

ability to link thinking in Great Britain, France, and Japan as well as Russia is noteworthy and indicative of a comprehensive approach to his topic. His use of Russian language sources is impressive and represents ground-breaking research. The book is blessed with extensive notes and references, which are of great benefit to any who wish to explore the issues raised further. Lastly, there are maps provided that usefully identify sites of significance to the narrative, rather than simply providing generic maps dotted with irrelevant notations and obscuring detail. The clarity significantly assists in comprehending the points made in Papastratigakis' narrative.

I can heartily recommend this book to readers interested in Russian maritime history in general, as well as all engaged in research in the pre-Great War period and the rivalry between the European imperial powers.

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Nicholas Rogers. *Murder on the Middle Passage. The Trial of Captain Kimber*. Rochester, NY: Boydell Press, www.boydellandbrewer.com, 2020. 281 pp., illustrations, notes, appendix, bibliography. UK £16.99, US \$24.95, paper; ISBN 978-1-78327-482-6. (E-book available.)

Nicholas Rogers's *Murder on the Middle Passage: The Trial of Captain Kimber* benefits transatlantic, abolitionist, maritime, and English historiographies. This six-chapter work seeks to explain a trial often footnoted in the abolition movement literature, yet not fully analyzed until this work. The author's extensive and detailed research in the Bristol, UK archives is undoubtable. The information obtained in the ar-

chives is enhanced by Rogers's depth of knowledge as a career political and social historian.

This work highlights the societal and financial aspects of the slave trade and the consequences of abolition. Via Reverend Thomas Clarkson, the reader is immersed into Bristol, England, as the work chronicles his efforts to recruit crew members to testify in open court to the atrocities of the slave trade. The social dynamics both at sea and in a port city are quickly made clear. Though Clarkson's collar allowed him more accessibility to interview sailors in privacy, he quickly learned why previous attempts to have crew members come forward have failed. His interviews reveal the stories of several different crew members, from common labourers to the ship's doctor, yielding a greater insight into routine ship activities. Rogers expertly weaves the financial implications into the reader's consciousness, not only by direct conversations about crew member wages, but also by exploring why those who were against slavery, as port city members, did not work to abolish it.

This work will benefit the field for years to come. The amount of detail affords the reader an understanding not only of the trial itself, but further, English society in a port town, the town's inter-political workings, the atmosphere crew experienced while at sea, the expectations of sailors while in a port city, and the financial implications of all involved. It is an example of a well-done microhistory that enhances a reader's knowledge of a familiar topic.

Rogers includes 10 illustrations and an appendix: "Newspaper advertisements for the trials of Captain John Kimber and Stephen Devereux 1792-3." While he lists specific bibliographic information and notes what is included in each newspaper entry in this sec-

tion, the actual excerpts are not included. Without the excerpts, the appendix is unnecessary, as the information could have been included in a detailed endnote or cited as needed. The “Afterthoughts” chapter is a particularly well-done conclusion, as the author ties the entire work together neatly. Unfortunately, due to the organization of the work, as a whole, it is not until the conclusion that some of the author’s context is fully comprehensible.

A restructuring of the chapters, namely adding a dedicated introduction would enhance the general reader’s comprehension. If an introduction were to be added, some information from the “Afterthoughts” chapter could clarify. For example, moving sections from “Afterthoughts,” to an earlier part of the work, could provide less well-versed readers with context relevant to the Kimber trial. Some of the information examined in the “Afterthoughts” that could benefit the reader if introduced earlier includes detailed background about previous trials and their resulting legal implications.

Whereas the work does not really benefit from the appendix, an introduction would have improved readers’ general understanding. Though the work does include a preface, due to the work depth and wealth of knowledge, having a general outline in an introduction would have guided the development and readers gauge of the work, similar to the way the “Afterthoughts” chapter tied together the lingering aspects of this microhistory.

The author consistently presents a logical sequence of events that enables the reader to understand the foundations of slavery in a dock town such as Bristol, at the same time showing the reoccurring implications of slavery and the correlating horrors, relayed as witnessed by the crew. By presenting a social micro-history, the author dis-

plays not only why most crew members refused to be involved publicly with the trials, or even recorded regular mistreatment they witnessed, at the same time revealing why some strategic crew, ultimately key trial participants, eventually chose to take the risk and be openly involved. The presentation of this microhistory exceeds its time-frame as Rogers references well-known slave events and people such as the two princes of Calabar, thereby placing this microhistory into a larger perspective of the Atlantic Slave Trade.

Chapter Six, “Afterthoughts,” opens with the quote: “Micro-histories zoom into the historical canvas. They focus intensely on particular events or places in order to capture the texture and social dynamic of human relationships and assess, as neatly as possible, the creative agency of ordinary people” (149). Rogers has, without a doubt, accomplished this goal. This microhistory allows readers a deeper understanding of not only the horrors of the transatlantic slave trade, but further of how a ship’s crew was held to ship’s standards even within the perimeter of a port city. By doing so, Rogers demonstrates a glimpse into the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries.

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Harry Spiller. *Pearl Harbor Survivors. An Oral History of 24 Servicemen.* Jefferson, NC: McFarland Publishing, www.mcfarlandpub.com, 2020. viii+216 pp., illustrations, appendices, index. US \$19.99, paper; ISBN 978-0-7864-i179-5. (E-book available.)

Harry Spiller’s *Pearl Harbor Survivors* serves as a primary source reader featuring the accounts of men who survived the attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor on the island of Oahu, Hawai’i,