ample will reclaim & bring them to a due & unequivocal submission to the Law."

Those history scholars and buffs who feed on the meat of primary source material at the table of the Federalist Era will find this a welcome addition to their libraries. This volume rounds out the project of printing the complete diaries of Washington, an invaluable source for scholars of the Early Republic everywhere. No library should omit this valuable reference work from its collection.

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The historical reputation of George Washington has, in recent years, been undergoing revision. Previously, he was compared unfavorably with several of his well-known and admittedly brilliant compatriots — especially the erudite Thomas Jefferson and the equally sagacious Alexander Hamilton. However, recent scholarship has resurrected our first president not from obscurity (for he has always been well-known) but from a reputation that paid lip service to his greatness and then criticized him for his conservatism, his alleged lack of intellectual brilliance, and his aristocratic predilections. Among the recent favorable biographies, none reached a wider audience or did more to change the historical image of George Washington than James Thomas Flexner’s historically-sound four-volume work and the same author’s engagingly-written one-volume biography, Washington: The Indispensable Man (Boston, 1969). Not only has there been a renewed interest in Washington the man, but also in his presidency and the Federalist Period generally. This, coupled with the obvious need to revise the now outdated John C. Fitzpatrick, editor, The Writings of George Washington, 39 volumes (Washington, D.C., 1931-1944), has led to yet another historical editing project that will rival in scope and usefulness similar endeavors dealing with other Founding Fathers — most notably Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Benjamin Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and the Adams family. Sponsored jointly by the University of Virginia and the Mount Vernon Ladies'
Association of the Union, this new edition of *The Papers of George Washington* promises to maintain the high standards of historical editing set by the late Julian P. Boyd and associates with *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*.

The *Journal* under review is one of the volumes in the new Washington series and is described on the opening page as "a memorandum or journal of letters &ca. which have been submitted to the President of the United States by the Heads of the Departments, for his perusal or approbation." Actually the *Journal* contains an almost day-by-day account, written primarily by Washington's secretaries Tobias Lear and Bartholomew Dandridge, of the governmental matters which Washington and his department heads dealt with during the eventful years 1793-1797.

The entries for 1793 (approximately three-fourths of the entries in the *Journal* deal with this critical year) demonstrate that George Washington was an active, knowledgeable, and effective president and administrator. In letters, notes, and memoranda to and from such subordinates as Hamilton, Jefferson, Henry Knox, and Edmund Randolph, President Washington dealt effectively and decisively with such issues as patents, neutrality (including the potentially explosive Genet Affair), Indian affairs, and patronage. Of particular merit are the extensive explanatory footnotes for each and every document. Here the editor demonstrates a thorough knowledge of and familiarity with all the issues and personalities mentioned, and this greatly enhances the value of the *Journal* for layman and scholar alike.

Because George Washington was such an influential leader and because the years of his presidency (particularly 1793) were so important, a detailed look, as this *Journal* allows, into the day-to-day operations of his administration enhances our appreciation of his talents and abilities as our first president. From the pages of this *Journal*, Washington emerges as an administrator of conviction, compassion, and decisiveness. Also, despite the allegation by some historians that the energetic Alexander Hamilton was the dominant force in the first cabinet, it is clear that the president was indeed the major personality in his administration.

This *Journal* will be of interest and use primarily to scholars. The bibliography, index, and extensive footnotes all enhance the volume as a reference work.

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