Throughout history, American Indians in the South have hunted and eaten birds, adorned themselves with feathers, and incorporated bird imagery on pottery, in stone, and elsewhere in their material culture. In *Spirits of the Air: Birds and American Indians in the South*, Shepard Krech III, a renowned authority on American Indian interactions with nature, vividly conjures the place of birds in southern Indian worldviews. Gorgeously illustrated with more than 175 photographs, most of them in color, *Spirits of the Air* is a book that environmental historian Carolyn Merchant says “will be of great interest to historians, indigenous peoples, and birders alike.” In fact, the book was lauded in advance not just by historians and anthropologists but by top field ornithologists, such as Kenn Kaufman and Donald and Lillian Stokes. *Spirits of the Air* was produced with generous support from the Wormsloe Foundation and is the latest installment in Georgia’s series Environmental History and the American South, edited by Paul S. Sutter.

*Spirits of the Air, a book tied to the south,* started life as a Georgia project. This wasn’t really apparent to me when I began to think about it as a book, perhaps because my most recent work at that point, *The Ecological Indian: Myth and History*, had been on American Indians, ecology, and conservation writ large. Moreover, I was born in New York and spent most of my life in New England and in the mid-Atlantic region. However, when I was a boy, my family moved to Maryland, and in the years before I was sent back north to school, my parents took my sister and me out of the local school and headed for Thomasville, Georgia, for the month of February to visit my father’s parents, who spent part of each winter there.

This was in the 1950s, but to this day I remember Thomasville as if it were yesterday. I loved the landscape—the mix of forest and field, the winter palette dominated by orange-brown wiregrass beneath a green canopy of southern pines—and the birds! My grandparents and their kin managed the land for quail and, true to the era’s practices, burned the pine grasslands periodically to maintain the optimal habitat for these birds.

In Thomasville I played hooky for a month—except for the daily lessons prepared by school so that I’d stay up to speed—and, to judge from memory and family photographs, spent as much time as I could with my grandfather. I was never happier than when tagging along on the mule-drawn wagons that took white-coated hunters and pointers with names like Preacher, Poacher, and Pluto around the plantation in pursuit of quail. I also shot. At first I was assigned to rabbits flushed by the periodic fires. Then I got to try my hand at ring-necked and other ducks that roared in from the Gulf at dawn to flooded cornfields. Finally, when I was older and deemed by my elders as able to manage it safely, I also took to quail.

Birds were everywhere in Georgia: the game birds, of course, but also hawks, owls, woodpeckers, nuthatches, chickadees, thrashers, mockingbirds, towhees, sparrows, warblers, wrens, and others. The hunters, who were focused on quail, were not terribly interested in the small song birds, which they lumped together as “dicky birds.” Despite this atmosphere, I somehow became drawn to the birds individually, even the little sparrows. Once I told my father, for whom life was competition, that I had seen a fox sparrow at the feeder. He refused to believe it, and I, sensing opportunity, promptly bet him five dollars.
FROM THE DIRECTOR

In 2008, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation invited U.S. university presses to submit collaborative grant proposals that would accomplish the following goals: “Create new opportunities for publication in under-served and emerging areas of humanistic scholarship, . . . increase the attention and value accorded to the publication of monographs by exceptionally promising younger scholars, . . . [and] expand and encourage cooperation among university presses.” I am pleased to announce that the University of Georgia Press, New York University Press, and Northern Illinois University Press have been successful in securing a major grant from the Mellon Foundation to support a first-book series titled Early American Places. The University of Georgia Press will focus on the southeastern colonies, the plantation economies of the Caribbean, and the Gulf South; New York University Press on the northeastern and Middle Atlantic colonies and French and British Canada; and Northern Illinois on the Great Lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

The University of Georgia Press will continue to seek new partnerships and collaborative opportunities, such as the Mellon grant described above, as we strengthen our core publishing areas and move into digital publishing. I would like to thank our many existing publishing and funding partners for continuing to value and support the Press’s primary mission: to publish and disseminate high-quality, peer-reviewed books for students, scholars, and general readers.

Dr. Arnett C. Mace, Jr.
Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost

FROM THE PROVOST

It is my pleasure to introduce the fifth issue of Inside UGA Press, an important University of Georgia publication that would not exist without the generous support of the Broadfield Foundation (Bill Jones III, Trustee). In these difficult financial times, we must increasingly turn to private donors, foundations, and individuals who share our educational mission and goals.

