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-
ship and the function of private enterprise. Steel was first produced at Bessemer, Colorado, in 1882 (largely with Pennsylvania shop labor). Local and regional markets, however, were insufficient to support a volume of production which would have allowed the Colorado Coal and Iron Company to install the second furnace required to operate the mill efficiently. The facility’s products were, therefore, subject to the competition of eastern manufacturers, who were able to sell steel rails in the west at half the cost of their production at Bessemer.

Should Colorado have had a steel mill at all? Was General William Jackson Palmer, who labored to have the mill built, a man of "broad vision" (p. 7)? Was his vision appropriate to the needs of Colorado or the nation? Scamehorn briefly argues that although eastern mills could have supplied the region with steel, without local competition "the cost may have been exorbitant if not prohibitive," and the region would have suffered unduly from an aggravated adverse flow of payments "that hampered growth in the underdeveloped Rocky Mountain region" (p. 177). According to the author, the region, moreover, benefitted from the economic stimulation provided by the mill. All of this assumes that regional growth at this particular time was economically viable, an assumption akin to the boosterism which resulted in the premature construction of an uncompetitive facility.

Writing largely from materials in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company archives to which he had unrestricted access, Scamehorn seldom transcends the company viewpoint. The author's insistence on not applying current standards to nineteenth-century behavior is not at issue here. The problem is rather the persistent practice of allowing the corporate account to stand as the historical record. This approach mars two interesting chapters, one on the pathbreaking medical work of Dr. Richard Warren Corwin, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's chief surgeon for forty-eight years after 1881, the other describing the corporation's industrial betterment activities. Scamehorn's explanations for these activities are insufficient and inconsistent. Did the corporation provide medical, social, and educational programs because the mining camps were geographically isolated? Did they do so because officials were "sensitive to the needs of the employees" (p. 126), because they were the largest landowners and taxpayers, or because the workers were "heterogeneous" and could not cooperate to provide services themselves (p. 150)? The last explanation is particularly specious. The workers had their own social institutions — the saloons; the corporation preferred prohibition, regulated saloons, soft
drink clubs, and clubhouses in which the posting of notices and the circulation of subscription papers were not permitted. To then suggest, as Scamehorn does, that the violence of 1913-1914 took place because the company had allowed its betterment program to languish not only ignores the officially-expressed resentment over company stores, company boardinghouses, and company physicians, but trivializes the conflict between capital and labor.

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The reviewing of an anthology is something of a matching of wits between anthologist and reviewer — in a sense, the amateur and bibliophile matching wits with the professional and selective bibliographer. Sins of omission as well as sins of admission are always so easy to point out. Given a theme for an anthology, a dozen more or less literate persons would be likely to come up with a dozen lists which in many instances would not overlap, the delight of each compiler residing in unearthing something all the others have overlooked.

So in approaching Professors Demarest and Spataro's From These Hills, From These Valleys, subtitled Selected Fiction About Western Pennsylvania, we were at first uncertain as to the criterion for inclusion. Was it simply, as the subtitle indicates, about Western Pennsylvania? Or was it fiction by native-born Western Pennsylvanians? Or by writers who had spent a given amount of time in the area? Or even the cursory view of an observant stranger? Obviously the editor's determination was not an easy one to make. It is little wonder that in his introduction he writes, "Here an anthologizer simply remains frustrated."

O. Henry, for instance, is included with one of the very few short stories in the collection. His physical connection with Western Pennsylvania was tenuous, at best consisting, I believe, of a brief job on the old Pittsburgh Dispatch. His justification here is to suggest Pittsburgh's supposed preoccupation with money-making and quick wealth. The same premise might be made from a passing reference