma mater, Mebane became a faculty member at South Carolina State College in Orangeburg. From there, she took an assistantship position at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, which in 1972 conferred upon her the Ph.D. degree. Following this, Mebane had a short-lived position at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where she speaks of herself as living a "new life."

Just as in *Mary*, the sequel, *Mary, Wayfarer*, reveals Mebane's continuing struggle for success and personal happiness. Much is made of both personal and job-related problems which, in large measure, resulted from the author's insistence on superior performance for herself in her quest for fulfillment and recognition. She writes, "People wonder at me, why I seemed so intent in my striving for culture, for some understanding of the contemporary scene. I didn't understand it myself. All I knew was that long ago it had come to me that my world was small and suffocating." The method used by the author to enlarge her world makes up the bulk of the powerful story that unfolds in *Mary, Wayfarer*, testament to her courage and belief in herself and the power of education both to civilize and to liberate.

Mebane, who by her own words is a "total outsider, unfettered by anyone's rules but my own," holds very little back about herself and the world around her. She describes low moments such as her therapy sessions at Duke University Medical Center, an incident of rape in Pennsylvania, and the effects on her life when her mentor, who had only recently installed her in a difficult job situation, dies suddenly. She has harsh words for "society" blacks, "mulattoes" who conspire with whites to suppress the masses of lower class blacks, and women, especially black women, who use marriage as an escape from challenges of life.

Mary, Wayfarer is an absorbing book which,

once begun, is difficult to put down. It is also, as *Mary* was before it, a story of struggles which sometimes ended in success and other times ended in failure. Although this autobiography deals specifically with a black woman's successful efforts to find a niche for herself, there are lessons which are universal in implication and all can learn from the experiences of our fellow North Carolinian and human being, Mary E. Mebane.

Mary, Wayfarer, is recommended for public, academic, and high school library collections.

Joseph E. Fleming, North Carolina Central University

Chalmers Gaston Davidson. *The Plantation World Around Davidson*. Davidson: Briarpatch Press, 1982. 108 pp. \$10.00.

This book is several things: an early history of Davidson College buildings and presidents, a history of the Presbyterian churches in north Mecklenburg and south Iredell counties, a social history of plantation life in this area, and a guide, along Federal Writers Project lines, to local antebellum houses. It is perhaps most valuable as a guidebook, since one would probably turn to other sources first for fuller historical accounts.

Chalmers Davidson is emeritus history professor and librarian at Davidson and has authored a number of books of history in the Carolinas. This "revised and enlarged edition" succeeds the ninety-five page second edition sub-titled "The Story of North Mecklenburg 'before the war,'" and published by the Mecklenburg Historical Association in 1973. Except for some updating, there are no significant changes in plan and text. The first chapter deals with Davidson College in its early years. Chapter two provides a summary history of local plantation life, then describes the houses of Presbyterian planters who settled near Davidson and tells their history and something of the families of their owners. Chapters three through five feature outlying Presbyterian churches, early inhabitants and their impressive homes in the nearby communities of Centre Church, Hopewell Church, and Sugaw Creek.

There are illustrations throughout the book, many of which appeared in the second edition. Here they are somewhat better fitted to the text, larger, and more clearly reproduced. The design, typography, and general appearance are much improved also. A five-page index of people, plantation houses, and churches has been added, as have four references in the bibliography. Dropped from the second edition are a six-item section of the bibliography ("Novels about Mecklenburg County

in the Revolutionary War") and a map of the area. This latter is something of a loss, for while it wasn't exactly a masterpiece of the map-makers art, it did locate the featured houses and establish the setting of this "plantation world."

The text is informal. One encounters such introductory phrases as "Tradition has it" and "It may well be that" and information from newspaper articles. Nevertheless, the book can be a useful addition to collections in public and academic libraries where local North Carolina history is sought. Libraries which have the 1973 edition may wish to compare the two editions before purchasing it, but where it is appropriate for purchase, this handsome book can be a good investment.

