



Dorothy Hodder, Compiler

This novel, an historical fiction, is a story of Elisha Mitchell as told by his only son, Charley. Dellinger states in the preface that the facts of Elisha Mitchell's life are woven throughout the text, but the conversations, thoughts, and motivations of the characters are his own. The Acknowledgements and Preface will lead the reader to believe the author's focus will

be on Elisha Mitchell as a Christian and as a preacher rather than Elisha Mitchell the explorer and naturalist. However, as the novel unfolds, Charley is clearly the main character and the process of discovery is his — or, one suspects, the author's — using the character of Charley as the spokesman.

Robert Dellinger.

Mitchell's Peak: A Novel of Discovery.

High Point, NC: Caleb's Press, 2003. 218 pp.
Paper, \$15.95. ISBN 0-9729568-3-2.

The story begins with Charley and John Stepp searching the mountains for traces of Elisha Mitchell who has gone missing. Then, through a series of flashbacks, the life of Elisha and Maria Mitchell and their children is told. There is along the way a great deal of introspection and questioning by Charley of his father's motivations, his own purpose in life, and the role God plays in any of this. Gradually we are

led through the events that lead up to the discovery of Elisha Mitchell's body by Big Tom Wilson and Charley's final discovery of the man his father was.

There is some re-hashing of the Clingman-Mitchell controversy about which man actually measured the highest mountain in the Appalachians first, but Dellinger introduces no new evidence or information to settle matters. He perhaps unintentionally represents Elisha Mitchell as a vain, stubborn man who, because of his pride, refuses to acknowledge that he could have been wrong. And it is this vanity that leads to Mitchell's final and fatal trip to the Black Mountain.

There is not much of substance in the novel. The writing is uneven, the conversations are stilted and the situations and characters are contrived. The novel works best when relating the personal story of Elisha and Maria Mitchell's early life, from their wedding in Connecticut through their journey to Chapel Hill, and giving glimpses of their home and family life. It is here the author achieves a believable narrative.

This is the author's first book. It is a unique interpretation of the life of Elisha Mitchell, but not one for the serious scholar or for those who wish to gain an insight into the personality and character of one of North Carolina's most highly respected men. It may be suitable for public libraries.

— Barbara A. Gushrowski

University of North Carolina at Pembroke

The Way We Lived in North Carolina is a rare find — a book that can change your life. I grew up in North Carolina, and like all public school students I studied North Carolina history in the eighth grade. I had not realized how much of that information I had forgotten, or how fascinating our state's history can be. While reading it I began asking my family about their past experiences in North Carolina, and I have gained priceless opportunities to share the memories of family members, colleagues, and friends. My New Year's resolution is to visit as many of the historic sites described in *The Way We Lived* as I can.

Joe A. Mobley, editor.

The Way We Lived in North Carolina.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press,
2003. 614 pp. Paper, \$24.95.
ISBN 0-8078-5487-5 (pbk.)

This book is a social history of North Carolina, starting with the arrival of the Native Americans in prehistory and continuing through 2001. Of course, wars and other political events are discussed, but there are no dry, detailed accounts of battles or legislation. Rather the authors focus on the everyday lives of the diverse population of North Carolina.

The book is well balanced, discussing the lives of citizens from different races, genders, ages, immigrant groups, economic statuses, and degrees of urbanization. Almost every aspect of daily life is covered, including work, leisure, religion, food, and education. The histories of the eastern,

western, and central parts of the state all receive attention. All of the major cities, from Asheville and Charlotte in the west to Fayetteville and Wilmington in the east are discussed at least once in their history.

The preface to *The Way We Lived* states that one of the best ways to appreciate the past is to combine studying history with visiting historic places. Thus the book is filled with illustrations of and references to parks, historic homes, and restored buildings that can be visited today. The authors succeed in integrating this material smoothly, only very occasionally sounding like a travel brochure. There are numerous excellent maps, the work of Mark Anderson Moore of the Research Branch of the Division of Archives and History, which help clarify the ways in which North Carolina's history was influenced by its geography.

