R. Price
S. Price
Cooks day off


This PDF-file was downloaded from http://www.kitlv-journals.nl
COOKS’ DAY OFF

After dishing out consecutive meals of pepper-pot, callaloo, rundown, migan, sancocho, and coo-coo, the NWIG bookcooks are weary and beg a respite. All else is here as usual; the only thing that’s missing is the culinary metaphor.

Once again it is our sad duty to publish the year’s Caribbeanist Hall of Shame. As always, we list those books that (as of press time, January 1997) have not been reviewed because the scholars who agreed to the task have – despite reminder letters – neither provided a text nor relinquished the books so that they could be assigned to someone else. (Rather than listing delinquent reviewers by initials alone as in the past, we indicate both initial and final letters here, in an attempt to forestall false accusations and protect the reputations of the innocent.) As in past years, these paragraphs may serve as a kind of backlist “books received.”


Jean Stubbs, writing that her review of books on Cuban international relations had “slipped through a two-year net” while she was busy with other matters, had the courtesy to offer their return; it seems best at this point simply to list the six books here: The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-1963 (New York: Edward Burlingame, 1991, cloth US$ 29.95), by Michael R. Beschloss; The Shattered Crystal Ball: Fear and


We turn now to other recent publications which, for a variety of other reasons, are not being given full reviews.

Two recent reprints are particularly welcome: Barry Higman’s classics, *Slave Population and Economy in Jamaica 1807-1834* and the nearly 800-page *Slave Populations of the British Caribbean 1807-1834*, have been reissued by The Press - University of the West Indies (both printed in 1995 and bargain-priced at US$ 12.00 and US$ 28.00, respectively); they should be part of every Caribbeanist’s library.


We note several new volumes on architecture, art, and artifact. Two stunning books feature Puerto Rican graphic art: Antonio Martorell’s *el libro dibujado / el dibujo librado* (Cayey & New York: Ediciones Envergadura, 1995) is pure joy, and Teresa Tió’s catalogue, *El portafolios en la gráfica Puertorriqueña* (XI Bienal de San Juan del Grabado Latinoamericano y del Caribe, paper, 1995), presents the best of the island’s graphic work during the past half-century. *Tracing the Spirit: Ethnographic Essays on Haitian Art from the Collection of the Davenport Museum of Art* (Davenport IA: Davenport Museum of Art, in association with the University of Washington Press, Seattle, 1995, paper US$ 29.95), by Karen McCarthy Brown, is more than a catalog; it includes interviews with artists and an illustrated essay on the wall murals that suddenly appeared in October 1994 to herald Aristide’s return. The UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History declined to send us a review copy of the lavish 445-page catalogue edited by Donald J. Cosentino, *Sacred Arts of Haitian Vodou* (paper US$ 59.00), so we simply mention that tome here.
for the record. Twintig jaar beeldende kunst in Suriname, 1975-1995 / Twenty Years of Visual Art in Suriname, 1975-1995 (Amsterdam: KIT Press, 1995, paper NLG 24.90), edited by Chandra van Binnendijk & Paul Faber, includes informative texts in English and Dutch that complement an excellent catalog of 100 color illustrations, prepared for the inaugural exhibition in the reopened Suriname Museum at Fort Zeelandia. Van Punt en Snoa: Ontstaan en groei van Willemstad, Curaçao vanaf 1634, De Willemstad tussen 1700 en 1732 en de bouwgeschiedenis van de synagoge Mikvé Israël-Emanuel 1730-1732 (‘s-Hertogenbosch: Aldus, 1994, cloth NLG 58.00), by Bernard R. Buddingh’, is a painstaking reconstruction of the architectural growth and social history of Willemstad, focusing on the eighteenth century and the building of its most imposing structure, the Sephardic synagogue Mikvé Israël-Emanuel. From finely-carved commode chairs and canopied beds to mahogany marble-topped tables, the heavily illustrated Furniture from Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire: Three Centuries of Dutch Caribbean Craftsmanship (Zutphen, Netherlands: Walburg Pers, 1995, cloth NLG 69.50), by Georgette E. Nije-Statius van Eps, documents how the better-off furnished their homes, and contains useful information on the furniture-makers. The Monuments of Saba: The Island of Saba, a Caribbean Example (Zutphen, Netherlands: Walburg Pers, 1995, cloth NLG 49.50), by Frans H. Brugman, is a scholarly historical survey, with a preservationist agenda, covering local architecture from the simplest dwellings to the Anglican church. Het Fort op de Berg: Gedenkboek bij het tweehonderdjarig bestaan van Fort Nassau op Curaçao (Assen: Van Gorcum, 1996, cloth NLG 39.90), by J. Hartog, is a justly slim commemorative volume chronicling the history of the fort, from the groundworks in 1796 to the visit of Princess Beatrix and Prince Claus, who ate lunch there in 1965.

