In Search of Joanna Vassa

Often the most important discoveries are made by people persistent and inquisitive enough to question our most commonly held beliefs. In the realm of American and transatlantic history, Vincent Carretta did just that when he began looking into The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African, a key first-person slavery narrative. Carretta doggedly tracked down records that would confirm Equiano’s classic account and perhaps lend further insight into the person Henry Louis Gates Jr. calls “the most important black man of the eighteenth century.” An answer to one question often led to several more tantalizing clues to investigate. Carretta’s research stretched over twelve years and took him to the United Kingdom, Canada, and the American South, culminating in the shocking discovery that Equiano may actually have been born a slave in South Carolina rather than a free person in Africa. Here, Carretta describes just one of the many leads he tracked down to write his masterful biography, Equiano, the African: Biography of a Self-Made Man.

I’m not sure that my wife, Pat, will ever agree with me that spending the morning of her birthday looking for a gravesite in the rain in October 2004 was a romantic idea. We had spent a month apart before that day. I had been living in Cambridge, Massachusetts, completing a biography of Olaudah Equiano on a fellowship from Harvard University’s W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research, while Pat stayed behind in Virginia because of her job. When I invited her to meet me in London on her birthday before we headed north to the Lake District, she had no reason to suspect that I hoped to find time to play a hunch I had. One of the major remaining mysteries surrounding Equiano’s life was the question of what happened to his only child who survived to adulthood.

Although recently discovered baptismal and naval records suggest that Equiano (Vassa) may have actually been born in South Carolina, Equiano tells us in The Interesting Narrative that he was born in 1745 in what is now southeastern Nigeria. There, he says, he was enslaved at the age of eleven and sold to English slave traders, who took him on the Middle Passage to the West Indies. Within a few days, he tells us, he was taken to Virginia and sold to a local planter. After about a month in Virginia, he was bought by Michael Henry Pascal, an officer in the British Royal Navy, who renamed him Gustavus Vassa. Equiano kept Vassa as his legal name for the rest of his life. With Pascal, Equiano saw military action during the Seven Years’ War. In 1762, at the end of the conflict, Pascal shocked Equiano by refusing to honor his promise to free him, selling him instead into the horrors of West Indian slavery. A clever businessman, Equiano managed to save enough money to buy his own freedom in 1766. Once free, Equiano set off on voyages of commerce and adventure to North America, the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and the North Pole. In Central America he helped purchase and supervised slaves on a plantation. Returning to London in 1777, he became concerned with spiritual and social reform. He converted to Methodism and later became an outspoken opponent of the slave trade, first in his letters to newspapers and then in his autobiography, published in London in 1789.

Equiano married an Englishwoman, Susanna Cullen of Cambridgeshire, in 1792. They had two daughters, Ann Mary, born in 1793, and Joanna, born in 1795. Susanna...
Welcome to the inaugural issue of *Inside UGA Press*!

Within these pages you will find a wealth of information about the books that we publish, from a behind-the-scenes look at one author’s research for a groundbreaking biography to interviews with some of the Press’s new series editors. We hope that you will enjoy this first glimpse into our publishing program and that you will be interested in learning more about our books and authors.

As nonprofit, educationally directed publishers, university presses provide an essential service by disseminating new ideas and information with the ultimate goal of contributing to a body of knowledge that will be of lasting value. The books that we publish here in Athens, Georgia, reach far beyond the confines of the university, the state, and the region. They make a vital contribution to the intellectual life of the scholarly community at large and they educate, delight, and inform general readers across the country and beyond.

As we approach our seventieth anniversary, we would like to recognize and thank the many organizations and individuals who have helped us fulfill our mission. We would also like to invite new supporters who share our values to help sustain our award-winning publishing program for many years to come.

To learn more about UGA Press and its publications, we invite you to visit us at [www.ugapress.org](http://www.ugapress.org). Read on!