While the current downturn has certainly affected UGA, I am pleased to report that the University and the Press are strong and moving forward in a positive direction, with the support of many. I would like to congratulate Press authors and staff on winning an exceptional number of book and design awards in 2008, a good external measure of the ongoing quality of the Press’s publishing program. My thanks, as always, to the Press’s dedicated faculty Editorial Board and Advisory Council members, as well as to the many other contributors recognized in this newsletter. Thank you for your good work and continued support!

Dr. Arnett C. Mace, Jr.
Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost

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I was never happier than when tagging along on the mule-drawn wagons that took white-coated hunters and pointers with names like Preacher, Poacher, and Pluto around the plantation in pursuit of quail.

Shepard Krech III is a professor of anthropology and director of the Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology at Brown University. He is a past president of the American Society for Ethnohistory and has been a fellow and is a trustee of the National Humanities Center.

Orders: 800-266-5842 www.ugapress.org
Paperback rights to Andrew Porter’s *THE THEORY OF LIGHT AND MATTER* were bought by the prestigious trade publisher Alfred A. Knopf with plans for a January publication. This is a nice boost for the Flannery O’Connor Award for Short Fiction, which strives to launch the careers of fiction writers. The book has been widely reviewed; *Texas Monthly* called it “a beautifully executed short story collection. There’s a crisp economy to these stories that nicely underpins their offbeat narratives.”

*PopMatters* says of Jeanne Campbell Reesman’s *JACK LONDON’S RACIAL LIVES*: “History seems to have dealt London a bad hand as he’s now best remembered as an adventure story writer meant for Boy Scouts and teen naturalists. Reesman knows better. Her detailed explications of London’s life and writings reveal the complicated and radical thought behind his fiction.”

*AN EVERGLADES PROVIDENCE*, Jack E. Davis’s biography of Marjory Stoneman Douglas, received advance praise in *Library Journal*: “Davis offers an impressive look at America during Douglas’s lifetime and the growth of America’s environmental movement. This outstanding volume is essential for environmental and history collections.” We expect good review coverage in *Orion, Forum* (the magazine of the Florida Humanities Council), and *Garden and Gun Magazine*, among others.

*FROGS AND TOADS OF THE SOUTHEAST* and other recent Press nature guides were commended in the *Herpetological Review*: “All are of uniformly high quality, clearly written, with an attractive layout. Each has solid introductory information, detailed species descriptions, excellent range maps and color photographs, line drawings showing defining features, and a strong conservation message.”

*A Wormsloe Foundation Nature Book*

A forthcoming review in *Material Culture* praises *MOTORING*: “Historians and preservationists owe a great deal to the scholarship of Jakle and Sculle, for their work over the years has inspired appreciation for the automobile landscape and its preservation. *MOTORING* is no exception.” *VQR* noted that the book “provides a fresh background to the unremarkable roads we so often travel.”

*The Journal of the Early Republic* says of *PHARSALIA*: “Nelson’s effort is more than the ‘environmental biography’ its subtitle suggests. It is a model for the integration of environmental considerations into historical analysis. In the best tradition of inductive reasoning, he draws out the implications of the experience of one particular family in one particular place to develop a broader consideration of the tensions and conflicts of southern agriculture.”

**IN THE NEWS**

**Savannah Book Festival, February 6–8, 2009**

The Press’s appearance at the second annual Savannah Book Festival, held in the city February 6–8, had the elements of a well-crafted novel. *Plot*: A three-day celebration of fiction, poetry, and biography, kicked off by a Friday keynote address by Roy Blount Jr., followed by a Saturday-long series of readings in historic venues such as the Telfair Academy and Trinity Church, and culminating in a Sunday brunch on the tented Telfair Square. *Characters*: A very Savannah mash-up of bespectacled book lovers and SCAD scenesters coming together to hear UGA Press authors Roy Blount Jr., David Bottoms, Judith Ortiz

Kyle Dargan’s **BOUQUET OF HUNGERS** has been awarded the 2008 Hurston/Wright Legacy Award for poetry in recognition of an outstanding contribution to literature by a black poet.

Dawn Lundy Martin (*A GATHERING OF MATTER / A MATTER OF GATHERING*) is one of five young poets to receive the first ever Poetry Prize from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, awarded in honor of May Sarton. Martin’s book was also a Lambda Literary Award Finalist.

