

as Delano points out, this opportunity to lead fuller lives than those available elsewhere in society attracted many of the community's female members.

This is a thorough, thoughtful, and immensely readable work deserving a careful reading from students and scholars in all areas of American history, literature, and culture.

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Manifest Manhood and the Antebellum American Empire. By Amy S. Greenberg. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005. Pp. vii, 323. \$75.00 cloth; \$25.99 paper.)

This work is a gender study of American expansionism during the period from 1848 to 1860. Amy S. Greenberg analyzes Anglo assumptions about race, sexuality, and superiority expressed by travelers to California along the Panama and Nicaragua routes; the mettle of the William Walker and Narciso López filibuster movements; and the role of missionaries in Hawaii and Japan fomenting American economic, social, and religious institutions. Greenberg relies on manuscript accounts, contemporary journal and newspaper descriptions, political cartoons, and other primary and secondary sources.

The author categorizes American masculinity across sectional boundaries as either "restrained manhood" or "martial manhood." Those classified as "restrained" men abided by the Protestant ethics of family values, religious faith, morality, the rule of law, teetotalism, and were successful breadwinners, Whig Party affiliates, and opposed aggressive expansionism. Their antithesis were "martial" men, who rejected their counterparts' moral standards, were drunkards, abusive, seducers, brawlers, immigrants, economic failures, attended Democratic rallies, and joined filibuster expeditions to annex Mexico, Cuba, and Nicaragua to the United States under the banner of Manifest Destiny. The martial man sought to prove his character "through heroic acts against racial inferiors" (p. 151).

Male comport in the nineteenth century requires more than just these two models. These classifications become problematic with filibuster activists who lacked martial virtues, especially John O'Sullivan and Cirilo Villaverde. Both were physically delicate and demurred from participating in the López invasions of Cuba. Likewise, U.S.

Commodore Hiram Paulding, a veteran of the War of 1812, is classified under "restrained manhood" (p. 158), rather than his lifelong profession as a martial man, simply because of one incident in which he upheld the law to disband a Walker filibuster expedition. In another misrepresentation, a political cartoon of President James Buchanan stitching a "Cuba" patch onto his overcoat is interpreted as "doing a woman's work, sewing" (p. 39), overlooking the fact that tailoring was an overwhelmingly male profession.

The account of the four López filibuster endeavors against Cuba (1849-51) is poorly researched. The author erroneously claims that there were only "three separate attempts" (p. 181) and that O'Sullivan and thirteen co-conspirators were indicted for violating the Neutrality Act as a result of the failed Round Island expedition (p. 173). Greenberg cites a highly criticized secondary source to claim that Cuba filibusters were akin to pirates, "enticed with the promise of 'plunder, drink, women, and tobacco'" (p. 173). In contrast, many Cuba volunteers were emulating the role of the founding fathers, the Texas revolutionaries, and had noble intentions, prompted in part by their Masonic obligations.

Female support for López is narrowed to the writings of Jane McManus Storm Cazneau, who edited the English-language page on the separatist newspaper *La Verdad* in New York, and the peripheral role of Lucy Holcombe, fiancée of martyred filibuster William Crittenden. The author overlooks the significant role played by Cuban women in the López movement, both on the island and abroad. These women donated their jewelry for an auction to raise funds for an expedition, acted as secret couriers, helped organize banquets and soirees for the cause, and on August 25, 1850, presented López at Barnum Hotel in New York with a flag that they had made for him. During the last López invasion of Cuba, the wife of Angel de Loño followed her husband aboard the expedition steamer in Louisiana, and both had to be removed after she refused to leave his side.

Gender studies is a field that is still under development in some aspects, but like this work, it provides a different perspective on international historical events that occurred more than a century ago.

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