
North Carolina Books

Robert Anthony, Compiler

✓ Elizabeth Wheaton. *Codename GREENKIL: The 1979 Greensboro Killings*. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987. 328 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0-8203-0935-4.

Elizabeth Wheaton has chosen a difficult task: to explain one of the most complex series of events in modern North Carolina history. On the morning of November 3, 1979, a group of Klansmen and Nazis shot to death five members of the Communist Workers Party (CWP) at an anti-Klan demonstration in Greensboro. Police failed to prevent the melee but captured the gunmen. Reporters on the scene witnessed the shootings and two photographers caught the attack on videotape. Initially it appeared that the outcome of the trial would be easily predictable; but, slightly more than a year later, an all-white jury found the defendants not guilty. In a federal trial that followed, the defendants were again found not guilty, this time of conspiracy to violate the demonstrators' civil rights. Finally, in a civil suit brought by the widows and survivors of the killings, the same verdict, not guilty of conspiracy, brought an end to years of litigation and awarded only token damages.

The widows and their supporters in the CWP maintained that they expected such outcomes from the trials because the killings were part of a conspiracy at the highest levels of government. They said the Klansmen and Nazis were hatchet men, manipulated by government agents to eliminate the leadership of the communists, while Greensboro police played their part by failing to protect the demonstrators. With national media attention focused on the Klan-Nazi-CWP clash and subsequent trials, many North Carolinians also asked themselves why such extremists should be active here and whether justice was done.

Wheaton marshals a tremendous amount of material in analyzing what happened from both a historical perspective and the perspectives of the major participants. She relies on F.B.I. files, newspaper accounts, trial transcripts, writings by participants, and her own numerous interviews to give a picture of how events unfolded. She views

the available facts "as though we were looking through a kaleidoscope and the events fell into one pattern when viewed through the CWP's perspective, another through that of the Klansmen and Nazis, and yet another through that of the police and federal agents. Each pattern has its own logic, but when they are superimposed, the image becomes a jumble of contradictions and conflict. One can only see that there are no heroes in this story; there are many, many fools."

As an expert on the subject who has followed the story for years, the author places events in historical context, introduces the participants, and analyzes their motives and roles. She follows them through the trials and draws her own conclusions about the significance of what happened for North Carolina and the nation. Wheaton succeeds in giving the reader a clear picture of how the confrontation came about and what went on during the trials that led to their surprising conclusions. The book is well-footnoted and indexed, so that one can refer easily to specific people or events and check the sources. Some of the people she interviewed, however, asked to remain anonymous. In profiling major participants, Wheaton devotes the most space to the leaders of the CWP who were killed. She gives brief biographies and attempts to explain how they became communist revolutionaries. Her sympathies would seem to lie with them as young idealists and victims, yet she is quick to point out their extremism, inconsistencies in logic, and the damage their activities did to other liberal reform efforts.

This is not Elizabeth Wheaton's first account of the Greensboro killings. She co-authored a 1981 report, "The Third of November," for the Institute for Southern Studies and has written articles for *Southern Exposure*, the *North Carolina Independent*, and the United Press International. She currently works for the North Carolina Civil Liberties Union in Greensboro. Her book would be a valuable addition to academic and public libraries, especially those interested in developing collections dealing with modern North Carolina history, political radicalism, criminal and civil law, and social history.

Linda McCurdy, Duke University Library

Jean Fagan Yellin, ed. *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl Written by Herself, by Harriet A. Jacobs. Edited by Maria Child [1861]*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987. 306 pp. \$37.50. ISBN 0-674-44745-X (cloth); \$9.95. 0-674-44746-8 (paper).

