

extent than even the remarkable Francis Jennings (who Richter acknowledges often as a powerful influence).

Given that eight of the eleven essays in this book have been previously published, followers of Richter's work will not necessarily find an abundance of new insights here. He admits that he has "resisted the urge to update references to secondary sources or to revise the substance of arguments in light of more recent scholarship" (251n2). However, there is still much of value within these pages, even for specialists in the field. The previously unpublished critique of William Penn's altruism regarding native lands is a fine example; the insightful overview of the fate of native peoples in the mid-Atlantic after 1760, which fills the volume's final chapters, is another. Regardless, Richter certainly has earned the right to repackage his work into a single format that allows a new generation of scholars easy access to his careful insights, compelling prose, and abundant wit. They will no doubt benefit greatly from the opportunity.

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*The Contest for the Delaware Valley: Allegiance, Identity, and Empire in the Seventeenth Century.* By MARK L. THOMPSON. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2013. 288 pp. Maps, notes, index. \$48.)

When William Penn arrived in the Delaware Valley in 1682, he found a population with diverse national origins, the legacy of a seventy-year contest among colonizing powers to control the valley. Those disputes had rested on the shared assumption that everyone belonged to nations, cultural and political collectivities formed of sovereign and subjects. But with Sweden, the Netherlands, and England all claiming ownership of the Delaware Valley, settlers with different backgrounds fought, traded, and transferred their loyalties to a succession of political regimes. Thompson argues that those "cosmopolitan forms of interaction and communication coexisted with, and indeed reinforced, national identities" (13).

The Englishman Henry Hudson's 1609 explorations while under Dutch employ initiated this contest, as the Netherlands and England each claimed Hudson and, by extension, the lands he had explored. Later seventeenth-century colonial ventures also operated under national auspices while assuming a cosmopolitan character. Lacking funds and familiarity with North America, Swedish officials combined their patronage with Dutch capital and experience, dismissing English and Dutch claims to the Delaware Valley and appointing Peter Minuit, a former director of New Netherland, to purchase native lands and establish New Sweden in 1638.

Undermanned and poorly supplied, New Sweden could no more control the valley than could Dutch and English claimants, especially as Lenape and Minquas-

Susquehannock groups encouraged competition by fostering non-Swedish outposts and trade. The national rivalry along the Delaware prompted Swedish officials to reimagine the colony as purely patriotic, and in 1643 they finally installed a native Swede as governor, tasking Johan Printz with upholding Swedish laws and customs. But the fickle loyalties of New Sweden's inhabitants were clear when they abandoned the colony, mutinied against Printz, and declined to defend the river against New Netherland's invasion fleet.

When the Dutch conquered New Sweden in 1655, then gave way to the English in 1664, new officials trying to secure the region established their authority "through consent and co-optation" (176). To incorporate inhabitants of disparate national origins, new regimes confirmed property rights, allowed the free practice of religion, and exempted subject populations from military service against their former sovereigns. Each time, inhabitants collectively negotiated their subjection, the "national" privileges they obtained coming to define ethnic solidarity. With British sovereignty settled by 1682 through a series of conquests and treaties, Penn developed the "old model of political subjugation" to support a pluralistic ideal that acknowledged the national cultures of the valley's two thousand Dutch, English, Finnish, and Swedish settlers, as well as Lenapes, while also subsuming them as part of a larger British community unified by its common allegiance.

Thompson's detailed, complex narrative at times obscures his exploration of national identities, a discussion that emerges mainly at moments of political crisis. And while Thompson rightly assigns New Sweden a central role in the contest for the Delaware Valley, his focus on the interplay between cosmopolitanism and patriotism casts that contest as primarily a European affair. He notes that Native Americans used national distinctions to foster the competition, but never affords them equal weight as contestants trying to control the valley. Nonetheless, Thompson's compelling account demonstrates that national affiliations shaped local events and identities in the European contest for the Delaware Valley.

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*Dunmore's New World: The Extraordinary Life of a Royal Governor in Revolutionary America, with Jacobites, Counterfeiters, Land Schemes, Shipwrecks, Scalping, Indian Politics, Runaway Slaves, and Two Illegal Royal Weddings.* By JAMES CORBETT DAVID. (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2013. 280 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

This stimulating biography reveals much about an obscure yet powerful leader in eighteenth-century British colonial America. James Corbett David has meticulously researched the exciting career of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, the intriguing