James L. Peacock has won the 2008 James Mooney Award for **GROUNDED GLOBALISM: HOW THE U.S. SOUTH EMBRACES THE WORLD**. The award is given annually by the Southern Anthropological Society to recognize distinguished anthropological scholarship on the South and southerners.

Rick Van Noy’s **A NATURAL SENSE OF WONDER** has been awarded the Phillip D. Reed Memorial Award for Outstanding Writing on the Southern Environment from the Southern Environmental Law Center. The prize seeks to “enhance public awareness of the value and vulnerability of the region’s natural heritage by giving special recognition to writers who most effectively tell the stories about the South’s environment.”

**ON HARPER’S TRAIL** by Elizabeth Shores was a finalist for this year’s award. Other Press winners of the prize include **WHERE THERE ARE MOUNTAINS** by Donald Edward Davis (2001), **ZORO’S FIELD** by Thomas Rain Crowe (2006), and **PEACHTREE CREEK** by David R. Kaufman (2008).

Patrick Phillips (*BOY*) was awarded a 2009 Literature Fellowship in Poetry from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Four authors published by the Press were recently inducted into the Georgia Writers Hall of Fame: Coleman Barks, Raymond Andrews, David Bottoms, and Robert Burch.

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Cofer, Constance Curry, Damon Lee Fowler, and David Kirby, as well as thirty-five other nationally and regionally known writers. Setting: The UGA Press booth was nestled between William Jay’s Regency Telfair Academy and Moshe Safdie’s classically restrained Jepson Center for the Arts; the smell of Blowin’ Smoke BBQ and the sounds of storytellers in the Family Activities tent wafted through the Spanish moss hanging from the live oaks in Telfair Square.

—Text and photos by Patrick Allen

Roy Blount Jr. (at right, in cap), author of *Crackers* (Georgia, 1998) stops by the Press booth.
DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Last fall a visionary and dedicated University of Georgia Press staff member made a challenge gift of $500 to the UGA Press Friends Fund. This individual’s hope was that the rest of the staff would respond and that the sum of their gifts would match the challenge gift.

I am pleased to report that every member of the staff—all twenty-four full-time and five part-time employees—made a gift and that the challenge was met! As a tribute to the staff, Advisory Council Chairman Craig Barrow III kindly added $200. Now we have a $1,200 gift, which will be used to support a book selected by the staff.

There are transformational moments, even in difficult times. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the challenge gift donor and to the Press staff, who are the personification of the word collaboration. Special thanks to Craig Barrow and his family, whose generosity and leadership inspire us every day, to the members of our wonderful Advisory Council, and to the donors listed in this issue.

For more information about giving to UGA Press, please contact me at (706) 369–6049 or lstewart@uga.edu.

“Man reading should be man intensely alive. The book should be a ball of light in one’s hand.”
—Ezra Pound (1885–1972)
Advisory Council members Henrietta Singletary and Ben Kay enjoy a discussion at the meeting in Athens.

David Williams signs a copy of his book *From Mounds to Megachurches: Georgia’s Religious Heritage* for Advisory Council member Peggy Galis.

Associate professor of history Paul Sutter talks about his research on southwest Georgia’s Providence Canyon. Sutter is editor of the Press series Environmental History and the American South.

**November 2008 Advisory Council Meeting**

Press Staff Supports Friends Fund
Front row (kneeling): Jon Davies, Bobby Allen; second row: Phyllis Wells, Stacey Hayes, Mindy Hill, Melissa Buchanan, Beth Snead, Marena Smith, Kathi Morgan, Nancy Grayson, Margaret Swanson, Anne Richmond Boston; third row: Pam Bond, Betty Downer, Walton Harris, Derek Krissoff, Lane Stewart, Judy Purdy, Nicole Mitchell, Courtney Denney, Erin New, Erika Stevens, Janice Bell, Regan Huff; fourth row: John McLeod, David Des Jardines. Not pictured: Pat Allen, Jane Kobres, Charles Nicolosi.
High Tide at Wormsloe

Wormsloe Historic Site, on the Isle of Hope just outside Savannah, Georgia, is the home of UGA Press Advisory Council chair Craig Barrow III and his wife, Diana. It is the most significant and undisturbed independent site in the state of Georgia for Native American, colonial, and Civil War settlements and burial grounds. It is also home to the Wormsloe Institute for Environmental History, which was founded to conserve this unique place while also promoting the study of environmental history on-site and in the context of the larger region of coastal Georgia. Press Advisory Council member Sarah Ross is president and director of the Wormsloe Institute.

