SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chapter 1: A Dangerous New World, 1607-1689

Chapter 2: The Colonial Wars, 1689-1763


On the colonial militias, start with William L. Shea's *The Virginia Militia in the Seventeenth Century* (Louisiana State University Press, 1983) and two indispensable articles:
An Introduction to Its History," *Military Affairs* 5 (Summer and Fall 1941); also see chapter 7 of Marcus Cunliffe's *Soldiers & Civilians* (Little, Brown, 1968).


To understand the colonial wars, knowledge of Canada is essential. Three books by W J. Eccles are superb: Frontenac (McClelland and Steward, 1959); Canada Under Louis XIV, 1663-1701 (McClelland and Stewart, 1964); and The Canadian Frontier, 1534-1760 (Holt, Rinehart


Officer and Irregular Warfare in Europe and America, 1740 to 1760," *The William and Mary Quarterly* 3d series, 35 (October 1978), discusses adaptations made by the British army. Alan Rogers's *Empire and Liberty: American Resistance to British Authority, 1755-1763* (University of California Press, 1974) reveals the unhappy relationship between colonists and British regulars.

Recent scholarship has enhanced knowledge about Indian-white relations in peace and war, about colonial military thought and institutions, and about the numerous wars that afflicted North America before 1763. For a survey of the events encompassed in these two chapters, see John Ferling, *Struggle for a Continent: The Wars of Early America* (Harlan Davidson, 1993). John Morgan Dederer's *War in America to 1775: Before Yankee Doodle* (New York University Press, 1990) details the ideas that colonial Americans had about war and the military's role in society, explains where these ideas originated and how they evolved, and emphasizes that the colonists developed a unique military identity that helped forge their stand against Britain in 1775. Ian K. Steele, *Warpaths: Invasions of North America* (Oxford, 1994) is also essential reading. In another example of intellectual military history, Marie L. Ahearn, *The Rhetoric of War: Training Day, the Militia, and the Military Sermon* (Greenwood, 1989) investigates the link between New England's aggressiveness and the militant religious rhetoric that suffused its military activity. The history of this era from the Native American perspective can be found in Daniel K. Richter, *Facing East from Indian Country: A Native History of Early America* (Harvard University Press, 2003). Harold E. Selesky's *War and Society in Colonial Connecticut* (Yale University Press, 1990) links that colony's ability and willingness to wage war to the proximity and nature of its enemies, to its economic and population growth, and to fears of British interference in Connecticut's domestic affairs. Good localized studies include Richard I.


Studies of Indian-European relations in the Northeast are Kenneth M. Morrison, The Embattled Northeast: The Elusive Ideal of Alliance in Abenake-Euramerican Relations

*Struggle for a Continent: The Wars of Early America* (Harlan Davidson, 1993) by John Ferling provides a useful overview of early colonial warfare while Guy Chet, *Conquering the American Wilderness: The Triumph of European Warfare in the Colonial Northeast* and *Rustic
Warriors: Warfare and the Provincial Soldier on the New England Frontier (New York University Press, 2011) by Steven C. Eames examine how northeastern colonists adapted their fighting methods to their surroundings and enemies but remained rooted in their own cultural attributes and European practices. For an examination of the ways in which warfare along the northern frontier with Canada before the Revolution shaped how Americans fought, see Eliot A. Cohen, Conquered into Liberty: Two Centuries of Battles Along the Great Warpath that Made the American Way of War (Free Press, 2011). Indians wars abounded before 1763, as is shown in John Oliphant, Peace and War on the Anglo-Cherokee Frontier, 1756-1763 (Louisiana State University Press, 2001); William L. Ramsey, The Yamasee War: A Study of Culture, Economy, and Conflict in the Colonial South (University of Nebraska Press, 2010). Carl E. Swanson, Predators and Prizes: American Privateering and Imperial Warfare, 1739-1748 (University of South Carolina Press, 1991), analyzes one of the colonial wars' least-studied aspects.

Of all the colonial wars, the French and Indian War has received the most attention. The best and most up-to-date remains Fred Anderson, The Crucible of War: The Seven Years’ War and the Fate of Empire in British North America, 1754-1766 (Knopf, 2000) while his more concise The War That Made America: A Short History of the French and Indian War (Viking, 2005) was companion volume to a 2006 documentary on public television of the same name. In Empire of Fortune: Crowns, Colonies & Tribes in the Seven Years' War in America (Norton, 1988), Francis Jennings describes the war's causes and consequences, explains the Indians' crucial role as the separate tribes astutely pursued their own interests, and emphasizes that all the combatants engaged in deliberate terror. Stephen Brumwell’s White Devil: A True Story of War, Savagery, and in Colonial America (DeCapo, 2005) vividly depicts one such bloody event. Fred Anderson's A People's Army: Massachusetts Soldiers and Society in the Seven Years' War
(University of North Carolina, 1984) and James Titus’s *The Old Dominion at War: Society, Politics, and Warfare in Late Colonial Virginia* (University of South Carolina Press, 1991) demonstrate how diverse the colonial military experience was. Provincial forces raised by Massachusetts, which was deeply involved in the war, broadly reflected the society from which they came, with vagrants and miscreants composing only a small minority of the soldiery. But in Virginia, which was far removed from the war's main theaters after 1755 and where most of the population had little enthusiasm for the war, soldiers were overwhelming from the lower class. Whether soldiers came from the middle or lower class, however, Anderson and Titus agree on the voluntary nature of colonial expeditionary forces: men served willingly, not because they were coerced. Some colonists went the other way, as Thomas M. Truxes examines in *Defying the Empire: Trading with the Enemy in Colonial New York* (Yale University Press, 2008).


Various British operations during the war and conflicts that erupted after the British victory after are covered in Douglas R. Cubbison, *The British Defeat of the French in