Several bibliographies have come our way, though in these days of the Internet their utility may already be questionable. Marian Goslinga’s A Bibliography of the Caribbean (Lanham MD: The Scarecrow Press, 1995, cloth US$ 79.00), the most ambitious of the lot, is explicitly intended to continue the work begun by Lambros Comitas in The Complete Caribbeana 1900-1975. It contains 3600 unannotated entries – historical materials listed by century, reference materials by format, contemporary works by broad topic – all indexed by author, title, and geography. Non-fiction books in English, from the beginnings to 1992, are given preference. The entry for NWIG lists its previous publisher and sponsor and reverses its English/Dutch title to Dutch/English. Criteria for inclusion are not always clear: the 1992 abridgment/modernization of Stedman’s Narrative is included but not the far more important 1988 critical edition on which it
was based. This is very much a librarian’s—rather than a scholar’s—set of categories, dependent on Library of Congress-type rubrics: Wilson’s *Crab Antics* and Rodney’s *The Groundings with my Brothers*, for example, are listed under “Minorities, Afro-Caribbeans,” as if it were reasonable for Caribbeanists to view Afro-Providentians or Afro-Jamaicans as “minorities.” And a number of major Caribbeanist books are nowhere to be found, for example Mintz’s *Sweetness and Power*.

Four more Caribbean volumes in the Clio World Bibliographic Series, “principally designed for the English speaker,” have appeared, all with annotations and generally useful subject categories. *Antigua and Barbuda* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1995, cloth US$ 67.00), compiled by Riva Berleant-Schiller & Susan Lowes with Milton Benjamin, is scholarly and fair, but opinionated, and overall provides a lively, substantive introduction to the whole range of literature on these unequal sister islands. *Martinique* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1995, cloth US$ 55.00), compiled by Janet Crane, a geographer currently enrolled in a graduate school of theology, includes French-language works, but the map listing “the most important towns” omits one of the largest (Le François) as well the sous-préfecture of Le Marin and substitutes the *quartier* of Grande-Anse for the *bourg* of Anses d’Arlet. The author’s claim that “the overwhelming majority of Martiniquans now expect to go to France to study, work, or learn a trade” (xvi) is based solely on a questionnaire study of 138 teenage students published in 1983, and her claim that “Martinique remains under-researched” (xxix) may be put in perspective by the current joke that there are now two signs at Immigration: “Anthropologists” and “Others.” And, against all evidence, she asserts that *békés* are “an overstudied group” (xxvii). Though understanding that the great bulk of Martiniquan tourism comes from France, she does not cite any of the major French guidebooks to the island. Indeed, there’s a random, veering quality to the selections, whether anthropological, historical, or literary. Little recent work is here, despite the outpourings by Martiniquan, French, and other scholars and journalists on every aspect of local life. And there’s not a single word about such Martiniquan literary stars as Patrick Chamoiseau or Raphaël Confiant. Under “Periodicals,” nine are listed, not a single one published in or particularly concerned with Martinique (as opposed to the Caribbean more generally). One imagines that any of the dozen or so U.S. Ph.D. students who have been working in Martinique during the past few years could have done a better job. *St. Kitts-Nevis* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1995, cloth US$ 62.00), compiled by Verna Penn Moll, a Virgin Islands former librarian, is at best spotty. Under “folklore,” for example, there is no mention of Roger Abrahams (whose name is absent from the bibliography).
surely one of the most important folklorists of the Caribbean, much of whose fieldwork and publications centered on Nevis as well as St. Kitts. *St. Lucia* (Oxford: ABC-Clio, 1996, cloth US$ 62.00), is compiled by Janet Henshall Momsen, a geographer who is a frequent visitor. Her entries on St. Lucian Creole do not include the only major dictionary of the language (Mondesir’s 1992 621-page volume), but overall the work is serious.