Nicole Mitchell
Director
Vassa died in 1796. Thanks largely to profits from the sales of his book, when Equiano died in London on March 31, 1797, he was probably the wealthiest, and certainly the most famous, person of African descent in the English-speaking world. His burial place has not been located. Ann Mary died six months after her father, but Joanna survived to inherit £950 from her father’s estate on her twenty-first birthday in 1816. Her inheritance was worth, in present-day money, roughly £80,000, or about $140,000. But what had become of Joanna after 1816 had been a complete mystery until October 2004.

I began to solve that mystery with the help of others who were working on mysteries of their own. An e-mail query to a genealogists’ web site drew a response from Joe and Pam Trickey, amateur genealogists in Australia who had encountered the name Joanna Vassa while researching the family surname Bromley. They were intrigued to hear who their Joanna Vassa may have been, and I was delighted to have a lead to pursue. I discovered that a Joanna Vassa married Henry Bromley, a Congregationalist minister, in London in 1821. By 1827 he was the minister in the Congregational church in Clavering, Essex. The 1841 national census says that Joanna and Henry Bromley were living in the Mount Pleasant section of Clavering. By the time of Joanna’s death in March 1857 they had moved to the De Beauvoir Town section of present-day Hackney. De Beauvoir Town, located west of Kingsland Road between Hoxton and Stoke Newington, was a fashionable enclave of neo-Jacobean villas with Flemish-style gables built in 1840 on land that had belonged to the de Beauvoir family. Henry Bromley outlived Joanna by twenty-one years. But was Joanna Vassa Bromley the daughter of Equiano?

From the web site of the Abney Park Trust, www.abney-park.org.uk, I was able to determine in which section of the thirty-two-acre cemetery Joanna Vassa Bromley was buried. Between 1840, when the non-conformist Victorian garden cemetery opened, and 1870, as many as twenty thousand people were buried each year in Abney Park. One of the most desirable locations was around the statue of Isaac Watts, erected in 1845. That was where I expected to find Joanna’s gravesite. With the help of a diagram provided by the Abney Park Trust and the aid of Stephen Mason, owner of a landscape company who also works part-time for the trust, we literally uncovered Joanna’s gravestone just some thirty feet from the statue. The fallen 150-year-old gravestone was completely hidden from sight by brambles and ivy. The barely legible inscription on the gravestone erased any doubts about whether Joanna Vassa Bromley was Equiano’s child. It tells us that her father was “Gustavus Vassa the African.” It also shows us that Henry Bromley was publicly proud of his late wife’s African heritage. Unfortunately, however, since no children were buried with Joanna and Henry Bromley and no children were living with them in 1841, Joanna apparently was the last of the Vassa line. But what we did find was enough to justify our impromptu dance at the site on Pat’s birthday. Surely that should qualify as romantic.

VINCENT CARRETTA, professor of English at the University of Maryland, was recently a senior fellow at Harvard University’s W. E. B. Du Bois Institute for African and African American Research. His books include scholarly editions of the works of Equiano and of Equiano’s contemporaries Ignatius Sancho, Ottobah Cugoano, and Phillis Wheatley.

Equiano, the African was published in October 2005 to wide acclaim. Carretta was awarded the 2004–2006 Annibel Jenkins Prize given by the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies in April 2006. Penguin bought paperback rights and published their edition in February 2007.
LOWCOUNTRY HURRICANES received solid coverage in Georgia and South Carolina this fall, including an interview with the author, Walter J. Fraser Jr., on the popular South Carolina Public Radio show hosted by Walter Edgar. “The most commonplace of human illusions, after all, is that our present circumstances won’t change,” commented the Savannah Morning News. “Fraser’s book vividly reminds us, instead, that we’ve built our houses upon sand.”

It’s no surprise that the Atlanta Journal-Constitution and Atlanta Magazine featured our new edition of Mrs. Dull’s SOUTHERN COOKING. She is, after all, a Georgia institution. But her book was also one of the first to spread the gospel of southern food nationally when it was published in 1928. Bookforum, a nationally distributed literary and cultural magazine, paid Mrs. Dull her due in September, calling her work a “landmark book” in a long feature they ran on southern food writing.