The book was produced by cooperation between the Division of Archives and History, part of the Department of Cultural Resources, and the University of North Carolina press. Originally published in 1983 in five volumes, this new edition combines the parts into one. The text has been revised and updated, particularly the section on recent history, and the marginalia from the previous edition has been incorporated into the text for easier reading. The wonderful black-and-white photographs, most of which come from the Division of Archives and History, remain the same though with some new additions. In addition to the usual bibliography and index, there is an appendix showing the location of North Carolina's historic sites. Each listing includes address and phone number, and a Web site. Joe A. Mobley, who edited this edition, is a former administrator of the Historical Publications Section of the Division of Archives and History.

The first edition of this book only covered history until 1970. Though some details from the last 30 years have been added, additional information would provide a more complete picture. One example of omission is the hog farming industry. Hogs are mentioned as being important during the Great Depression, and then never mentioned again. There are a few gaps in the depiction of the state's diversity as well. Hispanic North Carolinians are described in a mere two sentences at the end of the text, and there was no discussion of diversity of sexual preference.

The Way We Lived in North Carolina is a fascinating read that can also be enjoyed as a coffee table book, as almost every page has an interesting photograph. I recommend this book for every library in North Carolina.

— Shannon Tennant
Elon University

This book is a delightful and fun way for a newcomer to North Carolina to learn about the state, and for a native to refresh her knowledge and even learn something new. Crane uses the alphabet to describe our state from the Outer Banks to the mountains. Each letter has a simple rhyming verse about something in North Carolina, which will appeal to younger children, followed by a more detailed description, which makes the book useful for older children. At the end of the

book there are twenty-five questions about North Carolina and the answer to each question is printed on the next page upside down. Public libraries may wish to place copies in their easy reader sections and alphabet book collections as well as in their juvenile 900s with other books on North Carolina.

Crane has authored numerous alphabet books for Sleeping Bear Press in their Discover America State by State series. She has also written several counting books. She lives in Holly Springs, North Carolina, with her husband.

Illustrator Gary Palmer has created murals for the North Carolina Museum of Natural Science and prints for the North Carolina Nature Conservatory. He enjoys exploring the back roads and trails of our state with his wife and sons.

— Linda Haynes

Mary Duncan Public Library, Benson

Carol Crane, illustrated by Gary Palmer.

T is for Tar Heel:

A North Carolina Alphabet.

Chelsea, MI: Sleeping Bear Press, 2003. Unpp.
Cloth, \$17.95. ISBN 1-58536-082-1.

Did you know that in the 1920s North Carolina was known as “the Good Roads State”? In *Paving Tobacco Road: A Century of Progress by the North Carolina Department of Transportation*, Walter Turner reveals this and many other details about the last century of transportation in North Carolina. *Paving Tobacco Road* follows the development of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) and the state’s transportation infrastructure from 1915 to the present.

In six broad chapters, Turner paints the story of the NCDOT. The first chapter shows how the State Highway Commission made its second start in 1915 (after a failed commission disbanded 13 years earlier). The Commission quickly grew to 35 members in 1918 and made the development of North Carolina’s highways possible. The Carolina Motor Club began during the decade of the 1920’s and soon became the sixth largest motor club in the nation. From 1930 to 1948, the Highway Commission was combined with the State Prison Department to become the State Highway and Public Works Commission. Interesting facts are sprinkled throughout the book, such as the fact that chain gangs of prisoners were used until 1936. The year 1957 marks when the state first provided funding for driver’s education in high schools.

The chapter entitled “Broadening the Focus from Highways to Transportation” covers the last three decades of the 20th century, when the State Highway Commission saw its last bureaucratic metamorphosis into the North Carolina Department of Transportation that we have today. Projects such as the highway loops around Charlotte, Raleigh, and Greensboro and partial loops around Winston-Salem and Durham were begun in this period. North Carolina ended this time period of impressive growth with a highway system of 78,267 miles, which is second only to Texas in the nation.

Walter R. Turner.

Paving Tobacco Road: A Century of Progress by the North Carolina Department of Transportation.

Raleigh: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 2003.
181 pp. \$25.00. ISBN 0-86526-305-1.

In the last chapter, "Exploring Alternatives into the Future," Turner shows how NCDOT is trying to meet all the challenges of transportation not just those involving highways. Turner points out that the state of North Carolina has the second largest ferry system in the nation with 24 ferries on seven routes. NCDOT created the Office of Bicycle and Pedestrian Transportation in 1992. The Aviation Division and the Public Transportation Division have also not been idle.