Jo Derkx’s *Netherlands Antilles and Aruba: A Bibliography 1980-1995* (Leiden: KITLV Press, 1996, paper NLG 50.00) is a thorough 4000+ item listing intended to complement Gerard Nagelkerke’s 1980 compilation, which covered works from the seventeenth century to 1980. It includes books (monographs, novels, poetry, children’s literature), articles, dissertations, and conference papers.

A slew of guidebooks have landed on our desks, almost all pedestrian. The trend seems toward an upscale market – perhaps the cruise ships take care of the rest. *Frommer’s Bed and Breakfasts in the Caribbean* (New York: Macmillan Travel, 1995, paper US$ 16.00), by Lucy Poshek, for example, features glossy photos reminiscent of the well-known *Caribbean Style*, and *Caribbean Connoisseur* (New York: St. Martin’s Press, 1995, paper US$ 17.99), by Michele Evans, covers much the same coffee-table territory. Or again, there’s *Frommer’s Caribbean Hideaways* (New York: Macmillan Travel, 1995, paper US$ 15.95), by Ian Keown, intended “to give you and your special someone ... that perfect island getaway – a beachfront bungalow with a hammock for two, a fabulous resort on an unspoiled beach, an intimate plantation-style inn ... maybe your own secluded island,” but by this seventh edition perhaps the reader won’t be alone in having “discovered” these “romantic island inns ... usually revealed by word of mouth.” In general, the listed hotels aren’t for the budget traveler – you and your very special someone will be set back $300-400 for a single night’s stay in these guidebooks’ favorite Martiniquan retreat. There are few surprises in *Fodor’s 97 Caribbean* (New York: Fodor’s Travel Publications, 1996, paper, US$ 18.50) or *Fodor’s Affordable Caribbean* (New York: Fodor’s Travel Publications, 1995 2nd edition, paper, US$ 16.50), which seems to be a knock-off of the more general book; it provides the names of hotels and restaurants and such factoids as “Many Martinicans speak Creole, a mixture of Spanish and French.” *Fodor’s Exploring the Caribbean* (New York: Fodor’s Travel Publications, 1996 2nd edition, paper, US$ 19.95) adds a few cultural and historical pages – “Focus on Rastas,” “Focus on Spices,” “Focus on Caribbean music” – well-meaning soundbites mixed into the standard medley. *Frommer’s 96 Caribbean* (New York: Macmillan, 1995, paper US$ 18.95), by Darwin Porter assisted by Danforth Prince, is the usual
telephone-book-like compendium, with highly selective, more or less correct information on hotels, restaurants, and beaches; we enjoyed learning that our own favorite late-afternoon walk takes place on one of the ten “best beaches in the Caribbean.” We feel compelled to point out, however, that the beach at Diamant, which Porter claims is “bright white” and “stretches for 6.5 miles,” has been the repeated subject of Édouard Glissant’s attentions (Poétique de la relation, 1990) precisely because of its seasonal oscillations between volcanic black and brightest white, and that its length, which we stroll down and back in an hour, is closer to a third that claimed by the guidebook.


Chicki Mallan, exude the friendly, low-pressure feel of Belize tourism; each has its strong points but Bradbury's is more often on target about matters cultural and historical.

We've seen three genuine travel books, as opposed to mere guides. In *Een Surinaamse ballade: 'Wel de snack maar niet de saus'* (Amsterdam: De Bezige Bij, 1995, paper NLG 49.50), writer Anil Ramdas and photographer Fred van Dijk recount a road trip from east to west, as part of a filmmaking project; this bittersweet account, whose photos as well as text drip with irony, might be seen as a more affectionate, equatorial version of Jamaica Kincaid's *A Small Place*. In *Kapotte plantage: Suriname, een Hollandse erfenis* (Amsterdam: Balans, 1995, paper, NLG 35.00), journalist John Jansen van Galen collects articles he's written for Dutch newspapers during the past twenty-five years tracing the somber history of Suriname's decline since independence. *The Weather Prophet: A Caribbean Journey* (London: Vintage, 1996, paper, £6.99), by Lucretia Stewart, though fixated on the Fanonesque theme of black Caribbean men's predilections for white women (in Sparrow's inimitable prose, "He cook up one and he eat one raw, Them taste so good he wanted more") is one woman's account of a couple of eventful months bumming around the Lesser Antilles.