Julia Oliver’s historical novel DEVOTION: A NOVEL BASED ON THE LIFE OF WINNIE DAVIS, DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY received this praise in the Atlanta Journal-Constitution: “A sharp, endearing account of a woman who was well educated and sensitive to the ironies of the Reconstruction era. . . . Oliver’s sure hand is evident on every page of this slim, lyrical novel.” First Draft, a literary magazine published by the Alabama Writers’ Forum, called the book “an extraordinary, compelling tour de force.”

John Sledge’s AN ORNAMENT TO THE CITY: OLD MOBILE IRONWORK has received remarkable review attention, including a photo essay in Southern Cultures (Fall issue) and features in Mobile Bay Monthly, Southern Living, Mobile Press-Register, and Alabama Heritage. The Alabama and the National Associated Press bureaus both ran stories. An exhibit based on the book, “Breaking the Mold: Dressing Mobile in Ornamental Iron,” ran at the Museum of Mobile from October through December.

Numerous features have run on Scott Walker’s HELL’S BROKE LOOSE IN GEORGIA. The Dallas Morning News ran a story about Walker, who is a pastor in Waco, Texas. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution and other Georgia newspapers ran stories focusing on Walker’s family members who served in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, the subject of the book.

UGA Press and the Center for Southern Studies at Georgia College and State University received a grant from the Georgia Humanities Council to sponsor a series of statewide events, “Georgia in the Twentieth Century: Looking at the Past and Considering the Future.” The series boasts an impressive lineup of historians and cultural critics put together by Craig S. Pascoe, based on a book he coedited, THE AMERICAN SOUTH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. The events took place in February and March. For details about these events visit www.ugapress.org/gtc.

The Press held its biennial BOOK AND CD SUPERSALE in conjunction with WUGA Radio in October. This sale is always a huge hit with UGA students and book lovers from the surrounding area who flock to campus for the two-day sale. The Press sells damaged books that are no longer viable for bookstores at greatly reduced prices. This year’s sale was our best ever, raising over $20,000, which will be used to support our publishing program.

Orders: 800-266-5842 www.ugapress.org
Thomas Rain Crowe, author of ZORO’S FIELD: MY LIFE IN THE APPALACHIAN WOODS, won the 2006 Philip Reed Award given by the Southern Environmental Law Center for outstanding writing on the southern environment. Crowe also received the Ragan Old State Award given to the best book of nonfiction about North Carolina.

James C. Cobb, Spalding Distinguished Professor of History at UGA, received the Forty-second Annual Georgia Author of the Year Award in History for THE BROWN DECISION, JIM CROW, AND SOUTHERN IDENTITY.

Judson Mitcham won the 2006 Townsend Prize for Fiction for his novel SABBATH CREEK. He is the first two-time winner, first receiving the award in 1996 for his novel THE SWEET EVERLASTING, also published by UGA Press.

Whit Gibbons at Charles R. Drew Charter School, September 12, 2006
Squeals of fright and delight greeted UGA professor and renowned herpetologist Whit Gibbons on September 12 when he brought the outdoors inside for more than 100 fifth-grade students and their teachers at the Charles R. Drew Charter School at the East Lake Community in Atlanta. Gibbons, coauthor of SNAKES OF THE SOUTHEAST, provided students close encounters with several of his reptilian and amphibian “friends.”

Eager fifth-graders had the opportunity to touch salamanders, frogs, turtles, and nonvenomous snakes. They marveled at baby hog-nosed snakes born just that morning, responded when baby alligators gave distress calls, and watched a pine snake hiss. Excitement changed to respectful silence when Dr. Gibbons removed a venomous but beautiful copperhead snake from a double-locked crate.