It would be difficult to identify a more timely book for the late twentieth century than this one. Although basically a reprint of an 1861 work whose author has only recently been identified, it was written by a slave born in Edenton in 1815. Two women editors have been involved at different times—abolitionist Lydia Maria Child in 1860 and Jean Fagan Yellin in the 1980s. The first helped prepare the manuscript of author Harriet Jacobs for publication in very minor ways, while the modern editor, with the acknowledged assistance of North Carolina librarians and archivists, has identified not only the author but also the North Carolinians and other people to whom fictitious names were applied. Her account of the detective work required to reveal these facts makes fascinating reading.

This slave narrative, unusual in several respects, holds the reader's attention. It was written by a black woman who was taught to read by her mistress, and it reveals her personal struggle against sexual oppression. The text also relates the author's personal life and opposition to slavery. She was hidden for years in the home of her grandmother in Edenton to protect her from concubinage after she had borne two children fathered by a local doctor. In 1842 she escaped and fled to the North and soon was joined by her children. There she became active with a group of reformers, particularly those led by Quaker feminist-abolitionists. It was one of the latter who insisted that Jacobs write her story in support of the abolitionist movement. Jacobs also traveled widely speaking in the cause of emancipation.

In Washington during the Civil War she nursed black troops and followed the Union army into the South where she worked among former slaves, particularly orphans and the aged. Letters which she wrote then were published in various northern newspapers. In 1868 she went to England (where her book had also been published in 1862) to seek funds for her work in the South.

In later life she lived in Washington and in Cambridge, Mass., and is buried in the latter.

Among the illustrations are some of Edenton people with whom Jacobs was associated, and there also are two maps of the town and the area which are useful in understanding the text. The format of the book is attractive, and it is printed

on acid-free paper.

William S. Powell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Sam Ragan, ed. *Weymouth: An Anthology of Poetry*. Laurinburg: St. Andrews Press, 1987. 143 pp. \$14.00. ISBN 0-932662-68-4 (cloth); \$11.00. 0-932662-71-4 (paper).

This anthology, which brings together the works of one hundred and twelve poets, thirteen artists, and a musician, celebrates the Weymouth Center for the Arts and Humanities in the Carolina Sandhills. Creative writers and artists in North Carolina have a special place to retreat to where they can work in congenial surroundings away from the demands of their everyday lives. Michael McFee's poem "A Week at Weymouth" speaks of its purpose: "I carry my Royal over the threshold,/ lay it on the spread bed, say,/ Be fruitful and multiply."

Many groups and individuals were responsible for bringing this book into being. Sam Ragan, North Carolina poet laureate and director of the writers-in-residence program at Weymouth, has promoted his dream of a Weymouth collection from the beginning of the program in 1979. Anna-Carolyn Gilbo, coordinating editor, and Marsha White Warren, consulting editor, applied their skills to writing letters, chasing down the writers, applying for grants, obtaining permissions, and selecting and shaping the book under Sam Ragan's direction into its final form, an enormous task accomplished with taste and scrupulous dedication to detail.

The volume is divided into three parts: Weymouth "The Place," "The Spirit," "And Beyond." The first part shows the physical reality of the place in its heyday or in its present incarnation as a retreat. Weymouth was originally built by author and publisher James Boyd who entertained his writer friends there. Thomas Wolfe, F. Scott Fitzgerald, and William Faulkner are just a few of the literary ghosts that haunt the premises. Betty Adcock's poem speaks of "how the articulate/ guests dropped their shoes on the Aubussons . . .," but Bobby Sidna Hart warns: "No shower here,/ Take a quart kitchen pot/ For rinsing."

The second part expresses the inspiration that can result from a stay at Weymouth. Paul Jones's lines "... the lasting/ knows no containment; abandon/ is its wild reward" evoke the spirit that follows the poet after he or she leaves. The last section of the book, "And Beyond," celebrates this enrichment that extends into space and time. Some of North Carolina's finest poets

have been Weymouth residents or served as leaders of programs there. Included here are works by James Applewhite, Fred Chappell, Guy Owen, and Reynolds Price. Here also is Clyde Edgerton telling us in original lyrics about a power plant, "where the birds don't sing, but the power lines hum." Friends of North Carolina poetry who miss Tom Walters will find "Tape Wrap" here in his unmistakable, inimitable style.