We've seen several contributions to the study of Caribbean musics. Music and Black Ethnicity: The Caribbean and South America (Coral Gables FL: North-South Center, University of Miami, 1994, paper US$ 24.95), edited by Gerard H. Béhague, is an excellent collection of papers first presented at a 1992 conference: the Caribbean chapters cover music and identity in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Haiti. We've received two contributions to Suriname music history and performance. Surinam: Kaseko Music Melodies (Delft: Ronald Snijders, 1996,
paper n.p.), by Ronald Snijders, presents 180 kaseko melodies spanning the twentieth century, in musical notation, with Dutch and English commentary. And *Kid Dynamite: De legende leeft* (Amsterdam: Uitgeverij Jan Mets, 1995, paper NLG 22.50), by Herman Openneer, is devoted to one of Suriname’s music greats, the versatile jazzman Kid Dynamite, whose life, from the 1930s “Negro clubs” of Amsterdam to his pioneering role in “world music” in the 1950s, reveals much about the social history of the Netherlands. And in *Bob Marley: Spirit Dancer* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1995, cloth US$ 35.00), photographer Bruce W. Talamon presents an album of vivid black-and-white images.


A number of lexicographic studies should be mentioned. Naomi Glock and the Summer Institute of Linguistics have produced the excellent 366-page *Holansi-Saamaka Wöutubuku (Nederlands-Saramaccaans Woordenboek)* (Paramaribo: Evangelische Broedergemeente, 1996, paper n.p.), a unidirectional dictionary from Dutch to Saramaccan that has been several decades in the making. The *Woordenlijst / Wordlist: Sranan-Nederlands, Nederlands-Sranan, English-Sranan. Met een lijst van planten- en dieerrennamen / With a list of plant and animal names* (Paramaribo: VACO, 1995, paper n.p.), compiled by the Stichting Volkslectuur Suriname, is the third edition of this important though still incomplete work. In *Papiaments beginnerscursus: Dòspak’i boka* (Zutphen, Netherlands: Walburg Pers, 1994, paper NLG 89.50), Florimon van Putte & Igma van Putte-de Windt present a practical course, complete with a cassette, for Dutch people wishing to learn Papiamentu. An important volume for language historians – *Criolisches Wörterbuch* [1767/68], by Christian Georg Andreas Oldendorp, edited by Peter Stein, with *Vestindisk Glossarium*, by “J.C. Kingo,” edited by Hein van der Voort (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1996, paper DM 128) – presents what may be the earliest Creole dictionary, Oldendorp’s 1767/68 work on Neger-hollands compiled in the Danish West Indies, and
a contemporary Danish-Neger-hollands glossary; the modern introductions and analyses are in German. Language Reclamation: French Creole Language Teaching in the UK and the Caribbean (Clevedon UK: Multilingual Matters, 1996, cloth US$ 49.00), by Hubisi Nwenmely, concerns the roughly 15,000 people in the United Kingdom who have origins in Dominica and St. Lucia and the attempts to reverse the loss of Creole through special classes for their children. In the foreword to their new edition of Maurice Barbotin’s Dictionnaire du créole de Marie-Galante (Hamburg: Helmut Buske, 1995, paper DM 78.00), Annegret Bolée and Robert Chaudenson successfully justify their decision to publish it in its original form. In a related work of sociolinguistics, Langues et société aux Antilles: Saint-Martin (Paris: Maisonneuve et Larose, 1994, paper FF 95.00), Pierre Martinez analyzes “the complex diglossia” of the French side of Saint-Martin, where vernacular “island” English is the first language of most people, French the language of the state and education, and standard English a second (or third) language for many residents.