J. Whitfield Gibbons is a professor of ecology at the University of Georgia’s Savannah River Ecology Laboratory and is one of the nation’s foremost herpetologists. He is also the coauthor of TURTLES OF THE SOUTHEAST (forthcoming, Fall 2007) and FROGS AND TOADS OF THE SOUTHEAST (forthcoming, 2008).
DEVELOPMENT NEWS

On these pages we pay tribute to the many organizations, foundations, and individuals who have made contributions to the Press over the last five years. Without their support many of the fine publications we publish might not have found their way into print.

In addition, I would like to express my gratitude to the gifted and dedicated Press staff with whom I have the privilege of working every day. And on behalf of the Press staff I wish to thank the exceptional members of our Advisory Council. Their enthusiasm, guidance, and support create valuable opportunities for us and strengthen UGA Press’s position in an increasingly competitive publishing environment.

Special thanks to Advisory Council Chairman Craig Barrow III and his wife, Diana, whose generosity and vision have enabled us to expand our list in exciting new directions.

I hope you enjoy Inside UGA Press. Please feel free to contact me with questions, comments, or suggestions at 706-369-6049 or lstewart@uga.edu. We would love to hear from you!

Lane Stewart
Director of Development

“The greatest gift is a passion for reading. It is cheap, it distracts, it excites, it gives you knowledge of the world and experience of a wide kind. It is a moral illumination.”
—Elizabeth Hardwick

UGA Press wishes to thank Bill Jones III and the Sea Island Company for their generous gift of funding the publication of Spring and Fall 2007 issues of Inside UGA Press.

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GRANTS

Wormsloe Foundation, Inc.
In 2004 the Wormsloe Foundation, Inc., of Savannah, Georgia, pledged $100,000 to the Press to support the publication of books about “the natural world.” As of March 2007 the Press will have published five Wormsloe Foundation Nature Books, with a sixth slated for fall of 2007. This is the second series sponsored by Wormsloe. The first series, Wormsloe Foundation Publications, dates back to 1954 and has supported 29 books.

UGA Press is grateful to the Wormsloe Foundation trustees: Craig Barrow III, Diana D. Barrow, Thornton D. Barrow, Muriel Barrow Bell, Elfrida Barrow Moore, J. Wiley Ellis, Malcolm Bell III, and Juliet S. Chisolm.

Hodge Foundation, Inc.
In 2006 the Hodge Foundation, Inc., of Savannah, Georgia, pledged $100,000 to UGA Press to support the publication of books in the areas of African and African American history, culture, and literature, with an emphasis on Georgians on the coast of Georgia in particular.

Special thanks to Hodge Foundation chairman J. Wiley Ellis and trustees Christopher W. Cay, Walter O. Evans, Margaret D. Minis, Therese F. Pindar, and Paul M. Pressly.

AGL Resources Private Foundation, Inc.
In November 2006 the AGL Resources Private Foundation, Inc., awarded UGA Press $50,000 to support the publication of Guide to the Natural Environments of Georgia. This book will be the keystone publication of the Press’s titles on natural history.

The Press is indebted to Lindsay Thomas, Senior VP for Governmental Relations at AGL Resources, to Melanie Platt, President of AGL Resources Private Foundation, Inc., and to the entire AGL board.

Watson-Brown Foundation, Inc.
The Watson-Brown Foundation, Inc., has awarded UGA Press two grants, the first, for $24,700, to publish A Literary Guide to Flannery O’Connor’s Georgia, and the second, for $8,800, to help underwrite The New Georgia Encyclopedia Companion to Georgia Literature.

Many thanks to Watson-Brown Foundation, Inc., president Tad Brown and the entire board.

UGA President’s Venture Fund
A November 2006 UGA President’s Venture Fund Gift of $2,000 helped underwrite a UGA Press program in Savannah during Black History Month in February. UGA alumnus and Atlanta Journal-Constitution staff writer Mark Bixler, author of The Lost Boys of Sudan (UGA Press, 2005), and Jacob Magot, one of the young men featured in the book, made presentations to the community and to the Savannah-Chatham County School District.