The Wormsloe Institute enjoys broad support from the University of Georgia by virtue of a formal partnership agreement that makes UGA faculty and other research program support available to help meet the institute’s mission and goals. UGA’s senior vice president for external affairs, Tom S. Landrum, a member of the Press Advisory Council, serves on the board of the Wormsloe Institute.

On February 7 and 8, 2009, the Barrows graciously opened their beautiful home and grounds and served as hosts to the Ogeechee-Canoochee Riverkeeper event, an annual fundraising event that always attracts avid environmentalists and outdoorsmen and -women. The University of Georgia Press was delighted to be part of the event and to celebrate the success of several of our authors—Dorinda Dallmeyer, Whit Gibbons, John Lane, and Janisse Ray.

Craig Barrow (back row, in cap) leads a hike at Wormsloe. Seated are Sarah Ross, Press Advisory Council member; Judy Purdy, Press acquisitions editor; Betsy Teter; and John Lane. Standing are Dorinda Dallmeyer, Barrow, Roger Pinckney, and Susan Card.
Grayson: Can you say a few words about why you wrote this book?
Williams: There has been sizeable migration to Georgia in recent years. It struck me that newcomers to the state could use an overview of its religious background. I should point out that my subtitle is “Georgia’s Religious Heritage” and not “Georgia’s Religious History.” I primarily wanted to help people understand broad patterns in the culture of the state, not necessarily who founded what church.

I also thought I had something to contribute to the scholarly discussion regarding southern religion. It has been common to talk about a regional evangelical synthesis as the key feature of southern religious history. I wanted to provide a picture of religion in one state in order to bring out more diversity while also indicating the influence of place. Above all, an underappreciated complexity pervades Georgia’s religious life, although the state is typically viewed only as a Baptist domain. Even Baptists are too often treated in a uniform fashion, when there have been substantial differences, for example, between black and white Baptists.

Grayson: Speaking of black and white Baptists, you write that “to fully grasp the religious heritage of Georgia, we must return again and again to racial matters.” Can you explain what you mean?
Williams: Taking the example I just gave, while we often talk about the growth of the Baptist and Methodist churches in the South during the nineteenth century, only seldom are racial differences discussed. Yet around 1900 there were significantly more black Baptists than white Baptists in Georgia, more white Baptists than white Methodists, and more white Methodists than black Methodists. So among those four groups, the largest was black Baptists and the smallest was black Methodists. Obviously, there were aspects of the Baptist faith that made it more attractive or useful to blacks—a topic I explore in the book. This is just one example. There are many issues I address in which race and religion are interrelated. Some, such as the civil rights struggle, are evident; whereas others, such as lynching, are perhaps less obvious.

Grayson: You mentioned earlier an “under-appreciated complexity” in Georgia’s religious life. Can you say more about that?
Williams: Yes. To see something of what I mean, it is helpful to think of what the leading religious entity was in Georgia in hundred-year intervals, beginning with 1550. At that time native Indians practiced what is generally called the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, which featured many of the earthen mounds that dot the state. By 1650 Catholic missionaries were at work in Georgia. By 1750 the colony had been formed and Anglicanism was the main religion, though there was a fair amount of diversity. Following the American Revolution, the evangelical religious groups, especially Methodists and Baptists, were highly effective in the backwoods; by 1850 they had the numerical advantage. In the 1890s, however, Baptists got caught up in internal squabbles, leaving Baptists free to dominate the state. Hence by 1950 the Baptists had taken over, so to speak. This is why today people so readily think of Georgia as a Baptist state. But obviously it has not always been so.

What is interesting about these benchmarks is that at each half-century point it would have appeared that the predominant religion would be permanent, but it turned out not to be. Studies indicate that right now the Baptist religious “market share” in Georgia is declining because of dramatic increases in the number of Catholics and of individuals representing new religions to the state, such as Buddhism and Hinduism. Also, there is significant growth of non-denominational congregations, as seen in some megachurches. And, finally, the number of persons who are not affiliated with any religion is increasing as well. So it appears that by 2050 there may not be a single dominant denomination in the state.