The book contains over 100 pictures, tables, maps, and figures. It is extensively documented as Turner relies on numerous public documents from NCDOT, as well as dozens of personal interviews, articles, and books.

Walter R. Turner, a fifth generation Carolinian, is historian at the North Carolina Transportation Museum in Spencer, and this is his first book. *Paving Tobacco Road* includes appendices, an extensive bibliography, and an index, and is best suited for academic libraries.

— Scott Rice

Rowan County Public Library

Hugh Morton, known widely for his active life as an environmentalist, developer, tourism promoter, photojournalist, and as the owner of one of North Carolina's most cherished landmarks, Grandfather Mountain, shares his cherished photographs and commentary in the collective work entitled *Hugh*

Morton's North Carolina. The work is divided into three sections of photographs — Scenes, People and Events, and Sports. Each photograph includes Hugh Morton's own commentary, filled with tidbits of North Carolina history, lore, and humor.

Hugh M. Morton.

Hugh Morton's North Carolina.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press,
2003. 207 pp. Cloth, \$35.00. ISBN 0-8078-2832-7.

"Scenes" includes photographs ranging from the coast to the mountains, covering the vast acreage in between. Photographs include the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Brunswick County's Orton Plantation, winding mountain roads, Green Mountain Creek waterfalls, and beautiful autumn scenes of Grandfather Mountain.

"People and Events" includes many photographs of former North Carolina Governors, United States Presidents, famous North Carolinians, and special events that have a place in North Carolina's rich cultural history. Examples of photographs in this section include Andy Griffith starring as Sir Walter Raleigh in the outdoor drama *The Lost Colony*, Hollywood actress Debra Paget being crowned by Governor Luther H. Hodges as the Azalea Queen in 1959 in Wilmington with Ronald Regan serving as Master of Ceremonies, and Eleanor Roosevelt's visit to the Chapel Hill campus in 1941.

"Sports," the third and final section of this collection, begins with a photograph of North Carolina native Michael Jordan, arguably the greatest basketball player of all time, as a University of North Carolina player. Two former Women's Carolina Golf Champions, Agnes Morton Cocke and Estelle Lawson Page, are shown playing golf at the Cape Fear Country Club in Wilmington, and Charlie Scott, the first black basketball player in the Atlantic Coast Conference, is pictured.

This important book documents North Carolina's unique beauty and memorable historical and sporting events through photographs as no other collection has done. This collection is about all things Tar Heel, and is highly recommended for all libraries, especially those with North Caroliniana collections.

— Emily Gore

East Carolina University

It is difficult to imagine a book that is at once more enjoyable to browse and more broadly informative than this substantial work. Its portrayal of the state ranges from the origins and characteristics of kudzu to the functions of green buffer zones to a review of the state's major causes of mortality. Practically every page contains one or more illustrations—there are 861 in all. The tables and figures use as much data from the 2000 Census as was available in November 2001. The book's arrangement is designed to facilitate study of the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction's Five Themes of Geography.

The authors are current or retired professors of geography at Appalachian State University. The first edition, published in 1986, was half the size of the current one. A recent work to which this one might be compared is *The North Carolina Atlas* (University of North Carolina Press, 2000). Its length is 462 pages (about 25% shorter than the present volume) and its text pages are less dense. *The North Carolina Atlas* consists of 18 thematic chapters (topics include crime, higher education, and transportation), each focusing on the state as a whole. The present volume begins with several thematic chapters, but almost half is devoted to sections describing the physical, economic, and population geography of the state's four primary regions. This volume, therefore, provides much more information and analysis at the regional, state geographic region, county, and local levels.

The sections on the four primary regions—Tidewater, Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountain—are carefully structured. First, the authors explain the history and nature of development; then they review the important features of the natural landscape and discuss the region's issues regarding the human/natural interface (in the Coastal Plains, for instance, they discuss preservation vs. exploitation of wetlands and rivers). There are concise but detailed accounts of the historical development, current conditions, and demographic profiles of each state geographic region (for the Coastal Plains, these are the Roanoke, Ring city, and Sandhills regions). The section concludes with a summary that projects what the future might hold for the region's land and people.