The anthology is enhanced by graphics of the mansion and its environs. The stone hounds at the gates are handsomely portrayed on the front cover of the book jacket. A portrait of James Boyd and illustrations of activities at Weymouth in the old days tell the story as vividly as the poems.

The editors have compiled "bio" material about the contributors, always a source of interest to the reader. The range of talents and backgrounds represented reinforces our strong impression that Sam Ragan's Weymouth program is a powerful force for creative productivity in "the State of the Arts." The book is recommended for school, public, college, and university libraries. There are some fine poems in this collection, and the focus on Weymouth makes it a unique addition to the state's literature and history.

Coyla Barry, Burroughs Wellcome Company Library

Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, James Leloudis, Robert Korstad, Mary Murphy, Lu Ann Jones, and Christopher B. Daly. ***Like a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World***. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987. 468 pp. \$34.95. ISBN 0-8078-1754-6 (cloth); \$12.95. 0-8078-4196-X (paper).

Like a Family is an ambitious, frequently compelling, study of the southern textile worker from around 1880 until 1934. Its six authors have used a variety of sources to fashion a broad examination of textile work, labor unions, community, kinship, religion, and recreation. They delineate the familiar route of the southern textile worker from the farm to the mill village in vivid detail. Thousands of disgruntled piedmont farmers, driven from the land by high costs, low prices, and tight credit, and enticed by aggressive labor recruiters, joined the textile labor force and helped build the New South. Despite low wages, long hours, poor working conditions, concerted union busting, and primitive mill villages, these workers "managed to shape a way of life beyond their employers grasp . . . a distinctive mill village culture." In examining the totality of these workers' lives, the authors find the rural values

and kinship ties of the countryside transferred to the mill villages and modified into "a distinctive mill village culture."

Readers familiar with Jacquelyn Hall's distinguished tenure as head of the Southern Oral History Program at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will not be surprised to find that the core of the book is composed of some 200 interviews conducted with pre-World War II textile workers, mostly in North Carolina, between 1975 and 1984. These interviews are supplemented by a variety of other sources, including a series of letters written by workers to Franklin D. Roosevelt and the National Recovery Administration in the early days of the New Deal. There are no interviews with mill owners. Their side of the story is examined largely through the pages of trade magazines, particularly the *Southern Textile Bulletin*. Although the sympathies of the authors clearly lie with the workers, they avoid the pitfall of stereotyping either mill owners or their employees, or of overly simplifying complex economic and social questions.

It was the expressed purpose of the authors to articulate the "seldom-heard voices" of the average worker. They have accomplished their task admirably. The considerable merits of ***Like a Family*** are augmented by a large number of well-chosen photographs, comprehensive footnotes, a detailed bibliography, and a useful index. Its purchase should be strongly considered not just by academic libraries but by any library with a good southern history section.

Jim L. Sumner, North Carolina Division of Archives and History.

T. Harry Gattton. ***Banking in North Carolina: A Narrative History***. Raleigh: North Carolina Bankers Association (NCBA Publications, P.O. Box 30609, 27622-0609), 1987. 155 pp. \$20 (libraries), \$25 (general public). ISBN 0-9617806-06 (cloth); \$12 (libraries), \$15 (general public). 0-9617806-1-4 (paper).

