

practice physicians felt keenly the need to begin realizing a profit to pay for educational expenses, precious new equipment, and office rent. As well, the automobile meant the successful physician could maintain a downtown office, or perhaps two offices to serve city and suburban patients, while moving efficiently from suburban home to city office. Indeed, the wholesale movement of the middle class from city neighborhoods to suburban communities presaged the migration of both general practitioners and specialists to suburban medical buildings so familiar to middle-class America in the early twenty-first century. To understand the landscape of private practice today one must come to grips with the demographic trends that developed in the metropolitan areas of American cities between 1920 and 1940 and prompted physicians to follow suit.

Schafer's work is truly pathbreaking, and like all such works it opens doors to follow-up investigations by posing new questions. For instance, what was the nature of African American, immigrant, and female-headed private practice during the same period and were there similarities between the trends Schafer explicated in his study and the patterns evinced by physicians who hailed from minority groups? Was the pattern in Philadelphia unique, or might historians find it replicated in all major American cities, or was it an anomaly? Schaefer's work promises to spur further studies by historians of American medicine.

JIM HIGGINS

University of Houston–Victoria

H. L. Dufour Woolfley. *A Quaker Goes to Spain: The Diplomatic Mission of Anthony Morris, 1813–1816* (Lehigh University Press, 2013). Pp. 197. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Paper, \$70.

H. L. Dufour Woolfley visited Wyck House in Germantown while researching a biography of William Lloyd and noted possibly relevant archival materials there. Reading a collection of letters Anthony Morris sent from Spain to his daughters in Philadelphia, Woolfley knew that his next project would be to learn more about the man and the diplomatic mission that took him to Spain in 1813. *A Quaker Goes to Spain* is the result of his quest.

Anthony Morris belonged to an elite of well-to-do Quaker mercantile families. Born in 1766 to Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, he

married Israel Pemberton's granddaughter in 1790. Morris was a successful Philadelphia attorney and a former Pennsylvania state senator when he found himself in straitened circumstances in 1812. Public service was an acceptable way to mend broken fortunes and Anthony Morris aimed at a lucrative consular post in some busy port overseas. Morris had access to the White House through his long friendship with Dolley Payne and her first husband, John Todd. After her second husband became president in 1809, Dolley Madison invited Morris's eldest daughter Phoebe for extended visits with the first family and launched her in Washington society.

James Madison had no diplomatic post to offer Morris, but early in 1813 he was able to propose his friend be stationed in Bermuda to coordinate prisoner-of-war exchanges with his British counterpart. It was not to be. The British admiral would not countenance an enemy agent at his headquarters. James and Dolley Madison were still determined to help their friend and the president found a place for him. Morris would go to Spain as his personal envoy to persuade the Spanish government to cede Florida to the United States.

Madison made no secret of his intention to acquire both East and West Florida by any means. His instructions to General George Mathews in 1811 were sufficiently vague to offer plausible deniability when the Patriot invasion of East Florida went awry a year later and a bill authorizing seizure of the Floridas failed in Congress when northern Republicans voted against it. Faced with the unpopularity of "Mr. Madison's War" and opposition to the expansionists of 1812 as a result, he could not risk confrontation with Spain.

With the Spanish government in Cadiz wholly dependent on British arms for its survival, there was reasonable fear that Spain might transfer the Floridas to Great Britain as staging ground for an invasion of the United States. Anthony Morris was authorized to ascertain the truth of this rumor and, if possible, to obtain agreement for a temporary occupation by the United States to restore order. His mission was hampered from the first by American refusal to accept Luis Onís y González-Vara as Spain's ambassador or officially recognize the exiled government in Cadiz. Morris had no authority to heal this breach.