ENDOWMENTS

Kenneth Coleman Series in Georgia History and Culture Fund at UGA Press
The Press wishes to acknowledge the generosity of the late Kenneth Coleman, UGA professor of history, whose bequest established this fund to support the publication of books in the area of Georgia history and culture.

Georgia Power Grady College Graduate Assistantship at UGA Press
The Press would like to thank the Georgia Power Foundation, Inc., for establishing a fund to provide a paid internship in the UGA Press marketing department to an interested graduate student in the masters program at the Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Special thanks to William C. Archer III, (retired) Executive VP for External Affairs, Georgia Power Company; Judy M. Anderson, President and CEO, Georgia Power Foundation, Inc.; and the Georgia Power Foundation board.

DEVELOPMENT FUND
For the third consecutive year we have received generous donations to our development fund. This fund is critical to the Press in that it allows us to travel, meet with people, and hold Advisory Council meetings.
Berzanskis: What is environmental history, and how is it different methodologically from “regular” history?

Sutter: Environmental history is history broadened to consider the natural environment in our narratives of change over time. That can take several forms. There are many good environmental histories that look at the history of environmental thought, politics, law, and culture. A growing number of environmental histories combine social and environmental history to ask how social conflict and environmental change have intersected. Then there are what we might call land-use histories—histories that look at how humans have transformed natural environments over time. Finally, there are histories that show how the natural world, or some constituent of it, has been an active agent in causing historical change. Methodologically, environmental historians make use of the findings of the environmental sciences to inform their studies and animate the natural world as a historical force. Only occasionally do environmental historians actually do such scientific research, though. Environmental historians use scientific insights to answer historical questions about human-environment relationships.

Berzanskis: What topics will the series address?

Sutter: In the next several years we will have books on nineteenth-century agricultural reform and its implementation on a Virginia plantation, the resistance southern yeoman farmers offered to federal cattle tick eradication programs, an environmental look at Civil War battle strategy, the relationships between Native Americans and birds in the Southeast, extreme soil erosion and its role in defining southern environmental history, and Chesapeake oyster harvesting and the science of oyster culture. I am also eager to find more work on the intersections between African American history and environmental history, on the urban and suburban environmental history of the South, and on the growth of conservation and environmentalism in the region.

Berzanskis: How does an environmental history approach change what we know about, say, the Civil War?

Sutter: Civil War historians have long written about how terrain shaped military strategy, but they haven’t pushed beyond terrain to see a more vital and complex environment at work: how battles themselves transformed landscapes in profound ways, sometimes as an expressed goal of military campaigns; how weather and floods altered abstract battle plans and outcomes; how feeding armies and keeping them healthy required tremendous feats of environmental management; how horses and other livestock were vital to the war efforts on both sides of the battle lines; even how environmental ideas such as wilderness shaped battle strategy. The war also disrupted and then transformed how southerners, black and white, earned their living from the land. The Civil War was a watershed moment in the region’s, and the nation’s, environmental history and needs to be seen as such.

Berzanskis: Why is environmental history crucial to making sense of southern history?

Sutter: Few regions offer more examples of the ways in which nature and regional identity are knit together. To identify oneself as southerner is to root oneself, consciously or subconsciously, in a whole series of landscapes and land-use traditions. The South has been for most of its history a region dominated by agriculture, but historians are only just beginning to plumb the environmental history of southern agriculture. I could go on, but probably the most important answer to this question is that environmental history is crucial to making better sense of southern history precisely because of how little work has been done in that area. I hope in twenty years the answers to this question will be obvious in a way they are not today.

Berzanskis: What is the current relevance of environmental history?

Sutter: Most environmental historians got into their particular line of work because of concern for the natural environment, but one ought not to assume that environmental history is environmentalist history. Environmental historians rarely offer simple answers to current environmental problems, but we are quite good at providing cautionary tales about how simple answers have failed in the past.

Paul Sutter is an associate professor of history at UGA and the author of Driven Wild: How the Fight against Automobiles Launched the Modern Wilderness Movement. He is currently at work on a book about environment, race, and public health during the construction of the Panama Canal.
With its runaway economic and demographic growth, political clout, and influential cultural exports, the South is arguably the most dynamic region in the United States today. With an eye toward understanding the struggles that have shaped the newest New South, this series offers interdisciplinary historical studies of the region’s social, political, and economic transformation.