The author, who from 1960 to 1981 was executive vice-president of the North Carolina Bankers Association (NCBA) and who has authored two other state banking histories, fittingly begins his history of North Carolina banking with the story of the formation in 1897 of the Bankers Association. Gattton then proceeds to relate the history of Tar Heel banking from the colonial period to the present, weaving in the history of United States banking as it affected North Carolina. His approach is anecdotal. As he himself

states, "this ... history is not intended as a detailed documentary of the vast area of banking history." This approach presents its problems, as the author admits, and does not produce a smooth flowing story. The text bounces along from incident to incident in a series of short chapters, there being 43 chapters in the 111 pages of narrative history. Many of these short chapters are quite interesting. This reviewer especially enjoyed the story of Robert Potter's attempt to abolish banks in North Carolina in 1828-29 (pp. 40-42) and is considering suggesting the adoption of the 1805 N.C. law concerning penalties for counterfeiting and applying it to certain library offences (p.31).

The last thirty-five pages of text contain much information on the history of the NCBA, including lists of all officers and pictures of all the presidents. Indeed the true value of this work probably lies more in what it presents on the NCBA than in what it has to say about North Carolina banking.

The volume could have used a good editor, as the text is marred with numerous typographical errors, inconsistencies, and factual errors. On p.20, Gatton gives two dates, 1171 and 1711, for the founding of the Bank of Venice. On p.79, he gives three names, Hood, Wood, and Pope, as the first N.C. Commissioner of Banks. And on p.87, he mentions the first "100 years" of the Roosevelt administration (obviously a Democratic dream in these days of the Reagan Revolution). The author has Thomas Gresham starting a bank in 1653 (p.20), when Gresham died in 1579. On p. 47, Gatton states that five savings banks were chartered in North Carolina between 1847 and 1862. On p.

61, he says that savings banks came to North Carolina in 1887. Was there a different meaning to savings banks in 1860? Gatton does not say. The above are only samples of errors an editor could have caught. Others could be given.

Banking in North Carolina has neither notes nor bibliography, though the author mentions several other works in the body of the text. The only index is a personal name one, which has great value, but a full index would have been even more useful. Illustrations abound and fit with the text.

Any person interested in the history of North Carolina banking or of the NCBA could profit from the reading of this book. It belongs in all libraries that have a collection of North Caroliniana or a collection on banking. It is excellent in its coverage of the North Carolina Bankers Association. A definitive history of banking in North Carolina, however, awaits its author. Gatton's work can serve as a good starting point for that author.

Peter R.Neal, Durham County Public Library

Jim Dean and Lawrence S. Earley, eds. *Wildlife in North Carolina*. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987. 201 pp. \$24.95. ISBN 0-8078-1751-1.

Wildlife in North Carolina, the magazine, has been around now for fifty years and has gone from a modest black-and-white hunting and fishing magazine to a verging-on-slick monthly that covers the range of our state's natural history. The North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and the editors have every right to be proud, and it is the reader's good fortune that Jim Dean and Lawrence Earley have collected articles from the magazine and created *Wildlife in North Carolina*, the book.

A state that is 503 miles long and ranges in elevation from sea level to almost 6,000 feet cannot help but contain diverse natural resources. The people of North Carolina have responded to that diversity by developing equally diverse outdoor traditions. It must have seemed adverse diversity as the editors set to choosing the selections which would appear in the book's four sections: sporting heritage, flora and fauna, special places, and hunting and fishing. No matter. They did a beautiful job, and readers can browse happily among feature articles, personal recollections, excellent photographs, and artwork.

There truly is something here for everyone. Amateur naturalists will enjoy Jane Rohling's

We've Got
Answers to
Your Questions.



"Those Incredible Hummingbirds" or Paul Koepke's look at snappers, "Willie and Me and the Two-Moon Turkeys." Budding botanists can turn to Doug Elliott's "Our Wild Orchids" or Earley's "Two Days in John Green's Swamp." For hunters and fishermen, there are stories about every creature of pursuit: trout and grouse; redhead, pintail, ringneck and goldeneye; bear, bobwhite, buck and doe.

North Carolina history is here, too, in features on sporting clubs, boatbuilding, and decoy carving. People fill the pages: Johannes Plott, breeder of the fearless Plott hound, and Horace Kephart, the Cornell University librarian who in 1904 set up camp on Dick's Creek in Jackson County, came to know the mountain people, and in his later years promoted the establishment of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. And just for fun there is "A Country Store Gourmet," a tongue-in-cheek (?) plug for rat cheese, potted meat, vienna sausages, and pickled anything.

