

and notes indicate, he was able to use manuscript material in the Public Record Office in London as well as in the Georgia archives. Annotations would have added to the usefulness of the bibliography.

Robert H. Irrmann

John Jacobus Flournoy, Champion of the Common Man in the Antebellum South. By E. Merton Coulter. (Savannah, Georgia: The Georgia Historical Society, 1942, pp. vii, 112. \$2.00.)

Born of a strict, aristocratic French Huguenot background this very peculiar man sought throughout most of his long life to champion the cause of the common man. In choosing such a course Flournoy utilized his talents in generously criticizing many of the accepted institutions and customs of the antebellum South. But the subject of this biography was no mere "pedlar of jeremiaids, a singer of songs of hate, a rabble rouser," he sought some constructive reforms.

In order to place himself in a position to advocate reforms more successfully, Flournoy made three unsuccessful races for the Georgia legislature. He also sought conspicuous places in community life but always in vain. Once having begun a career of agitation, by word and by pen, this eccentric person was as busy as the proverbial bee. He wrote President Johnson in 1865: "I am always either reading or working. Never idle."

Mention can be made of only a few of the popular issues on which this reformer expressed himself. He opposed Nullification, terming Calhoun a *Cataline*, and sought to keep the Cherokee Indians in Georgia. As early as 1833, he petitioned the legislature to create an institute for the education of the deaf and dumb. He was an ardent pacifist because, he said, "God does not approve of war." He believed that the Negroes in America were a curse to the white race and advocated their expulsion to Africa.

Flournoy was a prolific writer of pamphlets and poems. The former were used as an agency of propaganda for advocated reforms while the latter, as a rule, taught moral lessons. One result of these literary efforts was an interest in the curriculum of the University of Georgia. He hoped for more emphasis on English and less on Latin and Greek.

The author has done an excellent job in research, footnoting, bibliography, and index. Regrettably, the footnotes are in the back of the book.

George C. Osborn