**Politics and Culture in the Twentieth-Century South**

**“Everybody Was Black Down There”**
Race and Industrial Change in the Alabama Coalfields
Robert Woodrum
*A Common Thread*
Labor, Politics, and Capital Mobility in the Textile Industry
Beth English

**Krissoff:** Tell me something about southern politics I don’t know.
**Dailey:** Why not throw a hard one my way, Derek? Okay. Did you know that a group of female professional advertisers ran both the Nixon and the Goldwater campaigns in South Carolina in 1964 and 1968? A bit of trivia, perhaps. Or an intriguing piece of an answer to one of the hottest political history questions today: How did the South go Republican? Traditional political histories of the 1948–1968 era focus on figures like Strom Thurmond and Jesse Helms. But it may be that the southern route to the GOP is through white women working at the ground level, and that a focus on them may reshape the contours of the political narrative of the modern South.

**Krissoff:** Your series is about politics and culture. Why the dual focus?
**Dailey:** Calling the series Politics and Culture in the Twentieth-Century South was a way of signaling that we are taking a holistic approach to political history, that our vision of the political is not limited to partisan politics. A book, say, on the current southern history heritage industry, a presumably “cultural” topic, could—should—have a lot to say about contemporary politics. Any book that wants to tie contemporary conservative politics to Christianity had better be familiar with Christian religious texts and beliefs. Some years back I came across a bumper sticker from the 1960s that read: George Wallace Uses Hair Straightener. It was filed under miscellaneous, because no one quite knew what to do with it. A culturally informed political historian would use that document to think about how southerners thought about racial identity and the political usefulness of race.

**Krissoff:** Say a little about the first two books in your series, *A Common Thread* and “Everybody Was Black Down There.”
**Simon:** Beth English’s *A Common Thread* looks at the migration of the textile industry from New England to Alabama at the turn of the last century. She points to the long history of capital flight (and of community DIS-loyalty) by corporate America. Almost from the moment the first factory was built manufacturers went in search of cheap labor and a favorable legal climate. And cities, counties, states, and now countries fought to get the scraps—hoping to lure investment to their underdeveloped corners of the world by promising deals on tractable workers and inexpensive land and favorable trade and the list goes on. And this certainly isn’t a flat world—it isn’t now, and it wasn’t then. In “Everybody Was Black Down There,” Robert Woodrum extends the time frame of southern labor history forward. Most examinations of the Alabama coalfields and southern working-class history in general concentrate on the bitter and fractious unionization campaigns of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. But Woodrum pushes the story into the all-important postwar period. He shows that white United Mine Workers leaders used their power and the rules of seniority to make sure that white members did not feel the blows of deindustrialization as hard and as consistently as African American members. Through this story, Woodrum shows again how race worked as a system in the South, not just as a psychological malady.

BRYANT SIMON is professor of history at Temple University. He is the author of numerous books, including *Boardwalk of Dreams: Atlantic City and the Fate of Urban America*. His work on Starbucks for a forthcoming book was recently featured in the *New Yorker*. JANE DAILEY is an associate professor of history at Johns Hopkins University. Her most recent book is *Jim Crow: A Norton Casebook in History*. She is working on a forthcoming book called *Sex and Civil Rights* that will be published by Harcourt in 2007.
Hey, Bug Doctor!
The Scoop on Insects in Georgia’s Homes and Gardens
Jim Howell

“Gives us new appreciation of the six- and eight-legged creatures that share our southern heritage... He’s been chewed by chiggers and feasted on by fleas, but Jim brings a sense of enthusiasm to each bug that bites him.” —Walter Reeves, Atlanta Journal-Constitution columnist and host of Georgia Public Television’s Gardening in Georgia

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A Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book

Dragonflies and Damselflies of Georgia and the Southeast
Giff Beaton

Visit any pond on a summer day and the air will be alive with dragonflies and damselflies—shimmering aerobatic daredevils that dart above the water and even into nearby fields and woodlands. Organized for easy use in the field, this abundantly illustrated guide, with more than 400 color photographs, is the first to cover Georgia’s dragonflies and damselflies (odonates). It details more than 150 species—species that are also the ones most likely to be seen throughout the U.S. Southeast north of Florida.

