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Both local and national. In a series of introductory essays he discusses the methods and materials used by local builders and he comments knowledgeably on architectural style before 1860.

It is appropriate that the province of the book should end with 1860. Research in post-1860 architecture was still meager and rudimentary in the early 1930's. Nor was the time ripe for any just evaluation of it. The Industrial Revolution had brought enormous changes, with many of which we have only recently become reconciled; in architectural history we are now beginning to understand the later nineteenth century in the light of that Revolution and the complex cultural factors of that most difficult of centuries.

The story of the later Victorian period in western Pennsylvania is a story for other voices, other hands, and this reviewer hopes to tell part of it in his own soon-to-be-published book on the landmark architecture of Allegheny County.

But Mr. Stotz's book abides in the large and liberal latitudes of the old humane tradition, and the light by which his text must be read, his pictures viewed, is a very grand one. Anyone native to our rugged land, our familiar hills, knows the buildings about which he so feelingly writes — those houses, barns, and mills which call home the heart to the essential verities of our life. Beyond architecture, his fine stone walls, his solid timbers live for us finally under the aspect of eternity.

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James D. Van Trump


As the author points out in the introduction, the name Hopewell Village was used rather than Hopewell Furnace because "the term 'Village' emphasizes the social and economic factors rather than the industrial ones." "Village," in this book, means not only the community immediately adjacent to the furnace but also the miners, wood-cutters, colliers, teamsters, farmers, nearby merchants, agents and suppliers in distant cities, and even customers. Hopewell products were sold as far away as Harrisburg and York to the west, south to Baltimore, north to Albany and east to Portsmouth, New Hamp-
shire. Window sash was sent as far as New Orleans.

The book is divided into six major parts. Each part gives a different aspect of the "Village." The entire book is slanted to social and economic rather than to industrial or purely historical events. It is a history of the people who lived and worked at and for Hopewell Furnace.

The Historical Village, the first part, gives a brief outline of the slow and uncertain climb to prosperity, the prosperous years, and then the decline and shutdown of the enterprise. This story has been told many times, by Arthur Cecil Bining, John B. Pearse, Dennis C. Kurjack, The Colonial Dames of America and others; but this is the story of the economic side, the successful ventures, the failures, the lawsuits, and the sheriff's sales.

Part Two, The Physical Village, is a description of the Ironmaster's home, the store, the homes of the furnace workers and the nearby farmers, of the woodcutters and the colliers. Various lists of purchases taken from the store records tell what kind of furniture, dishes, clothing, etc., were used in the mansion and what kinds were used in the homes of the workers. It is interesting to compare these lists with present-day purchases, not only as to price, but the items themselves and the spelling. Such listed items as "Winser" Chairs, Spinning Wheels, Bed Cords, Doughtroughs and Snuffers as well as 1 Cream "Jog" and 4 "Table diapers" arouse one's curiosity. Some of the workers were fairly prosperous, owning a cow or two, some pigs, a few chickens; some even had "a riding horse." Others were very poor, always in debt and often in trouble.

The Industrial Village deals with the products of the furnace, the mines and the quarries and the methods used in conducting the various businesses of the furnace. Much of this business was carried on in an atmosphere of mutual trust. Payrolls were unknown at Hopewell Furnace. A worker's earnings were credited to his account at the store and his purchases were debited. He could purchase goods at stores in Morgantown, Birdsboro or Philadelphia, have them charged to Hopewell Furnace and they would be paid for and the amount withdrawn from his account. At the furnace store items could be charged to one account and be delivered to another. It was a very complex system and much credit is due the clerks who kept the records, not only for the furnace but also for each employee from the Ironmaster to the lowliest laborer. The clerk was a very important man at the furnace. A good clerk could relieve the Ironmaster of much of the detail of management. Many clerks went on to become furnace managers or
partners in other furnaces. The workers handled very little actual money. Unless they left Hopewell and withdrew their accounts they might not see as much as a penny from one year to the next.

The Commercial Village has to do with the store, inventories, styles of men's and women's clothing, wholesale and retail prices, and the like. One fashion note reads: "The well-dressed man used a buckled waist-band instead of suspenders, preferred his shoes to be square-toed and had his 'pants to button up before and without a fall.'" Details of many business deals are given. Transportation, roads and turnpikes, rivers and canals and later railroads are discussed.

The Vocational Village describes the worker and his job, the worker and his boss, labor recruitment and training, detailed descriptions of various jobs, rates of pay in different years and methods of punishment for infractions of rules. "Paternalism and self-interest combined to induce the owners to provide a wide variety of services and aids to the workers." On-the-job training was the only way to learn in those days. Some served apprenticeships but most learned by doing.

The Social Village, by far the largest section of the book, is concerned with the social life of the people of the village, sickness, death, marriages, vacations, religion, amusements, education, children and their activities, Negroes and their relations with their white neighbors, women and the jobs performed by them, "moonlighting" and many other activities engaged in by the workers and their families. Relations between Hopewell Village and the outside world are discussed. An idea of how people accepted sickness and death as an unavoidable part of life is seen in the following paragraph which, today, seems almost callous: "The dysentary has been prevailing, to some extent, throughout the neighborhood for a few weeks past, but as it has confined itself to children it has as yet excited little alarm. Two children have died of it within the week."

The book has many excellent illustrations and contains several interesting tables giving statistics in detail. All in all it is a well written and well documented book. Some parts seem to drag a little but that is to be expected in a book of this kind. The price at first glance seems high, but when one notices the large number of footnotes and copious bibliography, and realizes the enormous amount of research that went into the writing of this book, the quality of the paper and binding, one wonders how it can be sold so cheaply. The author is to be commended for having done an excellent job.

Pittsburgh

Myron B. Sharp