In *From Mounds to Megachurches*, David S. Williams offers a sweeping overview of the role religion has played in Georgia’s history, from precolonial days to the modern era. Firmly placing religious history in a social, cultural, and political context, Williams sheds new light on what it means to be a Georgian by exploring an issue that remains central to life in the Sunbelt South.

**Q&A WITH DAVID S. WILLIAMS, AUTHOR OF FROM MOUNDS TO MEGACHURCHES**

**NANCY GRAYSON, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR AND EDITOR-IN-CHIEF**
Field Notes

Jack London’s Racial Lives offers the first full study of the enormously important issue of race in London’s life and diverse works, whether set in the Klondike, Hawaii, or the South Seas or during the Russo-Japanese War, the Jack Johnson world heavyweight bouts, or the Mexican Revolution. Jeanne Campbell Reesman explores London’s choices of genre by analyzing racial content and purpose and judges his literary artistry against a standard of racial tolerance.

Q&A with Jeanne Campbell Reesman, Author of Jack London’s Racial Lives

Nancy Grayson, Associate Director and Editor-in-Chief

Grayson: What has made Jack London’s works so enduringly popular and influential?
Reesman: London is possibly the most popular American writer in the world, his works having been translated into one hundred languages or more. In many respects London should not have succeeded: he was born into poverty and was a child laborer, he did not complete high school until he was twenty-one, he was on the West Coast at a time when publishing was really only on the East Coast, and he lacked influential friends. He suffered from depression throughout his life. But perhaps because of these barriers, London was all the more inspired to follow his writing dream and to work very hard at achieving it, eventually settling into a lifelong habit of writing one thousand words a day. His adventurous life led to adventure writing, and rare is the reader who has not encountered The Call of the Wild or White Fang. Abroad, especially in Europe, Russia, and China, he is celebrated as a socialist thinker. His diverse characters—hobos, Indians, gamblers, prizefighters, the mentally retarded, cannibals, bullfighters, laborers, slaves—appeal to a diverse audience, as do his more universal characters, such as the man in “To Build a Fire” or the dog Buck in The Call of the Wild.

Grayson: Why is race so crucial to understanding London’s life and his works?
Reesman: Race is part of nearly everything important in London’s writings and continues to shape his popular and critical reception, both positively and negatively. It is a constant subject, from a very early pair of tales set in Japan (1897) to his last story, “The Water Baby” (1916), set in Hawaii. The Klondike tales are peopled with domineering white men and resistant Indians; the semi-autobiographical Martin Eden (1909) addresses class differences in terms of racial passing; The Valley of the Moon (1913) tracks competing racial groups that settle California. He sent dozens of newspaper dispatches and photographs from Korea during the Russo-Japanese War. His coverage of the Jack Johnson world heavyweight prizefights both invoked and challenged popular stereotypes, while his late South Seas and Hawaiian fictions critiqued Western colonialism, attempting to reenvision the Pacific for American audiences using Polynesian mythologies instead of colonial myths of Western dominance. London is among America’s first “Pacific Rim” writers, as his vision of race largely takes place on the vast stage of its seas, islands, coasts, mountains, goldfields, plantations, farms, and cities—wherever its diverse groups struggled for survival.

Grayson: How and why were London’s attitudes toward race and his portrayals of race so contradictory?
Reesman: There are many factors at play here, beginning with London’s upbringing. His own mother having more or less rejected him, he found maternal care from the former slave who was their neighbor and had been London’s wet nurse; he actually lived with this family until he was weaned at age three and then off and on until he left home at fifteen. His sense of identity was thus bifurcated at an early age, a contradiction that plays out in his works and public statements throughout his career. He wanted to be an artist, which meant that he had to portray emotionally believable and fully realized characters; but he also wanted to be seen as an intellectual. The first goal resulted in nearly two hundred short stories that mostly feature nonwhite heroes and contain virtually no racism. These characters are drawn from his extensive travels and presented humanistically to readers back home who had never encountered such people: Solomon Islands cannibals, the dying Marquesans, Chinese fieldworkers in Hawaii, Alaskan Eskimos. On the other hand, his identity as an educated person meant that he subscribed—at least in his nonfiction and some novels—to the prevailing racialism and social Darwinism of the day, despite the contradictions they posed to his socialist views. His racial attitudes remained contradictory, as they varied throughout his career from one extreme to the other.