A wartime crossing required a neutral ship sailing from New Haven to Lisbon. As Morris and his secretary, James Murray, left Lisbon on their way to Cadiz in October 1813, Wellington's army pushed the last French troops out of Spain. When Morris was invited to meet with José Luyando, the First Secretary of State, in December, the Cortes and the Regency Council were already packing up to move back to Madrid. His meetings with

Luyando were cordial, but he soon realized that nothing could be decided about Florida before an official recognition and exchange of ambassadors. In February 1814, nevertheless, Morris made a formal proposal for "a temporary and provisional occupation of those territories by the United States to be held by them in trust for Spain." He was not surprised when no response was forthcoming, as he explained to US Secretary of State James Monroe in April. On the basis of his conversations with Luyando, Morris assured Monroe that both Floridas "might be purchased on moderate terms and a considerable portion of its price paid in articles of the produce of the United States, particularly beef, pork and tobacco," but substantial bribes would be needed to complete the deal.

Napoleon abdicated in April 1814 and was on his way to Elba. Spain's King Ferdinand VII was on his way to Madrid, determined to set aside the Regency Council and Cortes who would impose a constitution on the monarchy. After a long war the government was bankrupt and army pay hopelessly in arrears. With lavish promises to his generals, Ferdinand had army support for a coup d'état. The men who had governed Spain in his name were dismissed and Ferdinand restored as an absolute monarch.

Morris had stopped in Seville on his journey from Cadiz to Madrid and decided to stay there. He had received no instructions from either Madison or Monroe since he left home, despite the steady flow of reports he sent to Washington. What he did not know was that the United States was prepared to restore diplomatic relations with Spain and in August 1814 George Erving was appointed US minister to Spain. Monroe, on the other hand, did not anticipate Spain's reluctance to receive an ambassador when a presidential envoy served just as well.

The Duke de San Carlos, Ferdinand's first minister, received Morris in October 1814 and arranged for him to be presented at the royal court. Morris did not know of Erving's appointment, much less Ferdinand's decision to reject him. Talk of Florida was put off to a future day. Morris finally left Spain in November 1816. His last two years there were marked by increasingly bitter dealings with Erving and his secretary, Thomas Brent.

As a retired US Foreign Service officer, Woolfley is able to guide the reader through the diplomatic maze. His research in official and private correspondence is thorough and his presentation of the broader context deft. What is most engaging in *A Quaker Goes to Spain* is the picture that emerges of Anthony Morris and his family. A tireless letter writer, he shared everything with his daughters in Philadelphia and his son studying in Edinburgh.

This is what drew Woolfley in the first place and he has succeeded admirably in bringing a thoroughly decent man and his impossible mission to life.

RICHARD K. MACMASTER

University of Florida

Bill Conlogue. *Here and There: Reading Pennsylvania's Working Landscapes* (University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 2013). Pp. xviii, 248. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Cloth, \$69.95; paper, \$29.95.

Many scholars have written about transformations in the United States that have moved the country to a service- and knowledge-based economy, with deindustrialization as a central feature. Pennsylvania's anthracite coal region is an early example of the economic devastation that has often accompanied this transformation. Bill Conlogue has written a book that examines the economic dislocations visited upon the anthracite region, but gives particular attention to the impact on the local environment caused by the many decades of exploitation of its natural resources, now taking the form of hydraulic fracturing, or "fracking" for natural gas in the Marcellus Shale. But *Here and There* is a different kind of book. Primarily a work of literary criticism, it is an example of the new discipline of "eco-criticism" with roots in American nature writing that privileges representations of individual interactions with the wild. He uses the device of "narrative scholarship," interweaving personal stories with history, literature, movies, and plays to give us an intensely personal assessment that "challenges the assumption that literature and local places matter less and less in a world that economists describe as 'flat,' politicians insist is 'globalized,' and social scientists imagine as a 'village'" (1). Above all, Conlogue wants us to "pay attention" to the work we do and our stewardship of the land. Certainly a worthy goal.

Here and There takes us on a literary journey. From the poems of Robert Frost to the novel *Ceremony* by Leslie Marmon Silko, the author seeks to show us how literature has helped him understand his connections to "home." In the nineteenth century anthracite coal extraction fueled America's industrial growth. Aided by Pennsylvania politics and courts favoring capital, coal companies mined the land, creating a boom that drew thousands of people to the region. In the process the land was ravaged, rivers polluted, and the