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A Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book

One of the Press’s stated editorial goals is to be the publisher of choice for books on the flora and fauna of the Southeastern United States. Thanks to a generous gift from the Wormsloe Foundation, we have been featured

Books

The Great

UGA faculty, staff, and alumni receive a 30% discount.
able to publish a number of award-winning titles on the natural world under the new Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book imprint. Here is a sampling of our most recent publications in this area:

**The Seasons of Cumberland Island**  
Fred Whitehead  
Introduction by C. Ronald Carroll and David Dallmeyer  

“The photographs are simply stunning and brilliantly capture the drama and beauty of this remarkable landscape.”—Bloomsbury Review

Naturalist and photographer Fred Whitehead documents the unique allure of the island’s flora and fauna in 118 full-color photographs. Here is a fitting tribute to Cumberland’s sublime treasures that also serves as a thoughtful reminder to respect and protect the wilderness of our barrier islands.

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*The Seasons of Cumberland Island*  
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This guide to common and unique plants found in forests of the Southeast thoroughly covers 330 species of forbs (herbaceous plants), grasses, vines, and shrubs, with a special emphasis on the plants’ role in wildlife sustenance. A must-have for forest landowners, game and wildlife managers, biologists, outdoors enthusiasts, students—anyone with an interest in the intricate and often unexpected interrelationships between the flora and fauna of our region’s forests.

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*Forest Plants of the Southeast and Their Wildlife Uses*  
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**Favorite Wildflower Walks in Georgia**  
Hugh Nourse and Carol Nourse

Wildflower lovers across Georgia know the Nourses through their popular slide lectures. Countless other enthusiasts have seen their glorious wildflower photographs in books and magazines. Here the Nourses draw on years of travel around the state to share their favorite places for seeing wildflowers. Of the many walks the Nourses have taken, these are the ones they return to most often because of the density or the unusual nature of the floral display. All twenty of these wildflower walks are on public land; everything you need to know about how to find them and what to do once you’re there is included.

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*Favorite Wildflower Walks in Georgia*  
*Hugh Nourse and Carol Nourse*  
*Published in cooperation with the Southern Weed Science Society*
Excerpt from Jennie Smith’s description of the Bible quilt as told to her by Harriett Powers. Left to right and top to bottom:

**Square 1:** Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden, naming the animals and listening to the subtle whisper of the “serpent which is defiling Eve.”

**Square 2:** Eve has “conceived and bared a son.”

**Square 3:** “Satan amidst the seven stars.”

**Square 4:** Cain “is killing his brother Abel and the stream of blood, which flow over the earth” is plainly discernable.

**Square 5:** Cain here goes into the land of Nod to get a wife. There are bears, leopards, elks, and a “kangaroo hog.”

**Square 6:** Jacob’s dream “when he lied on the ground” with the angel ascending or descending the ladder.

**Square 7:** The baptism of Christ, with “the Holy Sperret extending in the likeness of a dove.”

**Square 8:** “Has reference to the Crucifixion.”

**Square 9:** Judas Ascanior and the thirty pieces of silver! . . . The large disc at his feet is “the star that appeared in 1886 for the first time in three hundred years.”

**Square 10:** The Last Supper.

**Square 11:** “The next history is the Holy Family: Joseph, the Vargint and the infant Jesus with the stare of Bethlehem over his head. Them is the crosses which he had to bear through his undergoing. Anything for wisement. We can’t go back no further than the Bible.”

Photograph from *Georgia Quilts: Piecing Together a History*, edited by Anita Weinraub. Now available.

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