Joe Rees, Duke University

Elizabeth Powers with Mark Hannah. *Cataloochee, Lost Settlement of The Smokies: The History, Social Customs and Natural History*. Charleston, South Carolina: Powers-Hannah Publishers, 1982. 520 pp. \$14.00 paper. (55 Fort Royal Drive, Charleston, South Carolina 29407)

Cataloochee, a lively community in mountainous Haywood County, was part of the land requisitioned by the United States government to form the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Because of restrictions placed on their way of life by this act, most of the families were forced to sell and move away. "This book, often told in the words of former inhabitants, attempts to recreate the civilization of a beautiful Cataloochee that was, in their eyes, an ideal way of life."

Elizabeth Powers, descendant of a family with peripheral connections to Cataloochee, and Mark Hannah, a Cataloochee native and a park ranger for over thirty years, have collaborated in an effort to tell the story of the valley and its people.

Using extracts from taped interviews and old recordings, Great Smoky Mountains National Park records, and other sources, the authors present a superficial overview of the life and times of Cataloochee. Many times the reader is left with an "and then what happened" feeling. The failure of the book comes from a lack of competent editing. Notes detailing the inter-relationships of people quoted or involved would have been helpful and conducive to a more authoritative work. The few photographs are so poorly reproduced as to be almost worthless. There are footnotes but no index or bibliography.

Despite the weaknesses noted above, *Cataloochee, Lost Settlement of the Smokies* is recom-

mended for purchase because little material is available on this section of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

Laura Woody Soltis, Haywood County Public Library

Other Publications of Interest

Admirers of Bruce Barton's columns in his Pembroke newspaper, the **Carolina Indian Voice**, will be pleased to know that some two hundred of these columns are now available in book form in **The Best of "As I See It"** (1983) (Carolina Indian Voice, Inc., P.O. Box 1075, Pembroke 28372. 264 pp. \$8.27 paper). Barton, a Lumbee Indian, is known for his outspoken views. Perhaps his most characteristic column is titled "An Indian Manifesto," dated October 7, 1976, in which he states, "The Indian people are locked in a struggle with a white racist political system which has absolutely no intention of allowing our people to participate in the decision-making process..."; he ends with a rather eloquent plea for harmony between the races. Recommended for public libraries and for libraries with Indian or local collections.

The University of North Carolina Press has reprinted (1983) **Seacoast Life: An Ecological Guide to Natural Seashore Communities in North Carolina** by Judith M. Spitsbergen (112 pp., \$5.95 paper). This handy field guide was originally published in 1980 by the State Museum of Natural History. (See review by John Darling in NCL, spring 1981, pp. 52-53.) A most useful addition to this printing is a table of contents. If your public, school, or academic library lacks this title or needs to replace it, this printing is a good choice.

Hyde Calls is a 99-page collection of poetry written by citizens of Hyde County, edited by Donald R. Richardson and published in 1982. The

poems vary greatly in quality, as should be expected for a collection of this nature. Most are about local people, places, or events. The highlight of the book is the artwork: the drawings by Kathryn Pezzi are delightful. A good selection for libraries in the Hyde area, for collections of North Caroliniana, and for other libraries that want an example of what a local community can do. Order from Hyde County Historical Society, c/o Mrs. Betty Mann, Fairfield, NC 27826. Price is \$10.00 plus \$2.00 for postage and handling.

Libraries with collections of crafts or mountain materials may want to order a copy of **Many Patches Ago** by Martha Marshall. This nicely designed book has black and white photos plus patterns for dozens of quilts from eastern Tennessee, southwestern Virginia, and western North Carolina, interspersed with historical tidbits. This book was published in 1981 in a limited number of copies and is available for \$12.95 plus \$1.00 postage from Bessie Marshall, P.O. Box 583, Spruce Pine, NC 28777.

North Carolina's Historic Restaurants and Their Recipes by Dawn O'Brien is a good choice for public libraries and other libraries with regional or cookbook collections. It will be used by both cooks and travelers who prefer to skip the fast food outlets. The author selected forty-five "historically significant" restaurants with good food and managed to get a few recipes from each. Her short descriptions of each restaurant are accompanied by excellent sketches by Janice Murphy. Information includes exact locations, hours, and telephone numbers; price ranges are not indicated. Though some recipes are of the "can of mushroom soup" variety, the abundance of recipes using fresh fruits and vegetables reflect an encouraging trend. (John F. Blair, 1983. 184 pp. \$10.95)