

Geary administration, Keystone governors—most notably John Hartranft, who in his twilight years lobbied extensively for the establishment of Confederate soldiers' homes across the South—sought rapprochement and reconciliation with their former foes while remaining reticent on black Union veterans' conditions.

Whenever possible, Saylor allows his subjects' correspondences to progress the narrative. While this approach creates a comforting sense of familiarity and provides a plethora of fascinating quotes, the resulting lack of authorial interpretation works to the detriment of Saylor's stated goal of understanding the post-war experience. Saylor never quite questions whether gubernatorial support for Union veteran concerns stemmed from a sense of shared camaraderie or obligation owed the aging warriors—or from the more practical necessities of ensuring the veterans' Republican vote on Election Day. Similarly, the lack of any information on the two nonveteran governors who served during this period—Democrat Robert E. Pattison and Republican Daniel H. Hastings—robs Saylor of the credibility to attribute the soldier-governors' "visions and beliefs" to their prior wartime experiences.

Despite these limitations, Saylor has provided an engaging history of the six Civil War veterans who found success serving in the highest office of the Keystone State. Lavishly illustrated with images from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) and the state archive, *Soldiers to Governors* serves both as a fitting tribute to the veterans-turned-Republican-governors and a testament to the invaluable holdings and preservation practices of the PHMC.

Pennsylvania State University

J. ADAM ROGERS

Architecture and Landscape of the Pennsylvania Germans, 1720–1920. Edited by SALLY McMURRY and NANCY VAN DOLSEN. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2011. 256 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95.)

The Vernacular Architecture Forum, the preeminent group promoting the academic study of ordinary, regional, and folk architecture, meets every year in a different region for one day of academic papers and two days of fascinating tours to down-home, ethnic, and often funky locations. From out of this experience an extensive tour guidebook is published. In 2004 the forum met in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to visit the Pennsylvania German region. For this occasion the guidebook, rather than following the customary stop-by-stop format, was arranged by theme. The book under review—the permanent outcome of that original, "occasional," spiral-bound guide—is an excellent, if typical, academic compendium written by the best scholars of the field. Vast amounts of new and

original material, from measured drawings to historical minutiae, are included in relatively lively essays. A singular strength of the volume is its explicit focus on often-marginally considered structures such as barns, outbuildings, and commercial stores. The theme of “creolization,” the current academic characterization of the process of conscious and judicious mixing of cultural traits by immigrant minorities, is found in many of this volume’s essays.

The initial essay by Gabrielle Lanier properly concerns the landscape as a whole; after a thorough and delicious recounting of early travelers’ stereotypes of the Pennsylvania German immigrants, she assesses the reality by delving into tax records and the findings of various researchers. Scholars have long concurred that Pennsylvania German identity has revolved around farming, and so editor Sally McMurry’s keynote essay is on rural domestic dwellings (i.e., farmhouses). Her major contribution lies in her insightful, sometimes brilliant, synopsis of previous scholarship on this topic.

The heart of the volume’s contribution is represented by the essays on the outbuildings, urban housetypes, and commercial and industrial building types most associated with Pennsylvania Germans. Philip Pendleton addresses the full variety of domestic outbuildings, from bakehouses to springhouses, laundry houses, and privies. His greatest innovation is in his isolation of “ancillary houses” as a specific type unto themselves. He insists that careful dating of these small buildings, often outfitted with dwelling spaces, shows that they are generally not (as has long been assumed) the original settlers’ cabins. Rather, most were built after the main house already existed, often as retirement cabins for elders or as combination craft workshops and tenant dwellings.

The most novel discoveries of new housetypes are discussed by Bernard Herman, Thomas Ryan, and David Schuyler in their chapter on urban homes, although this essay suffers from a deficit of illustrations. The most interesting of these discoveries is truly new to science: a small house, two rooms deep, with one wide room across the front, a small, short stair and another room across the back, and a kitchen located in a long “ell” far to the rear. Just how this abode was used remains to be discovered, but it appears to represent an urban compromise between the modern need for social buffering and the Germanic tradition of a socially open space.

The most lively essay is Diane Wenger and J. Ritchie Garrison’s chapter on commercial buildings. The variety of building types included is positively exuberant. From an archive of store records, Wenger teases out a one-word reference to a “stoveroom” in a tavern and uses it to illuminate a mixing of domestic dwelling and commercial function that parallels the “creolized” premodern amalgam of functions in housebarns and ancillary houses. Wenger and Garrison’s chapter is also strong in relishing obscure or unlikely social uses of their various building types. The mixing of German and English ethnic traits, parallel to those in houses, does not escape Wenger’s eye either, thus demonstrating the theoretic-

cal coherence and general excellence of most of the contributions. Finally, Jerry Clouse's chapter on religious buildings, although the weakest chapter interpretively, boasts the most beautiful architecture.

Cleveland Institute of Art

CHARLES BERGENGREN

Chatham Village: Pittsburgh's Garden City. By ANGELIQUE BAMBERG. (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2011. 214 pp. Illustrations, notes, index. \$29.95.)

In the 1920s, a relatively small clique of housers, planners, and architects met in Clarence Stein's New York City salon to envision a better world of well-planned, human-scale, and affordable urban residential communities. Among those members of the Regional Planning Association of America (RPAA) who attended this gathering were Henry Wright and Frederick Bigger; they and Stein became involved in the planning and design of Chatham Village, one of Stein and Wright's three iconic "Garden Cities" built in the 1920s and early 1930s.

Bamberg and the University of Pittsburgh Press's beautifully designed, well-illustrated, and carefully crafted book traces the lineage of Chatham Village from the insemination of the Garden City ideal by British court stenographer Ebenezer Howard in the 1890s through antecedents such as John Nolen's Mariemont, Ohio, to the village today as an immaculately preserved and still highly livable Pittsburgh community.

Charles Lewis of Pittsburgh's Buhl Foundation originated Chatham Village in 1929 not as a philanthropic, limited-dividend housing development but as a model of an affordable—and potentially profitable—middle-class community. Despite Lewis's capitalistic proclivities, Bamberg places Chatham Village firmly within the context of iconic planned communities such as Letchworth (near London); Radburn, New Jersey; Greenbelt, Maryland; New Deal public housing projects of the 1930s; and World War II-era defense and war housing, all of which embodied Garden City planning principals, especially in their neighborhood unit and superb block design.

Buhl and Lewis planned Chatham Village for stable wage earners, teachers, clerical employees, and well-paid, skilled Pittsburgh workers. The community opened in 1932. The wooded, colonial-themed garden complex of 129 units (later 197) was impeccably appointed on a contoured, exquisitely landscaped, forty-five-acre site. Like its sister developments in New York, Radburn and Sunnyside, Chatham Village boasted a park-like setting with grassy interior courts and automobiles banished to the periphery. Protected from its working-class neighborhood by a wooded "Greenbelt," Chatham Village remained socially and physically isolated from the larger community.