

butions to *The Federalist Papers*, headed by an editorial note that should settle the continuing debate over the disputed authorship of various of those papers.

While this volume represents a major accomplishment, there are certain gaps. The editors, for example, publish only a portion of Madison's speeches in the Federal Convention, noting that at some point in the future a new edition of the entire debates will be published either within *The Papers* or as an entirely separate editorial enterprise. Yet, such a series will duplicate the speeches printed in volume 10. If it is not published, the absence of those speeches will make *The Papers* less than definitive.

In a similar matter, the editors chose not to publish Madison's remarks in the Confederation Congress on September 26 and 27, 1787, when the report of the Federal Convention was before Congress. Granted the notes are not Madison's, but those of Melancton Smith of New York. Nonetheless, Congress's decision to forward the Constitution to the states was an integral part of the making and adoption of the Constitution. Madison's remarks then are important enough to be included or at least editorially noted.

These considerations notwithstanding, the editors of this volume have provided an outstanding collection for use by anyone interested in Madison and have rendered the task of research significantly easier for those seeking to understand the process of the writing and adoption of the United States Constitution.

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ROBERT A. RUTLAND *et al.* *The Papers of James Madison*. Volume 10, 27 May 1787–3 March 1788. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1977. Pp. xxvi, 572. \$25.00.

This volume of *The Papers of James Madison* covers the period from the opening of the Federal Convention through the completion of Madison's contribution to *The Federalist Papers* in March 1788. The multi-faceted contribution of Madison to the drafting and adoption of the Constitution is the pre-eminent theme of the documents and the regrettably few editorial notes printed herein. The volume illuminates Madison's role in the Federal Convention while the editorial notes make clear that Madison, like Hamilton, did not succeed in creating the Constitution he desired—one with proportional representation in both houses of the legislature and a central government vested with an absolute veto of state laws. The correspondence in this volume illustrates Madison's role as private promoter of the Constitution through a network of correspondents from Massachusetts to the Carolinas. Finally, the volume prints Madison's contri-