Numerous boxes explain, with text and diagrams, concepts such as how acid rain is created and deposited on forests in North Carolina's mountains and its effect on soil, water, and humans. The book's reference value is enhanced by an 11-page bibliography and several indices. It should be noted, however, that the text contains several errors in punctuation, spelling, and word usage. These mistakes, while distracting, do not hinder the book's effectiveness. Many of the photographs do not have specific dates, which would have been useful for reference purposes.

The authors have ably and thoroughly achieved their purpose: "assessing the contemporary geography of the state and projecting its future prospects." This important work meets information needs for a variety of readers: public school students and teachers; college students in areas such as geography, recreation management, and social sciences education; people serving on local boards and commissions; those who wish to be informed citizens and voters; and, indeed, all who want to understand more about their home state. Because of its clear arrangement, good indexing, plethora of factual information, and instructional orientation, it belongs in the reference collection of all libraries in the state.

— Glenn Ellen Starr Stilling
Appalachian State University

Ole Gade, Arthur B. Rex, and James E. Young
with L. Baker Perry.

North Carolina: People and Environments.

2nd ed. Boone, NC: Parkway Publishers, 2002.
602 pp. Cloth, \$64.50. ISBN 1-887905-63-4.
Paper, \$49.50. ISBN 1-887905-64-2.
Order from Minor Printing
<http://www.minorsprinting.com/geobook/>

Live Your Own Life, the 17th volume in the University of South Carolina Press's Women's Diaries and Letters of the South series, documents the career of Mary Bayard (Devereux) Clarke (1827-1886), one of North Carolina's most important literary figures of the 19th century. In addition the carefully edited and thoroughly annotated volume opens a window through which researchers can learn about many important topics of local, statewide, and regional significance. It represents an important contribution to the field of women's studies and makes available rich primary source material spanning the periods of sectional conflict, the Civil War, and Reconstruction.

Terrell Armistead Crow and
Mary Moulton Barden, editors.

*Live Your Own Life:
The Family Papers of
Mary Bayard Clarke, 1854-1886.*

Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press,
2003. 466 pp. \$49.95. ISBN 1-57003-473-7.

The editors' qualifications were well suited to this laborious undertaking. Terrell Armistead Crow, who has worked as a historical editor for the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and as publications director of the University of North Carolina's Institute of Government, currently serves as director of publications for the North Carolina State University Libraries. Mary Moulton Barden, a great-granddaughter of Mary Bayard Clarke, spent over 25 years doing research for the book. Their efforts to locate Clarke papers in the hands of family members and several other repositories, and evaluate their significance, reflect skill and devotion.

Mary Bayard Devereux, the daughter of Thomas Pollock and Catherine Anne Johnson Devereux, was born in Raleigh. Thomas Pollock Devereux, a descendant of Thomas Pollock, a Colonial governor, owned extensive plantations and many slaves. As befitting a young lady of social prominence, Mary Bayard was educated by English governesses. However, her interest in writing led her to break out of the pattern adhered to by most elite women of her time and place. She wrote poems and, using the pseudonym "Tenella," compiled the first anthology of poetry published by a North Carolinian (*Wood-Notes*, 1854). She edited literary journals and contributed essays to such periodicals as *The Land We Love* and *Southern Literary Messenger*. In 1848 she married William John Clarke, a veteran of the Mexican War. Owing to Clarke's failure to support his family at a level commensurate with its social standing, Mary Bayard used her literary talents to augment his income.

Letters to and from Mary Bayard Clarke describe her literary endeavors and add to our knowledge of important events in North Carolina and the South. Of particular interest to this writer is a letter written by former Governor Zebulon B. Vance in 1867. In response to Mrs. Clarke's request for information for an article on Abby House of Franklin County, a poorly educated, fiercely independent woman who overcame many obstacles to nurse sick and wounded soldiers during the Civil War, Vance penned his recollections of the "ubiquitous, indefatigable and inevitable" Mrs. House. In this instance, as throughout the book, the editors explain the correspondence in a brief introduction and provide notes that clarify or amplify the text. The location of notes immediately following their corresponding documents rather than at the end of the volume increases their value.

Live Your Own Life, which includes illustrations of Mary Bayard Clarke and her family members, a list of letters included in the volume, an extensive bibliography, and a thorough index, represents an important contribution to knowledge of neglected aspects of North Carolina's past. Patrons of academic and large public libraries will find it useful and interesting.