Several historical works. Clare Midgley’s Women Against Slavery: The British Campaigns 1780-1870 (London: Routledge, 1992, paper US$ 18.95) fills an important void and joins an increasing number of works that feature the Stedman-Blake image, “Europe Supported by Africa & America,” on the cover. The Other Middle Passage: Journal of a Voyage from Calcutta to Trinidad, 1858 (London: Hansib, 1994, paper £3.95), by Ron Ramdin, provides an introduction to the facsimile of Captain Swinton’s diary of the notorious voyage of the “Coolie ship” Salsette, during which only 199 of 324 emigrants survived. In Search of St. Martin’s Ancient Peoples Prehistoric Archaeology / A la recherche des peuples anciens de St. Martin (Philipsburg, St. Martin: July Tree Books, House of Nehesi, 1995, paper US$ 10.00), by Jay B. Haviser, is a slim bilingual publication, intended for high-school students. The contents of Gabriel Entiope’s doctoral thesis (Université de Paris X-Nanterre, 1994) are somewhat more miscellaneous than is implied in his title, La danse dans le vécu de l’esclave caribéen (XVIIè-XIXè siècles). Contribution au problème de la résistance des Nègres; it arrived along with a photocopy of a book cover for Nègres, danse et résistance: la Caraïbe du XVIIè au XIXè siècle (Paris: L’Harmattan, n.d., n.p.), which we presume to be its commercial cousin. In a booklet intended to chronicle “a forgotten page” in Aruba’s history, ‘Slaven zonder plantage’: Slavernij en emancipatie op Aruba, 1750-1863 (Oranjestad: Charuba, 1996, paper n.p.), Luc Alofs gives a brief summary of slavery in Aruba. De Slavenparochie van Curàçao rond het jaar 1750: Een demografie van het Katholieke volksdeel ([Curàçao]: Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of the Netherlands Antilles, 1995, paper n.p.), by R.H. Nooijen, presents a demographic snapshot based on Church archives. Tituba, Reluctant Witch of Salem: Devilish Indians and Puritan Fantasies (New York: New York University Press, 1996, cloth US$ 24.95) is Elaine G. Breslaw’s revisionist account of the Salem witch trials, centering on the identification of Tituba not as an African-Barbadian slave (as previous authors, including most recently Maryse Condé, would have it) but rather as a South American Indian from
the mainland, who grew up as a slave in Barbados and later came to New England with her master.

As for goings-on in Suriname, the most recent report of Moiwana’86, *Human Rights in Suriname, 1992-1994: Annual Report* (Utrecht: Netherlands Institute of Human Rights, 1994, paper n.p.), covers a relatively quiescent period, just before the increasing depredations of multinational logging and mining companies began making a mockery of Suriname’s stated commitments to the rights of its Amerindian and Maroon populations. J. Vernooij’s brief *Recht voor een, recht voor allen: Grondrechten in Suriname* (Paramaribo: Stichting Wetenschappelijke Informatie, 1995, paper n.p.) chronicles some of these more recent developments and attempts at resistance. But the most important single source on what is happening to Suriname’s forests and its Amerindian and Maroon populations is Marcus Colchester’s *Forest Politics in Suriname* (Utrecht: International Books, in cooperation with the World Rainforest Movement, 1995, paper n.p.), which presents the kind of background material that anyone undertaking dealings with Suriname – research, business, or pleasure – ought to study with care. In an autobiographical work entitled *In triplo* (Amsterdam: In de Knipscheer, 1995, cloth NLG 39.50), Hugo Pos looks back on his life as Surinamer, Nederlander, and Jew – including his boyhood in Suriname, his return for a colonial decade in mid-life as judge and attorney-general, and his thoughts on the political events of the 1980s. And Gert Oostindie sends this report on a recent piece of Surinamiana that we have not seen: “*In Herinneringen aan de toekomst van Suriname* (Amsterdam: De Arbeiderspers, 1996, paper NLG 29.90), former politician André Haakmat presents his reflections on Suriname politics. Published just prior to the May 1996 elections, the book was widely interpreted as Haakmat’s (failed) attempt to return to the center of the political scene – once again close to former military leader Desi Bouterse, who invited him back to Suriname from Amsterdam to act as vice-MP in 1980, but ousted him barely two years later.”

We have received several miscellaneous Francophone publications. “*Rue Cases-Nègres*: Du roman au film (étude comparative), by Sylvie César (Paris: L’Harmattan, 1994, paper n.p.) consists of a theoretically-heavy commentary on the changes between Joseph Zobel’s 1950 novel and Euzhan Palcy’s 1983 film, followed by a scene-by-scene comparison of the two and then the full dialogue of the film, transcribed from a video version. *Guyane à fleur des mots* (Vitry-sur-Seine: Editions Aguer, 1995, paper n.p.), by Hervé Vignes, is an odd little book that examines the uses of ‘nature’ in the work of three novelists who used Guyane as a locale – Jean Galmot, René Gadfard, and Micheline Hermine. Indeed, the dust
REVIEW ARTICLES

