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so much that is new or forgotten that he serves indirectly the useful purpose of putting on the breaks. It is a curious fact, however, that all New Englanders are essentially of one mind when it comes to the glorification of their prominent men. Mr. Stark regards Samuel Adams as a defaulter, a marplot and a disturber of the peace, but he makes him "the sole expounder of Independence" and "the father of the Revolution." He places him on such a pinnacle that an admirer might not see the mud spots. After the same manner he glorifies Benjamin Franklin and John Adams and John Hancock. They are rascals, but "our rascals," and, therefore, the greatest of their kind. And yet Mr. Stark himself very clearly shows that it was Patrick Henry, who by his Stamp Act resolutions really started the American Revolution, and that no one advocated independence till Tom Paine took the lead in doing it in his pamphlet called "Common Sense." The most valuable part of the work undoubtedly consists in the biographies of the New England Tories. In New England to call the names of the Tories is almost like calling the names of all that were cultivated, wealthy and refined in that section. There was undoubtedly much of the mob in the New England cities, but it is certainly absurd to represent the Revolution there as the work of a few unprincipled men. The people were behind the movement, and Samuel Adams and the other leaders were only a few steps in advance. Had they dropped back, other leaders would have taken their places. In Virginia very few of the prominent men were Tories, and it is certainly ridiculous to assert that the Revolutionary movement was one of the poor whites or "crackers" led by Patrick Henry against the "planter aristocracy." In the first place, there were no "crackers" in Virginia, which was a name given to a class of poor white people in Georgia, no more degenerate, however, than the poor whites of New England, whom Mr. Stark represents as so dangerous and murderous. Patrick Henry had his support among the Scotch-Irish settlers of the western part of the State, and the middle classes of society in the East, but he was only a step in advance of the Randolphs, the Lees and the Blands, who were leaders of the aristocracy.

PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN IN VIRGINIA. By Thomas Wertenbaker, M. A. The Michie Company, Printers, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1910.

This is an excellent study of conditions in Colonial Virginia, based upon the latest and important material. Mr. Wertenbaker's view of the early immigration and the growth of the classes is in the main correct. His monograph shows much research and is well worthy of

publication. There are some statements which may not be wholly acceptable. Mr. Wertenbaker does not credit the generally received idea of an extensive cavalier immigration during the Commonwealth. There is, however, too much authority for this belief to be lightly disregarded. This immigration did not necessarily imply that it was composed of men of great birth and standing in England. There are also some inconsistencies. In one place Mr. Wertenbaker correctly shows that the convict element among the servants was very small (p. 166), but in another place he speaks of Virginia being "a dumping ground for the refuse of the English population"—a statement which is very popular with those who dislike Virginia, but for which there has never been adduced any proper authority. No one can say with any pretence to accuracy how many convicts were sent to Virginia. The term "Virginia" was a vague one at any rate, and meant any part of America. Such as came left little trace behind them, for disease and climatic influences practically exterminated them.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA. By J. A. C. Chandler and T. B. Thames, Times-Dispatch Company, Richmond, Virginia, 1907.

This contains an interesting account for popular use. The story given of Virginia is not always free from fault, but is fresh and interesting. The reader misses the reference to authority, which such a subject seems to demand.

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF CHELSEA, including the Boston precincts of Winnisimmet, Rumney March and Pullen Point, 1624, 1824, collected and arranged with notes by William Chamberlain. In two volumes. Boston, Printed for the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1908.

MIRABEAU AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Fred Morrow Fling, Ph. D., Professor of European History in the University of Nebraska. In three volumes. Volume I.—The Youth of Mirabeau, G. P. Putnam Sons, New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press, 1908.

THE CONVENTION OF 1788: An address delivered by J. Staunton Moore at the Westmoreland Club, Richmond, Virginia, to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, February 22, 1908. Mr. Moore's sketches of Patrick Henry, Edmund Pendleton, James Madison and other leading men of the celebrated convention of 1788, are very cleverly done. They show research and study, and his conclu-