Jeanne Campbell Reesman is a professor of English at the University of Texas at San Antonio. She is the author of American Designs: The Late Novels of James and Faulkner and Jack London: A Study of the Short Fiction. Reesman is coediting a major collection of London’s photographs, which will be published by the University of Georgia Press.
Jack E. Davis, associate professor of history at the University of Florida, never complains when it’s hot. Like a lot of Floridians, he was born somewhere colder and grayer (Detroit, to be exact). But he’s spent much of his life in Florida and has taken to sunshine with particular gusto.

“When I was thirteen and my family lived in Fort Walton Beach, in the Florida panhandle, where the winter can get pretty cold some days, I concocted a scheme to run away to the Bahamas with a friend,” Jack says. “We were going to walk down through the state to Miami, where we planned to jump a shrimp boat bound for the islands. We thought we’d build crab traps for a living. The idea actually sounds like a coming-of-age adventure from one of Marjory Stoneman Douglas’s short stories.”

Douglas comes up often in conversations with Jack. She’s very much on his mind and has been ever since he read her classic *River of Grass* while lying on his back in a two-person tent on Cape Sable in Everglades National Park. He’s now completed the first major biography of Douglas, whose writing and activism helped save the Everglades from development. *An Everglades Providence: Marjory Stoneman Douglas and the American Environmental Century* was published by the University of Georgia Press in February.

Jack flirted with writing about Douglas’s great project, the Everglades, as far back as graduate school at Brandeis University, where he studied the American environment with the Pulitzer Prize–winning historian David Hackett Fischer. But he shelved the idea in favor of a study of race in Natchez, Mississippi: *Race against Time: Culture and Separation in Natchez since 1930*, winner of the Charles S. Sydnor Award from the Southern Historical Association. After Douglas’s death in 1998 at the age of 108, Jack circled back to the idea. He decided to combine in a single project his love for the Everglades—where he continues to camp, canoe, and bike—and his fascination with the wetland’s most prominent protector. *An Everglades Providence*, a book equally devoted to Douglas’s life and to the natural history of the Everglades, was born.

“Organizing the book was ultimately very difficult,” Jack says. “The challenge was integrating Everglades history with the biography. For years I struggled with this, until I ended up with something along the lines of alternating short chapters. For the periods when Douglas’s life intersected with Everglades history—when she used the Everglades as a setting in a story, when she served on the founding committee of Everglades National Park, when she wrote *River of Grass*, and when she became at age seventy-nine an environmental activist—I created chapters that merge biography and history. I ended up with thirty-six chapters, so I like to say the book is a yard long. I suppose that was a better way of describing the book than telling the Press I had a thousand-page manuscript boxed up and on its way in the mail and would they mind reimbursing me for the postage.”

*An Everglades Providence* came to the University of Georgia Press via Paul Sutter, associate professor of history at UGA and editor of the Press’s series Environmental History and the American South. He met Jack at the Southern Historical Association conference several years ago. “As I remember it, Jack and I sat by the hotel pool for...
more than an hour talking about Douglas and the project, and I was overwhelmed by Jack’s passion for his subject and, in equal measure, his commitment to producing a balanced and contextual biography. Needless to say, I was thrilled when he eventually agreed to publish in the series, and I am even more excited with the result.”

Sutter is not alone in his excitement; An Everglades Providence is receiving superlative reviews. Library Journal called it “an outstanding volume” that “offers an impressive look at America during Douglas’s lifetime and the growth of America’s environmental movement.” Jack chalks up the book’s success to its inherently appealing subject matter—“a humanitarian to the bone, an implacable feminist, a lifelong learner, a beautiful writer, an insatiable reader, and a scary-smart and extremely funny individual who happened to find her true love in a stunning and peaceful place. Douglas had a lot to teach us about ourselves and our relationship with our natural surroundings, and I hope with this book her lessons will add a bit more longevity to her 108 years.”

Environmental History and the American South
Paul S. Sutter, Series Editor

The field of environmental history has exploded during the last two decades, but the American South has largely been bypassed by this boom. This series seeks to correct that neglect by publishing books that explore the critical importance of human-environmental interactions to the history and culture of the region.

Paul S. Sutter is an associate professor of history at the University of Georgia whose academic interests include environmental history and modern U.S. history.

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Shepard Krech III
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A Wormsloe Foundation Publication

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