

Philadelphia, a dual market emerged—one in which educated, middling boys worked in the commercial economy, while poorer boys and girls continued to feed the demand for labor in artisan households. Education in the Revolutionary era contributed to a growing separation of the middle classes from the poor and of free whites from black slaves, and this section of the book abounds with ironies. In Charleston, slavery led to more educational opportunities for white boys, while in Philadelphia, emancipation increasingly associated bound youthful labor with “inferior racial status” (184).

The history of “child labor” has often been confined to the industrial world of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. *Industrious in Their Stations* help us break out of that mold, offering a vital contribution not only to the story of young workers but to the social history of British North America in general. As Sundue notes in passing, half of the colonial population consisted of boys and girls under sixteen. The story of British North America is theirs.

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Revolutionary Negotiations: Indians, Empires, and Diplomats in the Founding of America. By LEONARD J. SADOSKY. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2009. 296 pp. Notes, bibliography, index, \$40.)

In *Revolutionary Negotiations*, Leonard Sadosky aims to produce “an extended interpretive essay” on the subject of “the *political culture of diplomacy*” in early America (5). By this, he means statecraft not only within and among European states as they vied for control of North America but also between colonies, empires, and various Native political entities. To structure all of these moving parts, Sadosky relies on theories of state systems, most notably the Westphalian system. But he also cuts through static theory by employing the concept of negotiations as a way to blend top-down and bottom-up views of political change while incorporating a variety of actors.

Sadosky does not offer a straightforward narrative, but examines a series of moments from 1730 to 1830 that, he argues, “illuminate key structural changes that allowed the United States of America to emerge as independent sovereignties (and ultimately, a singular sovereignty)” (5). Accordingly, he surveys the failed efforts of mid-eighteenth-century “imperial reformers” like Benjamin Franklin to rationalize relations between the mother country, provinces, and Native peoples; the gradual assumption of sovereign powers by the Continental Congress in 1775–76 and the Declaration of Independence; the wartime efforts of the United States to gain European acknowledgement of that independence; the postwar need for a federal constitution to create a central authority to buttress the efforts of US diplomats vis-à-vis both European and Native powers; the

ways that diplomacy evolved in the 1790s as Federalists and Jeffersonian Republicans debated the proper balances of power within the federal government; and, finally, how as the United States was accepted into the European-centered system of diplomacy among sovereign states, Native peoples lost any ability to participate in that system.

A prologue on Sir Alexander Cuming's self-appointed mission to the Cherokees in 1730 and an epilogue on William Wirt, the lawyer hired by the Cherokee nation in 1830 to plead its case before the US Supreme Court, book-end these chapters and serve to underscore the striking changes wrought in the intervening century. Sadosky presents the growth of US potency and the diminishment of Native strength as a kind of zero-sum game, so that his story of "how the United States of America came to be" is also the story of "how many of the powerful and independent American Indian nations of eastern North America came to be much less than they once had been" (8). Cherokees were courted as valued allies in the fluid, shifting world of 1730; in 1830, they were forcibly removed from a more rigidly defined state despite having done nearly everything right within that prevailing system to save themselves and their property.

To be sure, this theme of Native diminishment and the sense that the futures of the United States and Native groups were locked in a zero-sum game tends to flatten the diverse experiences of specific Indian peoples, and the idea that Native American history is one long declension narrative is frequently complicated by more nuanced looks at particular peoples and places. Yet Sadosky compellingly demonstrates how the success of the United States was built on the dispossession and marginalization of Native peoples, and he should be applauded for creating a diplomatic history that encompasses and integrates colonists-turned-citizens' dealings with both European and Native powers.

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Indians and British Outposts in Eighteenth-Century America. By DANIEL INGRAM. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2012. 272 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$69.95.)

The Seven Years' War militarized the frontier of colonial North America. French, British, and provincial armies built forts and roads to secure their possession of disputed territory, but more often than not, these projects unsettled the frontier by upsetting delicate diplomatic equilibriums with Native peoples and making it easier for colonists to invade their lands. Forts, meant to establish unchallenged possession for imperial powers, invariably became sites of local