

dressed fundamental questions about how to fight, not just how to march on the parade ground. In this, they provided the foundation for twentieth-century combat-arms doctrine, but the Spanish-American War proved too brief to test the new tactics in any meaningful way.

Jamieson's volume contributes greatly to our understanding of the evolution of tactical thought and practice in peacetime, the best time to seek a "proper solution" that might prevent more Cold Harbors.

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Georgia in Black and White: Explorations in the Race Relations of a Southern State, 1865-1950. Edited by John C. Inscoe. Foreword by Numan V. Bartley. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1994. Pp. viii, 300. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$40.00.)

This volume of eleven scholarly essays by present or former graduate students at the University of Georgia's History Department, editor John C. Inscoe explains, is both inspired by and modeled after a similar volume that emerged from the History Department at the University of Virginia, Edward L. Ayers and John C. Willis, eds., *The Edge of the South: Life in Nineteenth Century Virginia* (1991). *Georgia in Black and White* is a volume of which its parent department should be justly proud, for not only do its disparate pieces progress in a far more coherent manner than is often the case with edited volumes, but the uniformly splendid, first-rate research work reflected in all of the contributions testifies powerfully and impressively to the quality of graduate training that the department (with which this reviewer is otherwise not well acquainted) appears to be providing its students.

Eight of the eleven essays are new publications: another version of Andrew S. Chancey's revealing analysis of the biracial make-up of Clarence Jordan's Koinonia Farm appeared in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* (Summer 1991), Glenn T. Eskew's impressive study of the fascinating Bishop Lucius Henry Holsey was published in the *Journal of Southern History* (November 1992), and Russell Duncan's interesting essay on Reconstruction governor Rufus Bullock and the ousted black legislators he defended is drawn from his 1994 biography of Bullock, *Entrepreneur for Equality*.

Organized in a relatively chronological order, the volume begins with one of its strongest contributions, Jonathan M. Bryant's superb study of black freedmen's resistance against Ku Klux Klan activism in Greene County between 1865 and 1874. The crux of Bryant's argument

is that "whites controlled the legal system, and through it, far more effectively than through terrorism or politics, they regained control over their black laborers" (p. 31).

Daniel W. Stowell's competent analysis of what he terms "religious scalawags" (p. 65) in the Methodist Episcopal Church between 1866 and 1876 is followed by Jennifer Lund Smith's extremely well-researched and revealing essay on educated black women in post-emancipation Atlanta. Then comes the volume's most intriguing and provocative piece, Mark Schultz's impressively researched, powerfully argued (and sometimes quite moving) study of how interracial kinship ties aided in the emergence of a rural black middle class in Hancock County between the end of the Civil War and the 1920s. "Far more than acknowledged by contemporaries or recognized by historians since, a significant number of black southerners received critical material assistance that allowed them to attain economic independence based on their kinship ties to white southerners" (p. 160). Schultz warns that "too often the meaning of race and race relations in the postbellum South has been constructed from afar, built upon general theories of exploitation and supported by illustrations from publicly announced ideology" (p. 161). He concludes his essay with what is undeniably the volume's most memorable and quotable contention: "Anti-miscegenation laws are no more proof of endogamy than temperance laws are evidence of teetotalism" (p. 162).

Grace Elizabeth Hale's poorly organized study of two decidedly different Athens women, "lost cause" apologist Mildred Lewis Rutherford and painter Lucy M. Stanton, may be the most disappointing contribution, but Mary Gambrell Rolinson's interesting and assiduously researched study of Georgia's Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) members and supporters makes a valuable contribution to Garvey scholarship. Randall L. Patton's paper on Clark Foreman and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare exhibits some organizational shortcomings, but the volume concludes on a high note with Wallace H. Warren's striking study of Walton County's 1946 mass "lynching" (all four victims, two black couples, were fatally shot) at Moore's Ford.

All in all, *Georgia in Black and White* is a valuable and informative volume which its contributing authors, editor Inscocoe, and all of their colleagues in the History Department at the University of Georgia should be deeply and justifiably pleased to have helped produce.

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