By compiling *Wildlife in North Carolina*, Earley and Dean hope "to inspire a greater cooperative effort from all North Carolinians to appreciate, understand, and enhance the natural qualities that make this state unique." By making *Wildlife in North Carolina* available to our libraries' patrons, we can support and encourage their worthwhile effort.

Becky Kornegay, Western Carolina University

William Stephenson. *Sallie Southall Cotten: A Woman's Life in North Carolina*. Greenville, N.C.: Pamlico Press (P.O. Box 1691, 27835-1691), 1987. 208 pp. \$17.95. ISBN 0-943287-00-6 (cloth); \$11.95. 0-943287-01-4 (paper).

Sallie Southall Cotten, affectionately known as "Mother Cotten" to friends and associates, worked tirelessly for decades to develop and improve women's education, organizations, and civic responsibilities. Educated to be a schoolteacher, she came to maturity during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods in North Carolina. Cotten reared a large family, primarily in the Pitt County area, and met the rigorous but sometimes monotonous duties of a country wife. Later, with experience in public affairs, she pioneered the founding of the women's club movement in North Carolina.

Graduating from the Greensboro Female College in 1863, she began teaching privately in various homes. In 1866 she married Robert Randolph Cotten, and they began farming and running general stores.

Cotten's thirst for knowledge, revealed in her diaries, scrapbooks, and letters to friends and family, never ceased during these years. She was an avid reader who craved intellectual stimulation and companionship to balance the isolation of country life. Her husband, who later styled himself Colonel Cotten of Cottendale, did not share these interests. She questioned some of the restrictions placed on women by southern society. Although Cotten never challenged male prerogatives, she believed that women should be encouraged to train themselves in professional fields and have control over their incomes.

Elias Carr, a future governor of the state, named Cotten one of North Carolina's alternate "lady managers" to the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893—the Chicago World's Fair. Appointed in 1890, she helped generate statewide interest in the fair and developed exhibits highlighting North Carolina's history and women.

Cotten excelled at the task. From rank amateur, she became a sophisticated public speaker, organizer, fund-raiser, and promoter. She received the opportunity of meeting educated women from across the nation who opened her eyes to new possibilities for women. Cotten did not agree with everything she encountered. She rejected many suffragist demands for equality with men. She preferred effecting change in areas she viewed as an extension of woman's natural maternal instincts. Better schools, teacher training, cleaner neighborhoods, libraries—these were areas where women could and should be allowed to build better futures for their children.

She also learned firsthand about the national women's club movement. North Carolina had nothing like it, and Cotten soon realized that women organized into a group could exert considerable influence. In 1899 she started one of the first women's clubs in North Carolina, and club work dominated her public life thereafter.

This book recounts the major events in Cotten's life in a simple, straightforward narrative, but many readers will be left wishing for more. The author's insufficient grounding in the state's history and in women's history has marred the biography. All too often it is unclear what Cotten thought or how she related to the events and people surrounding her. Part of this might result from gaps in primary source materials, but more often it is because of the author's nonanalytical approach to his subject. How did the Cottens' social, economic, and political connections cement their ties with the state's ruling elite? How did Sallie Cotten reflect the views of well-to-do white women in her public and private capaci-

ties? What did lower-class white and black women think of the efforts of the women's clubs? What were the major issues dividing North Carolina suffragists and North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs? What kinds of opposition did the women's club movement encounter from men in the state? By choosing to look only at incidents in Cotten's life and not really setting her in the context of the period, the author gives readers little insight into the significance of Cotten's work.

Sallie Southall Cotten deserves more than *A Woman's Life in North Carolina* delivers. This book, a pleasant recital of events in her life from birth to death, provides much personal information about Sallie Cotten, but it does not interpret the achievements or defeats of this remarkable woman.