jacket of Micheline Hermine’s most recent novel, *La soeur d’Amérique* (Vitry-sur-Seine: Editions Aguer, 1994, paper FF 128.00), says that the author “born in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques, married a Guyanais,” and the novel does use Guyane, as well as Chicago and the Pyrenees, as one of its several settings. In *Le Père Labat viendra te prendre...* (Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1996, paper FF 120.00), Aurélie Montel offers a popular biography of the irrepressible diarist, in the form of a historical fiction. One of Martinique’s leading politicians, Camille Darsières, has written the first part of a projected two-volume study of his early-twentieth century predecessor, *Joseph Lagrosillière, socialiste colonial: Les années pures (1872-1919)* (Fort-de-France: Désormeaux, 1995, paper FF 152.00). And Nelly Schmidt has compiled *La correspondance de Victor Schoelcher* (Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1995, paper FF 130.00), which includes antislavery letters to Victor Hugo, Maria Chapman, and others.


Jamaica Kincaid’s *The Autobiography of My Mother* (New York: Farrar Straus Giroux, 1996, cloth US$ 20.00) deserves all the publicity that attended its appearance – its prose is luminous, gripping, relentless, and profoundly Caribbean. *The Sign of Jonah* (Sag Harbor NY: Permanent Press, 1995, cloth US$ 22.00) is the first of Boeli van Leeuwen’s novels to be published in English; the translation captures the often startling stylistic shifts of this seasoned Curaçao-born writer. In *Breath, Eyes, Memory* (New York: Soho Press, 1994, cloth US$ 20.00). Edwidge Danticat offers a girl’s-eye view of four generations of strong Haitian women; a year ago we praised her 1995 collection *Krik? Krak!*, and now backtrack to note that her first novel is equally impressive.

The French Antilles again offers up a bumper crop of imaginative literature. In *La savane des pétrifications* (Paris: Mille et une Nuits, 1995, paper FF 10.00), Raphaël Confiant (whose latest novel, *La vierge du grand retour*, we have not yet received), offers a mordant follow-up to his 1994 *Bassin de ouragans*, satirizing some of the more egregious aspects of Martiniquan modernization. Xavier Orville’s most recent publication, *Moi, Trésilien-Théodore Augustin* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 95.00), a faintly García-Marquézian tale of a dictator in decline, seems rather stale and derivative. Martiniquan Roland Brival’s *Le dernier des Aloukous* (Paris: Phébus, 1996, paper FF 129.00) may well be the most execrable novel we’ve read in some years – shameless sexploitation set in Guyane among the Aluku Maroons. Guadeloupean Gisèle Pineau, though a late starter in the créoliste ranks, is making up for lost time with two recent novels: *L’espérance-macadam* (Paris: Stock, 1995, paper FF 120), which won the Prix RFO du Livre and includes such inhabitual Antillais literary themes as wife-beating and the lyrical world of a Rasta community, and *L’exil selon Julia* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 120), which offers a child’s-eye view of a France that isn’t hers and of her roots in a Guadeloupe known largely through the words of her grandmother. Félix-Hilaire Fortuné has written an eighteenth-century plantation novel set in Martinique, *Soleil couleur d’encre* (Paris: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1996, paper FF 165.00). It is a special pleasure to note the publication of Gilbert Gratiant’s *Fables créoles et autres écrits* (Paris: Stock, 1996, paper FF 160.00), with a preface by Aimé Césaire, a work that regroups more than seven-hundred pages of poems, essays, and tales – in French and in Creole – by this indefatigable pioneer of creole literature.

Finally, even though it is cooks' day off, we should note receipt of two books for the kitchen. Carmen Aboy Valldejuli’s *Puerto Rican Cookery* (Gretna LA: Pelican, 1994, cloth US$ 19.95), written by “a daughter of one of Puerto Rico’s most distinguished families,” is apparently in its nineteenth printing (with the Spanish-language edition claiming to be in its 53rd printing). And *Traveling Jamaica with Knife, Fork & Spoon: A Righteous Guide to Jamaican Cookery* (Freedom CA: Crossing Press, 1995, paper US$ 16.95), by Robb Walsh & Jay McCarthy, based on a frenetic two-week “food odyssey” around Jamaica, combines the skills of a food journalist and a Texas chef to record a number of appetizing recipes and related lore.

RICHARD & SALLY PRICE
Anse Chaudière
97217 Anses d’Arlet, Martinique