

The Papers of James Madison. Volume 14: 6 April 1791–16 March 1793. Edited by Robert A. Rutland, Thomas A. Mason, and others. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1983. Pp. xxxii, 495. \$27.50.)

There are riches in this volume even for those who have had a long acquaintance with Madison and with American public life during the 1790s. Early in the volume, for example, is a newly discovered four-page portion of Madison's notes on his tour of Lakes George and Champlain and western New England with Jefferson in May and June of 1791. The notes verify the scientific and recreational purposes of the trip and display Madison's keen interest in the intelligence and good management of a "free Negro" who owned a large farm near Fort Ticonderoga. He worked the farm with "6 white hirelings," Madison noted further with some surprise (p. 27). These notes, together with the full documentation and long editorial note on the trip in a recent volume of *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, should be the final word on that controversial and much-studied expedition.

Also printed for the first time among Madison's writings are some notes and rough drafts for the well-known political essays he published in Philip Freneau's *National Gazette* during 1791 and 1792. These notes show the range and depth of Madison's scholarship as he mined French and Latin as well as English materials for his elaborations of republican ideology. Madison stated his unequivocal Enlightenment world-view when he noted that all parts of the world known to humans were regulated by fixed laws and presented "most demonstrably, a scene of order and proportion. From analogy we conclude that the whole universe, if it were equally understood, would exhibit equal proofs of a like arrangement" (p. 100). The notes show Madison's particular dependence on Barthélemy's *Voyage Du Jeune Anacharsis* as well as an easy command of works by Aristotle, Thucydides, Plutarch, Montesquieu, Gibbon, Benjamin Franklin, and many others. In a praise of intellectuals not included in the published essays Madison observed that "They are the cultivators of the human mind — the manufacturers of useful knowledge — the agents of the commerce of ideas — the censors of public manners — the teachers of the arts of life and the means of happiness" (p. 168). Altogether, Madison is again revealed as a careful student of human nature and government who drew from classical and Enlightenment learning optimistic lessons for the enhancement of public life by virtuous citizens and energetic leaders.

Also evident in this volume is Madison's growing partisanship as the harmful, plutocratic effects of Hamiltonian policies became clearer to him. He had high hopes, even, that the progress of the French Revolution would

strengthen republican principles in the United States against "stock-jobbers" and Anglophiles who sought to harness the American economy to the British commercial system. "The symtoms [*sic*] of disaffection to Republican government have risen & subsided among us in such visible correspondence with the prosperous and adverse accounts from the French Revolution," Madison wrote in a March 1793 letter published here for the first time, "that a miscarriage of it would threaten us with the most serious dangers to our present forms & principles of our Governments" (p. 472). Madison's devotion to new, liberal themes is further demonstrated in his purchase for his seventeen-year-old sister of a political novel, *Télémaque*, by the French theologian Fénelon, who was an early proponent of education for women. Again, we must be grateful to the editors for their diligent search for new Madison materials and for the skill they have shown in editing them for easy, efficient use.

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