Terrell Amistead Crow, *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

✓ Arnold K. King. *The Multicampus University of North Carolina Comes of Age, 1956-1986*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, 1987. 379 pp. [This volume is published by the University of North Carolina and is not available in bookstores or through dealers. Inquiries may be made to Dr. A. K. King, c/o UNC General Administration, Box 2688, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27515-2688.]

The history of state-supported higher education in North Carolina in the last half-century is confusing because of the institutional name changes, multitude of governing arrangements, conflicting jurisdictional authority, and rapid growth. But it is significant because, in the words of University of California President Clark Kerr, North Carolina has developed a system of administration and governance that "has become one of the two or three best models for the nation as a whole, and perhaps the best of them all." Explicitly stated, this is not a history of the University of North Carolina of Tar Heel athletic fame but an administrative account of the evolution of the governance of the state system of higher education. Over the last three decades the system has grown by legislative action from the three institutions of the "Consolidated University of North Carolina" to four, then six, and finally sixteen institutions.

While growth and changing governing authority form the core of the narrative, such varied subjects are included as public television, the basketball scandals of the 1960s, the legal *Code* of the university, the Speaker-Ban Law, student demon-

strations over civil rights and the Vietnam War, the expansion of medical education including veterinary medicine, and the extended conflict with the federal government over Title Six of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Of special reference value are chapters on the role of the standing committees of the board of governors and individual chapters identifying the personnel and their terms of office of the general administration, the board of governors, and the institutional chancellors from 1972 through 1986.

Arnold K. King is uniquely qualified to record the multicampus history. A member of the staff of the general administration for the last twenty-two years, he has been associated with the University of North Carolina for over sixty years as student, professor, graduate school administrator, head of the summer session, and active participant in numerous state, regional, and national study commissions, panels, and boards. Though encouraged by President William C. Friday, Vice-President Raymond H. Dawson, Board Chairman Philip G. Carson, and benefactor and Board member George Watts Hill, the volume is not an officially sponsored university publication. It is written by one intimately, even lovingly, involved with the University of North Carolina. The author states that "If this book breaks the trail for someone to write the definitive story in the future, I will feel greatly rewarded." Therein lies the value of the volume. As observer and chronicler of events King is superb. The bibliography reveals extensive public sources, but the prose reads like the official minutes upon which much of the book is undoubtedly based. Only the chapter on the legislative fight over restructuring sparkles with drama. The account is invaluable for the participant as a guide down memory lane and for the archivist and librarian as a reference tool. The author should definitely feel rewarded, for the future historian with the definitive account certainly will be indebted to him. The book is recommended for public and especially college and university libraries.

William E. King, *Duke University*

(Editor's note: The reviewer is not related to the author.)

✓ Lawrence Foushee London and Sarah McCulloh Lemmon, eds. *The Episcopal Church in North Carolina, 1701-1959*. Raleigh: The Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, 1987. 644 pp. \$21.95 plus \$2 for postage and handling. ISBN 0-9617935-0-3. Order from Education/Library Resources, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, 140 College Street, Oxford, N.C. 27565.

Bishops of North Carolina's two dioceses and the Missionary District of Asheville, posing in 1917 at the celebration of the founding of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, peer from the dust jacket of this weighty tome. Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., in particular, seems to dare the reader to explore the history of his church. Those who accept the challenge, whether for pleasure or to find the answer to a question, will discover a wealth of information. This useful work helps fill a gap in our knowledge of religion in North Carolina. The book's format and the delay of its publication, however, had a negative impact on the final product.

The Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina conceived *The Episcopal Church in North Carolina* about two decades ago, during the episcopate of Bishop Thomas A. Fraser, Jr. A committee asked twelve historians to explore the fledgling Anglican Church during the periods of proprietary and royal rule, the origin and development of the Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, and the evolution of the dioceses of East Carolina and Western Carolina. With assistance provided by the University of North Carolina Press, the editors assembled thirteen well-documented chapters, appendices listing important dates for all three dioceses, a bibliography of unpublished and published sources, and an index. Thirty-five illustrations add to the book's appeal.

Thus, the reader can come to understand broad issues pertaining to the Episcopal Church in the state as well as interesting facts about individual priests, bishops, and churches. The essays deal with such topics as Christian education, mission work, clerical morale and supply, the nature of worship services, diocesan publications, the impact of economic and political trends on church work, and church architecture. Schools, colleges, orphanages, and camps sponsored by the church also receive attention.

Although the editors have crafted a useful tool, the book suffers somewhat because most of the essays were written years ago, apparently with little attention to consistency. The editors incorporated some new research in the notes and updated many passages, but they chose not to utilize many published and manuscript sources that have been made available in recent years. The authors themselves chose very different approaches in discussing the periods or topics assigned them. Duplication of effort, partly responsible for the length of the book, crept into the final version. While several of the writers enhanced the quality of their chapters with a variety of manuscript material, others relied chiefly

on published sources.

Despite these minor shortcomings, *The Episcopal Church in North Carolina, 1701-1959* will find converts throughout the state, particularly in the larger public and academic libraries.

Maurice C. York, Edgecombe County Memorial Library

Other Publications of Interest

The Jackson County Historical Association has recently published *The History of Jackson County*, an impressive 674-page history of that southwestern North Carolina county. Among the topics covered in this comprehensive work are geography, Indian and pioneer history, municipalities, economic activities, politics, religion, education, and cultural arts. Detailed information on the 1860 census public officials and elections, educational institutions, and businesses is presented in well-organized appendices. The book is attractively illustrated and contains an index and chapter endnotes and bibliographies. (Orders to Cecil Brooks, Jackson County Historical Association, P.O. Box 173, Sylva, N.C. 28779. \$17.00, plus \$2.50 postage; cloth).

Perquimans, in the state's northeast and one of its oldest counties, is the subject of another new county history. Informative and well-written, *Perquimans County: A Brief History* by Alan D. Watson is the tenth in the North Carolina Division of Archives and History's county history series. The 122-page paperback book includes illustrations and a bibliographical essay, although no index. (Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, N.C. 27611. \$4.00, plus \$1.00 postage. ISBN 0-86526-220-9; paper).

Archives and History's Historical Publication Section has also recently released Volume XI in its popular *North Carolina Troops, 1861-1865: A Roster* series. This projected sixteen-volume series has been called "the finest state roster ever produced" and aims to provide brief military service records for each of the 120,000-plus North Carolinians who fought for the Confederate and Union armies during the Civil War. Volume XI covers the Forty-fifth through Forty-eighth Regiments North Carolina Troops, Confederate infantry. (\$27.00, plus \$2.00 postage. ISBN 0-86526-016-8; cloth).

A revised edition of *Exploring the Country Inns of North Carolina* by Faris Jane Corey is now available from Provincial Press. This new edition contains brief descriptions, addresses, and

illustrations for sixty-six inns, an increase of forty-one over the earlier (1977) edition. The author defines country inns broadly—as places that reflect a “rural, indigenous, homelike or old-time appearance.” Coverage ranges from well-known establishments like Asheville’s Grove Park Inn and Burnsville’s Nu-Wray Inn to small bed-and-breakfast operations. (Provincial Press, Box 2311, Chapel Hill, N.C. \$7.95. ISBN 0-936179-08-2; paper).

