to garters. All categories of special costume, including trade and military uniforms, are left for future study. The instructions are detailed and amply illustrated, but they are intended for those who know how to hem, to make a flat felled seam, and to clip a curved seam. This reviewer, unskilled in such techniques, was unable to test the instructions but is confident they will be found eminently practical. The detail is rich, particularly on materials for buttons of bone, cork, antler, or even "needlemade" buttons of bleached linen thread (the last being noted to require no cash outlay). Sources of such information are naturally of great interest. Here we learn that wills, public sale listings, and travelers' accounts served centrally. Additionally, advertisements for runaway persons were an ingenious source of extensive, detailed descriptions of clothing (six interesting pages being reproduced in the volume).

The chapter references are numerous (such as numbering 99 for women's apparel, 184 for men's); the glossary is especially welcome for reference, with both English and "Pennsylvania High German" entries; and the eleven-page bibliography, based on the author's selective personal review and modestly offered as "a starting point," includes three pages of unpublished materials. The index is confined primarily to articles of clothing and to terms for fabrics, plus information from captions if not in the text, but one wishes for ready access to the more general text material that includes so much on folkways. For example, there are notes on wig-wearing, on the customary clean-shavenness of men of the time save for some plain sects (Amish, Mennonite), and on the aversion of young men to the wearing of spectacles in public.

In all, this volume seems a fit tribute to the evident talents of the author and her collaborators. It is a valuable documentation of our colonial period that extends far beyond clothing. One hopes for more such works based on such patiently diligent research.

Warrendale, Pennsylvania A. R. Taylor Denues


Richard Beach, a member of the Department of Geography at
the State University of New York at Plattsburgh, traces the rise and eventual collapse of the sheep-raising industry in the upper Ohio River valley. As the book's title indicates, the study provides in-depth coverage of sheep production in Washington County, Pennsylvania.

The number of sheep in Harrison and Jefferson counties in Ohio, Brooke and Ohio counties in West Virginia, and Washington County, Pennsylvania, grew dramatically after 1800. By the eve of the Civil War, these five political units could collectively claim the title of sheep capital of America. An unusual combination of economic and geographical factors explain the area's prominence as a banner sheep center. It enjoyed easy access to principal markets; the physical environment was conducive to sheep raising; and as Beach shows, the "fact that so many perceived the environment to be uniquely suited to raising sheep promoted the activity and was a factor in the emergence of this area as a wool growing center" (p. 93).

In the post-Civil War era the sheep industry in the five counties steadily declined, until by the turn of the twentieth century it had largely collapsed. There are several explanations. Local agriculture, for one, generally became depressed — oil and gas production, soaring land prices, coal mining, and industrialization-urbanization challenged the dominance of farming and, of course, sheep raising as well. Moreover, inadequate wool prices in part caused by unfavorable tariff acts (particularly the Tariff of 1894) and by increased competition from western sheep ranches, the continuing menace of stray dogs, lack of positive technological change, and other factors crippled the industry. In fact, the author draws a pessimistic picture of the future of sheep raising in these core counties. As he says, "Strip mining continues, dogs are ever-present, and suburbanization and farm abandonment have increased. Consequently, the amount or number of sheep farmers, lambs marketed, wool produced, and sheep raised have declined every year since 1970" (p. 87).

Originally a doctoral dissertation in geography at the University of Pittsburgh in 1975, the published work is a revised version with less documentation. Although the prose is far from lively, the study is sound. However, Beach could have expanded his discussion of the development of local cooperative marketing groups — to deal with such questions as why they did not emerge until the late nineteenth century and what impact, if any, they had on wool production. The book is well illustrated. While the photographs are generally mediocre, the maps and graphs are outstanding. Economic and historical geographers, agricultural historians, and other specialists should find Two
Hundred Years of Sheep Raising in the Upper Ohio Area of value. And, too, those presently or once involved in sheep production either in the counties studied or elsewhere will appreciate the author's careful work.

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In December 1902, after eighteen months of intrigue and manipulation, John C. Osgood defeated the efforts of financier John W. Gates to take control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The victory was greeted with jubilation in the mining camps. "Because of the intensity of the celebrations," writes H. Lee Scamehorn, "nearly all of the mines remained closed the following day" (p. 164). This is not so difficult to understand. Emerging from the polarized political and economic environment of the 1890s, contemporaries believed that there were bona fide capitalists, like Osgood, and "plungers," like Gates, and that the triumph of one over the other was vital. The historian, however, must be skeptical of the weights and meanings which participants assign to events and ready to reorganize historical data to wrest from it additional levels of understanding. The failure to do so has, in this case, resulted in the kind of one-dimensional history which captivates only its protagonists. Much of the information from which to construct an interesting and informative economic and business history, perhaps even an urban and social history of development along the lines of Robert Dykstra's Cattle Towns, is here, but it is buried in an avalanche of corporate organizations and reorganizations, stock issues, mine openings and closings, and managerial changes. The work functions almost solely as a chronological account of the activities of Colorado Fuel and Iron and its predecessor organizations in land development, coal mining, coke production, and iron- and steel-making. It benefits from almost 150 photographs of homes, plants, hospitals, stores, and other facilities, many of 1915 vintage.

Among the problems raised but inadequately treated in this study are those involving the wisdom of establishing heavy industry in a frontier environment and, on another level, the role of entrepreneur-