— Maurice C. York
East Carolina University

On December 17, 1903, Wilbur and Orville Wright managed to launch a heavier-than-air flying machine on the sands at Kitty Hawk and keep it aloft for 12 seconds. By the end of the day, they had extended their airborne time to 59 seconds. In 1908 Wilbur Wright kept a Wright Flyer aloft for two hours and twenty minutes in a demonstration in France. By 1951, more American passengers traveled by air than by Pullman car. Once the Wrights had solved the technical and mechanical mysteries of how to keep a plane aloft, it was as if a floodgate was opened. In only 100 years airplanes have gone from being hand-built, risky contraptions suited only for daredevils and well-to-do hobbyists to being safe, highly regulated, mass-produced machines used to carry cargo, mail, and passengers, as well as being extensively used in warfare. *Reconsidering a Century of Flight* examines how this came about.

Roger D. Launius and Janet R. Daly Bednarek.

Reconsidering a Century of Flight.

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.
300 pp. Cloth, \$49.95. ISBN 0-8078-2815-7.
Paper, \$19.95. ISBN 0-8078-5488-3.

Last year saw a host of celebrations and festivals throughout North Carolina marking the 100th anniversary of the Wright brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk. In anticipation of this anniversary, a symposium on the history of flight was held at North Carolina State University in Raleigh in October 2001. Virtually all of the chapters in this book were papers presented at that symposium by leading aerospace historians.

The book is divided into four parts: Innovation and the Technology of Flight; Civil Aeronautics and Government Policy; Aerial Warfare; and Aviation in the American Imagination. The papers cover a wide range of topics relating to the history of flight. One of the topics covered is Herbert Hoover's work throughout his government service, both as Secretary of Commerce and as President, to further the commercial use of airplanes. He worked for the certification and regulation of both pilots and airplanes so that businesses, passengers, and insurers would feel safe using air transport. "Herbert Hoover's work on behalf of commercial aviation is among the most important legacies of his public career."

The glamour and romance associated with flight has manifested itself in many ways throughout American culture. Roger Bilstein notes that after World War II, Harley Earle, General Motors design chief, became enamored with "the clean, aerodynamic look of new jet planes, and General Motors automobiles adopted trendy, curved windshields and grille treatments that echoed jet plane air intakes." Other car manufacturers followed suit, including aircraft design elements in their cars as well as in advertising copy. Hence the tail fins on your father's Chevrolet.

The military applications of aircraft are also given extensive treatment in this book and, as one might expect, military needs have contributed to rapid improvements in both performance and manufacturing capacity. Launius points out that in 1914 there were 1,400 military aircraft in existence in the world, only 23 of them in the United States. By the end of World War I, American manufacturers had produced 11,950 military aircraft and "the massive military appropriations gave the nascent aviation industry a huge boost."

Ironically, the rapid pace of innovations and technological advances in aviation soon outpaced the Wright brothers themselves. By 1914, the US Army had concluded that "the Wright Company had failed to keep current in aviation technology. It left to others the development and perfection of hydro-airplanes, the use of tractor propulsion, the initial adoption of wheels in place of skids, the use of a closed-in cockpit and fuselage, a simpler control system, and an advanced engine with carburetor ... This neglect in advancing technology rested to a great extent in the Wrights' overriding efforts to receive recognition, fame, and financial rewards."

Editor Roger D. Launius is curator of the National Air and Space Museum and

editor Janet Daly Bednarek is associate professor of history at the University of Dayton. Both are the authors of books on the history of flight. All the articles in this book are well researched and include end notes. The book contains numerous black-and-white illustrations and there is an extensive Selective Annotated Bibliography and an index. *Reconsidering a Century of Flight* is recommended for all public and academic libraries where there is an interest in the history of flight or the influence of aviation on popular culture.

— Barbara MacLean
Harnett County Public Library

Civil Rights Unionism is a detailed history of the battle Local 22 of the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural, and Allied Workers Union waged in Winston-Salem in the 1940s and '50s against R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. As most of the workers were black and all of management was white, the struggle had implications for

civil rights and southern unionism in general, and, considering the importance of tobacco in North Carolina, great significance for the state as well. The author broadens the scope of what might be considered an overly lengthy study by examining the historical background and mid-century labor politics but is better at the latter than the former. One is aware throughout that Korstad's sympathies lay completely with the workers. He has, however, done extensive interviewing that deepens and enlivens his work.

