

The Papers of James Madison. Secretary of State Series. Vol. 2, 1 August 1801-28 February 1802.
 Edited by Mary A. Hackett, J. C. A. Stagg, Jeanne Kerr Cross, and Susan Holbrook Perdue.
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 method, Madison chronology, index. Pp. xli, 562. \$45.00.)

J. C. A. Stagg's Madison team has done it again, producing another excellent volume in *The Papers of James Madison*, this time under the coordination of Mary A. Hackett. This second volume in the Secretary of State Series covers the period from August 1801 through February 1802 and details the beginnings of three foreign crises that dominated the first Jefferson administration—the war with Tripoli, the ill-fated French expedition to reclaim Saint-Domingue, and the American acquisition of Louisiana.

The editors' earlier warnings about the Presidential Series and the first volume of the Secretary of State Series continue to be valid. Madison the bureaucrat is far more elusive than Madison the legislator. Only 18 percent of the documents in this volume come from Madison's pen, barely half of the average for the first series. Surprisingly, almost a third of the letters Madison did write were to Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and the cabinet—men whom, with the exception of Monroe serving as governor of Virginia, he could expect to see on a daily basis. Only four of Madison's letters during this period went to his family or personal friends.

The majority of the volume is comprised of the letters of America's ambassadors and consular agents. Ambassadors Rufus King in London, Robert Livingston in Paris, and Charles Cotesworth Pinckney in Madrid will all be found here. Likewise forty-six consuls reported to Madison during the period, briefing the secretary of state on conditions ranging from the "pirate's war" in Tripoli and Morocco to the hurricanes off Cape Town, South Africa. Notable foreign affairs documents in this volume include Ambassador King's letter providing the first evidence of the transfer of Louisiana from Spain back to France in March 1801 and Ambassador Livingston's letter describing his arrival in L'Havre just as a portion of the French fleet departed for the Caribbean. The most dramatic document is Consul Tobias Lear's eyewitness account of the French occupation of Cape François, February 2-3, 1802.

Although this volume tells us less about Madison's own views on foreign policy than did the first volume in the Secretary of State Series, nevertheless it does an excellent job of laying out the many issues that one expects Madison will confront in the next volume in this fine series.

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