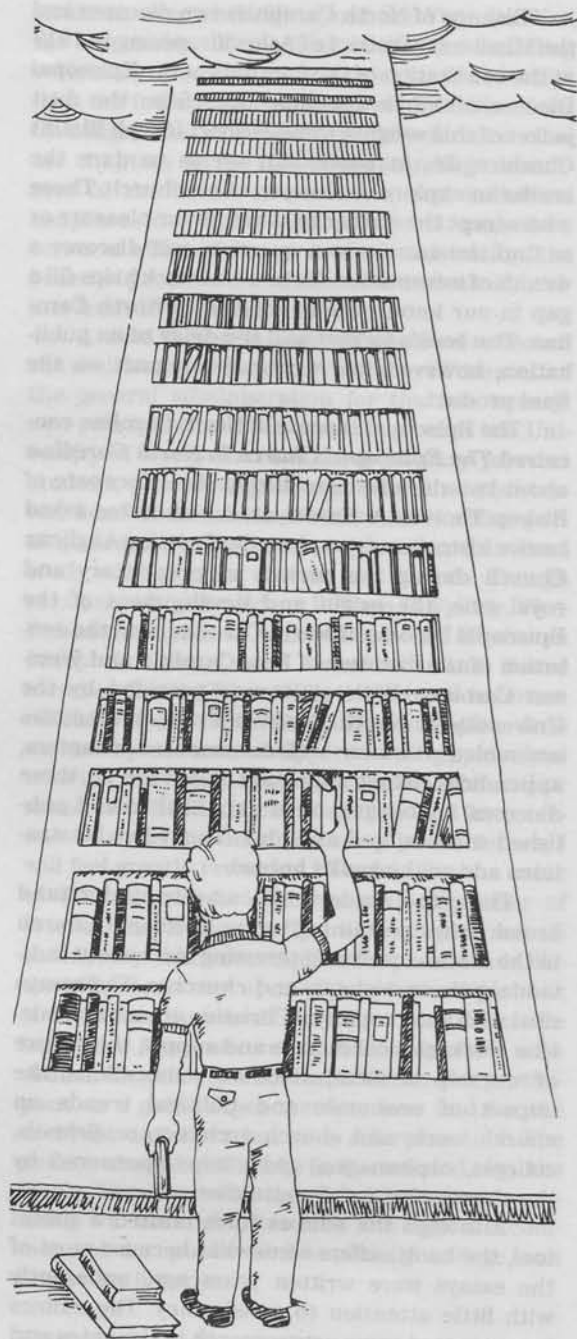
✓ The list of contributors to *The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: The First 200 Years* reads like a Who’s Who of Tar Heels—the Chapel Hill blue-and-white variety. Smith Barrier, Woody Durham, Sam Ervin, Phil Ford, Jr., William C. Friday, Andy Griffith, Charlie Justice, Charles Kuralt, Dean Smith, Tom Wicker, and Louis Round Wilson are among the forty-five alumni and university friends, past and present, who offer descriptions and recollections, history and humor in this 160-page coffeetable-style pictorial history. Several hundred photographs, including a number of full-page color ones, combined with the well-chosen essays, offer readers a lively and entertaining account of life at the nation’s oldest state-supported university. (Lightworks, 6005 New Chapel Hill Road, Raleigh, N.C. 27607. \$39.95, plus \$3.00 postage. ISBN 0-917631-04-8; cloth).

The April 1988 issue (vol. 65, no. 2) of the *North Carolina Historical Review* includes “North Carolina Bibliography, 1986-1987.” This bibliography of nearly 400 entries is the latest in an annual series that lists books about North Carolina subjects or by or about North Carolinians, native or current resident. The *Review* is a quarterly publication of Archives and History’s Historical Publications Section.

BI Section Proposed

There are several instruction librarians in North Carolina who are interested in forming a BI section of NCLA. At the present time, the Library Instruction Roundtable (LIRT) of ALA is very eager to assist state and regional BI groups. They realize that because many instruction librarians are unable to attend regional meetings, it is necessary to provide programs and resources closer home. First, we need to assess whether or not there is sufficient interest in the state to establish a group. If you would like to participate in such an organization, please write or call

Kathryn Moore
Reference Department
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