Korstad's depiction of the role of black women is especially interesting and goes beyond the usual reliance on written sources that often minimizes what women accomplish and how they are treated. He also frankly discusses the difficulties blacks and whites had in working together for common goals in a legally, socially and culturally segregated South. During and shortly after World War II, Local 22 had

some success in forcing Reynolds to recognize and bargain with it — ironically benefiting white workers who opposed the union as well as the black and white workers who voted or struck with it. But whatever chance there was for biracial unionism disappeared with the development of the Cold War and the growing fear of American Communism. The union's parent organization, the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), already nervous about race, was afraid of being tarred as un-American because of the presence of leftists while some of the most ardent union organizers helpful to the Local were indeed Communists. Both middle class blacks and the few liberal whites who supported Local 22 became increasingly alarmed while a few black leaders used the fear of Communism to leverage themselves into municipal positions of power. The white elite who ran Winston-Salem broke the local's effort to be recognized as a union but then instituted, on their own terms, some of the long-sought reforms.

Illustrations are well placed throughout the text. The prose is clear and even vigorous as personalities are well delineated. The UNC Press has done its usual good job of editing, formatting, and printing. Larger libraries, particularly those interested in civil rights, urban politics, the labor movement, or modern Winston-Salem, will want to add this thoughtful and comprehensive book.

— Patrick M. Valentine
Wilson County Public Library

Robert Rodgers Korstad.

***Civil Rights Unionism:
Tobacco Workers and the Struggle
for Democracy in the
Mid-Twentieth-Century South.***

Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003.
556 pp. Cloth, \$55.00. ISBN 0-8978-2781-9. Paper,
\$24.95. ISBN 0-8978-5454-9.

Jeffery Beam is an observer of some of the very smallest yet most significant details of the world around him. That is highly evident as he navigates a broad landscape that is both magical and mystical in *What We Have Lost: New & Selected Poems 1977-2001*. From beginning to end, these poems and songs serve as unforgettable landmarks in an unforgettable journey. Beam writes in the Introduction to his audio/multimedia collection that his “poems range from children’s lullabies to poems of gay sexual love.” These works do so, indeed, with eloquence, dignity, and grace. They give us a sampling of some of his finest published and unpublished literary offerings.

This collection, on two CDs, is nothing short of a study of the life and writings of Jeffery Beam. Disc 1 includes a number of reviews of his work, written by noted poets and novelists from North Carolina and beyond. There are two lengthy interviews between Beam and Thomas Meyer and Kevin Bezer. In addition, there are critical essays by and about Beam as he discusses the aesthetics of his art.

The selections included in the various audio books in this collection are equally pleasing to the ear and the eye. Listening to the poet’s voice, the reader comes to appreciate so deeply the images that he conjures up through language, and often with such economy of words. “THE CLOUDS: Great Smokies” is but one such example, as Beam, describing clouds, writes thusly:

Victorian and
saintly.
On this mountain
the clouds
come down
to sit
for their supper.

In another selection, “SNAKE IN AUTUMN,” he draws a parallel between a snake and a dry streambed “coiling and uncoiling.” That is exactly what this poem does in its movement, as well as the arrangement on the page in the multimedia version.

Other works, such as those included in the book *All the Little Children of the World*, truly take the reader/listener on a journey through the inner most parts of the mind and memory. It is comforting and soothing to hear these lullabies sung in Beam’s arresting voice that rises like freshness from a green meadow. The poet teaches us to see so many things from a different perspective, and in some instances he just teaches us to see. In the poem “Dandelion,” on Disc 2, Beam teaches us to appreciate simple elements of the natural world, such as “yellow flowers/ and white ghosts.”

What We Have Lost is so much more than that. It is what the literary world already knows about the talent of Jeffery Beam. It is what we have found—some of the best of the very best from a magnificent voice that cannot be ignored.

— L. Teresa Church,
Ph.D. Student, UNC-Chapel Hill

Jeffery Beam.
*What We Have Lost:
New & Selected Poems 1977-2001.*

Chapel Hill, NC: Green Finch Press, 2003.
Compact Disc (Set of 2) \$20.00.