

but rather one when black leaders played power broker, skillfully maneuvering between supervisors and inferiors.

Freedom's Shore: Tunis Campbell and the Georgia Freedmen. By Russell Duncan.

(Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986. xv + 175 pp. Cloth, \$20.00; paper, \$9.95.)

In the revolution that has occurred in Afro-American historiography in recent years, Reconstruction has received its share of attention. For students of Georgia, insightful books by Charles L. Flynn, Jr. (*White Land, Black Labor*, 1983) and Edmund Drago (*Black Politicians and Reconstruction in Georgia*, 1982) and articles by Joseph Reidy have contributed to our understanding of those crucial years. All those works have touched on the life and work of Tunis G. Campbell, abolitionist, minister, politician and organizer of freedmen, who contributed in important ways to shaping the life and politics of the post-Civil War rice coast.

Russell Duncan has taken this historiography a step further in writing of Campbell's career. Although not billed as a biography, this nevertheless is one. Given the relative absence of sources, the author had to rely on discussions of context to explain the life of his central figure. The result is more a work of biography than a history of the freedmen's experience in coastal Georgia.

For source materials the author has used the few extant records on the life of Campbell as well as the records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands and of the American Missionary Society, local court and political records, and the federal census. The bibliography itself is an important contribution to historians' need for the use of eclectic sources.

Short chapters relate Campbell's prewar odyssey as colonizationist, abolitionist, and black rights advocate. His wartime experience at Port Royal is mentioned and his more important efforts along the Georgia coast at BelleVille on St. Catherines Island. There Campbell fostered ideas of black independence and, for a time, helped develop autonomous black communities on the sea island. After the return of St. Catherines to planter ownership, Campbell's efforts became those of the more conventional politician, and for several years he controlled the political life of Darien in McIntosh County. Black representatives were elected to the Georgia legislature. Campbell was eventually arrested for some of

his political activities and sentenced to serve under Georgia's postwar convict-lease system. He labored nearly a year on a Washington County (central Georgia) plantation for which the plantation owner paid the princely sum of \$8.25. Appeals for Campbell's release were heard from the beginning and emanated from prominent black, as well as a few white, leaders of the state. Although Georgians resented Campbell's outsider status (he was from New Jersey) and his persistence in organizing black communities and politics, they nevertheless had a grudging admiration for his talents. After his release from the convict lease, Campbell went to Washington, D.C., returning only briefly to McIntosh County in the early 1880s. He left the state again and died in relative obscurity in Boston in 1891 at the age of seventy-eight.

Campbell's life was atypical. His experience, his efforts to develop a black consciousness deserve deeper biographical treatment. Yet available source material may not lend itself to much more than Professor Duncan has given us. At the same time, the author promised to tell us more about Georgia's freedmen. Evidence on the freedmen's experience does abound, and the lives of the freedmen in the Sea Islands or in Darien could be rendered much more richly. Duncan demonstrates familiarity with both primary and secondary material that would have enabled him to present a more detailed, and perhaps more useful, context for the biography of Tunis Campbell. Thus, although the book is not entirely what was promised, it serves the purpose of tracing the life of Tunis Campbell. For that it deserves readership and a place on library shelves. The book does not do much more, but with the availability of such works as Flynn's, Leon F. Litwack's *Been in the Storm So Long* (1979), and Eric Foner's *Nothing But Freedom* (1983), that might not be a major shortcoming.

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The Life and Times of James Willard Schultz (Apikuni). By Warren L. Hanna. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986. xviii + 382 pp. \$24.95.)