

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

Scottish noble John Murray, whose wife was Charlotte Stewart, a daughter of the Earl of Galloway. Chronologically and topically arranged, this highly readable biography consists of an introduction, five major chapters, and a conclusion. David vividly enumerates Dunmore's paradoxical involvements with power brokers, with the oppressed, and with radicals as he strove to achieve wealth, land, and status as governor of numerous British colonies.

Dunmore served as governor of New York between 1770 and 1771 and of Virginia for the next five years. As this colony's executive, he pursued an aggressive westward land movement and became involved with Pennsylvania in a war that helped to shape the development of British western colonial land policies. Dunmore's War was not the start of the American Revolution, but it certainly produced an envisaging impact on the later conflict. Dunmore's War can be attributed to Pennsylvania's withdrawal from Fort Pitt, to the expansionist aims of George Washington and those of other Virginia landowners in western Pennsylvania, and to members of the Grand Ohio Land Company, who wished to terminate the 1763 Land Proclamation that prevented them from seizing Native American lands west of the Ohio River.

Dunmore proved to be quite shrewd in the conduct of this war. First, he secured support from the Virginia gentry for engaging in a short war in 1774 that would benefit Virginia in its western designs. He went to Fort Pitt in April, appointing Dr. John Connolly as chief executive of Virginia's West Augusta district. Connolly assumed control of the courts in western Pennsylvania and began surveying lands in this region, thus antagonizing Arthur St. Clair and other large Pennsylvania landowners. Moreover, after the Daniel Greathouse raid of the Shawnees at Yellow Creek that month, the Shawnees and the Senecas sought to revenge the massacre near Steubenville, Ohio.

After the Virginian army under Colonel Andrew Lewis won at Point Pleasant on October 10, Dunmore negotiated with Shawnee leaders and constrained the tribe to live in northern Ohio regions. Thereafter, Virginians and Pennsylvanians, who had settled their western differences during the Articles of Confederation era, could acquire former Indian lands in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. In 1775, Dunmore, after issuing a black emancipation decree, was opposed by republican Virginia landowners and dismissed as the revolutionary state's governor.

The last chapters accentuate several major facets of Dunmore's career. In 1775 he established a "Floating Town" of blacks, Native Americans, and members of groups who supported loyalism that traveled throughout Virginia to oppose the revolutionaries. Between 1787 and 1796, Dunmore served as governor of the Bahamas, deriving profits from his businesses and lands and welcoming loyalists to the island. Prior to his death, he even tried to establish a loyalist colony between western Florida and Louisiana, but his efforts culminated in failure.

This biography is a fine read; it reveals the complexities and uncertainties of a man involved with many significant matters. It also contextualizes the conten-

tious problems in British colonial Pennsylvania. *Dunmore's New World* also boasts a massive bibliography that hints at the importance of minor individuals who were entrusted with power in eighteenth-century Atlantic history. This biography is recommended for graduate students and scholars.

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R. WILLIAM WEISBERGER

Dangerous Guests: Enemy Captives and Revolutionary Communities during the War for Independence. By KEN MILLER. (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 2014. 260 pp. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$35.)

British and Hessian prisoners of war were confined in Reading, Lebanon, Lancaster, and Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Frederick, Maryland; and Winchester, Virginia. Lancaster was the primary detention site, entertaining these “dangerous guests” almost continuously from 1775 through 1783. Ken Miller’s case study of interaction between prisoners and their reluctant Lancaster hosts is set within a thoroughly researched social history of the community and of the changes outside events—from the French and Indian War through the Revolution—brought to Lancaster.

The emergence of a revolutionary community is a persistent theme of Miller’s book, although the supposed consensus was seriously frayed by the 1776 Pennsylvania Constitution, and the ardor of many German Lancastrians had cooled by 1777. Miller acknowledges the deep divide, dating back at least to the 1750s, between Mennonites and Quakers and Presbyterians that came to a head in the aftermath of the Paxton Boys’ murders. He draws on Owen Ireland and Wayne Brockleman’s work on ethnic and religious divisions in Pennsylvania politics, but he could have given more attention to this aspect of the study. His assertion that “the Revolution politicized local identities, rupturing the community and splitting patriots and loyalists into mutually antagonistic camps,” clearly does not tell the whole story (135). The prisoners themselves were more pawns than agents in changing loyalties.

The first prisoners to arrive were British regulars, the garrisons of forts captured on Montgomery’s march to Quebec in 1775, who came with their wives and children. The Lancaster Committee of Safety was obliged to provide food and winter clothing for the dependents when Continental authorities demurred. Curiously, this is Miller’s only mention of women and children, who were part of every eighteenth-century army and, notably, of the Convention Army surrendered at Saratoga.

Officers were released on their word as gentlemen and allowed to lodge where they chose and to roam the town at will. Privates were confined in the barracks on the north side of Lancaster, built to house British soldiers during the French