

hinterland is also treated in the context of structural transformation. Here, however, the statistical case is compelling (the hinterland purchased seven times more goods from the core in 1840 than it did in 1810), and Lindstrom documents important economic changes in the hinterland. In 1810, hinterland residents farmed on a subsistence basis and made most of their goods in the household. Forty years later, commercial farming was the order of the day, manufactured goods were purchased from Philadelphia factories, and mineral extraction was a major source of employment. The result was a functional division of labor between core and periphery.

This substantial contribution to the history of economic development is somewhat diminished by the author's failure to come to terms with the meaning of this hinterland transformation for the people who experienced it. For Lindstrom, this transformation is a "celebration" (p. 151). Subsistence farming is not valued as a way of life; it is a state from which one should "escape" (p. 121). Why? Because specialization meant increased productivity, and increased productivity meant that "virtually every part of the region was better off than it had been previously" (p. 159). We learn, however, that intense competition among hinterland producers of grain, coal, and iron meant that "most of the savings that resulted from hinterland specialization" did not remain there but "were passed on to the urban consumer in the form of lower prices" (pp. 153-54). In the periphery, in fact, "the years from 1815 to 1840 brought harsh readjustments" (p. 178). Two sentences, together near the end of the volume, capture Lindstrom's confused vision of the industrial revolution: "Philadelphia County profited from all of these changes within its hinterland. It attracted a healthy proportion of the outmigrants from the countryside, again depressing unskilled wage rates" (p. 179). The lesson, it would seem, is that one person's profit is another's "readjustment."

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*The Miners.* By MARY SIEGEL TYSON. Edited and Produced by DEAN E. TYSON. (Pine Grove, Pennsylvania, and Ann Arbor, Michigan: Sweet Arrow Lake Press, 1977. Pp. xvi, 368. In appreciation, acknowledgments, author's preface, illustrations. \$5.95, paper.)

To the superficial observer of Pennsylvania ethnic historiography,

the Germans appear to have been well served in print. Scores of books and hundreds of articles have been published over the generations depicting the actions of the "Pennsylvania Dutch," not omitting the somewhat exotic Amish, Mennonite, and Dunker variations on the Teutonic theme. Accounts of the lives and fortunes of German-Jewish financiers and businessmen resident in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have not been limited in number. Yet a great deal of German-American history as it affected Pennsylvania remains unchronicled, especially as regards the German influence in the labor history of the United States and more particularly, the coal mining industry. The present work is therefore to be welcomed, even though it embodies serious shortcomings as a thoroughly reliable historical document.

Mary Siegel Tyson penned this family history of the Siegels and the Haueisens of Hazleton and its environs while she was in her seventies, intending no doubt to record the actions of her forebears for the future reference of her family as well as for the delectation of a larger reading audience. The story that she relates was well worth publication, although the writer's obviously unprofessional style and lavish employment of contrived dialogue will probably cause professional historians to look askance at her work. This would be unfortunate, however, since Tyson's volume contains much information useful to ethnic and regional historians. Her work is particularly valuable as the narrative of families of workers in the coalfields who were relatively unaffected by radicalism and labor unionism, instead remaining by and large loyal to the "bosses" in their roles as skilled laborers and at times constituting a quasi-managerial staff. The Siegels and the Haueisens were "company men," who brought to their coal mining tasks skills learned in Europe or absorbed from their foreign-born fathers. Men and women alike fully realized the value of a "day's work for a day's pay." They were rewarded in kind for their diligence by their employers who singled them out for such benefits as better housing, special commendations, and, most valuable of all, continued employment during periods of slack sales and depression. If Tyson's account is reliable, none of the Siegels or the Haueisens or their relations was involved with or even sympathetic to the "Molly Maguire" agitation that swirled around them in the 1870s. In fact, Siegmund Siegel, the patriarch of the clan, was even shot at by unknown parties who evidently felt that the German's fidelity to the cause of management was too much for a member of the working class.

Of course, whatever their role insofar as relations with management were concerned, Tyson's ancestors were by no means immune

to the general lot of humanity in those difficult years of the second half of the nineteenth century. The author's narrative is replete with accounts of premature death through sickness and accident, and the subsequent struggles of the surviving mate to hold often large families together with inadequate financial resources. More pleasant events also have their place in Tyson's book, which includes many descriptions of the simple pleasures taken advantage of by the town and rural-based members of the family group. From time to time, excursions to the local metropolis of Hazleton were possible as were tours on the rather shaky passenger trains of the period. Being Germans, the menfolk, of course, always had their beer.

Tyson's understanding of the larger context in which the actions of the Siegels and Haueisens took place is rather limited, although it probably reflects that of her forebears as they attempted to make sense of such phenomena as the "Molly Maguires" or the massacre of the Slavic miners at Lattimer in 1886. More important, the author is most perceptive in her recital of familial relations among the Germans, being especially acute in her rendering of the often highly traumatic antagonisms existing between parents and their children. It was a time when children were widely regarded as economic assets rather than as creatures having any degree of autonomy of their own.

Tyson's book deserves examination by students of the ethnic experience in America. Its text, lavishly illustrated with reproductions of the period, will prove useful as well to regional historians and investigators of the labor aspects of the coal mining industry.

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*Crusade in the City: Revivalism in Nineteenth-Century Philadelphia.*

By MARION L. BELL. (Lewisburg, Pennsylvania: Bucknell University Press, 1977. Pp. 299. Preface, introduction, appendix, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$15.00.)

In contrast to the rural focus of most histories of American religious revivalism, Marion Bell proposes in this work "to view revivalism in juxtaposition with patterns of urban growth and mobility" (p. 14). She chooses Philadelphia as her case study (Bell now teaches history at Temple University where an earlier form of this study served as her dissertation). She looks at three periods of intense