

being in the catalogues is denied by the 1859/60 catalogue; two are illustrated, a 6-inch Ray and 6-inch Diamond. Finally, two different dates were offered for the Sprig pattern. It was patented on April 21, 1863.

The authors ascribed a date before 1864 for the undated pricelist. In comparing that list with the one of 1864 three factors lend further credence to their dating. The concave flute decanter with a cut neck is no longer offered, the additional cutting was probably determined to be economically unfeasible on pressed wares; the castor bottles in the undated list show only one having a screw top, whereas the 1864 list mentions four with screw tops; and the aforementioned Stedman cup stopper, although illustrated on a decanter in the 1864 catalogue, has been dropped in the pricelist.

There are a few printing observations. The charts preceding the catalogues, with the number of pieces for each of the patterns illustrated, could be more effectively shown on a single page. The cover of the book should have included an example of Sprig, as it is probably the only patented flint glass pattern design in the McKee production. The positioning of the undated pricelist would have served the reader better if placed before the 1864 catalogue and pricelist. In addition there are a few typographical and interpretive errors the serious scholar and collector will easily detect.

M'Kee Victorian Glass is the first offering the glass collector, scholar, and historian has ever had to study a decade of nineteenth-century glass manufacture of a single company. It is well presented, well annotated, and should be a most useful book to all. The authors and the Corning Museum of Glass should be pleased and are to be commended for their contribution to students and collectors of nineteenth-century glass.

American Art Department
Philadelphia Museum of Art
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MIRIAM E. MUCHA

Urban Capitalists: Entrepreneurs and City Growth in Pennsylvania's Lackawanna and Lehigh Regions, 1800-1920. By BURTON W. FOLSOM, JR. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1981. Pp. xiv, 191. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliographic essay, index. \$16.50.)

The first book in a new series of publications edited by Glenn

Porter and sponsored jointly by the Johns Hopkins University Press and the Regional Economic Research Center, *Urban Capitalists* is a welcome addition to business and urban history. In examining the transformation of the Lackawanna and Lehigh valleys from farming areas to centers of coal and iron production, Burton Folsom, Jr., focuses upon the growth of Scranton and Bethlehem and analyzes how these two cities defeated their urban rivals in contests for regional dominance. Folsom successfully combines approaches from different disciplines to provide a sound explanation for the regional development of Pennsylvania's coal and iron areas.

Most of this slim volume deals with the city of Scranton's role in the evolution of the Lackawanna valley. In the 1840s Scranton began moving ahead of other small towns as the most important urban center in the Lackawanna Valley, and in the years 1850 through 1880 it clearly emerged as the dominant city of the region, earning the title "Anthracite Capital of the World." Folsom persuasively argues that Scranton's rise was due to the entrepreneurial genius of its business leaders, not to any resource or geographical advantages the city had over its urban rivals. In fact, other towns like Wilkes-Barre were better endowed with iron and coal deposits and with canal and railway links to the rest of the nation. Folsom investigates the social and economic backgrounds of Scranton's business leaders and concludes that, when compared to those of competing cities, Scranton's business elite was much more open to men of talent. It was these entrepreneurs who made the difference; for, as Folsom observes, they "promoted a diversified economy, spacious city limits, an active board of trade, and the arrival of talented immigrants" (p. 73). Blessed with an open and innovative business leadership, Scranton continued to grow in the early twentieth century. However, in the 1920s and 1930s this growth ceased, and Scranton went into decline — due partly to economic changes beyond the control of the city's businessmen, but due also, Folsom implies, to a lack of enterprise and energy on the part of a new generation of business leaders.

A much briefer section of this study documents the rise of Bethlehem as the urban leader of the Lehigh Valley. Such possible centers as Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Easton, and South Bethlehem fell by the wayside largely because of the conservatism of their businessmen. By way of contrast, the drive of Charles Schwab and others at Bethlehem Steel catapulted the city of Bethlehem to regional dominance in the twentieth century.

While of obvious use to those interested in Pennsylvania's his-

tory, *Urban Capitalists* should find a wider audience. Thoroughly researched and capably written, it is a valuable addition to the growing, but still sparse, body of literature on regional economic history in the United States. Like Diane Lindstrom's work on Philadelphia, this study shows clearly the importance of developments at the regional level. Even such a worthy book has faults, however. At times the study lacks focus, as the author wanders back and forth between his analyses of business and urban developments. Still more seriously, Folsom tells his story in too much of a vacuum; he fails to relate his findings closely enough to those of other historians. His description of the urban network of the Lackawanna Valley in chapter six might, for instance, have benefited from some comparison to the findings of Allan Pred and Gunther Barth. Nonetheless, *Urban Capitalists* is a valuable work in the promising field of regional history. Folsom's major conclusion that "superb entrepreneurship" (p. 145) more than geographic factors led to the rise of Scranton and Bethlehem also has a certain timeliness, as business leaders and politicians today are establishing "enterprise zones" in an attempt to rebuild decaying cities across America.

Department of History
Ohio State University
Columbus, Ohio

MANSEL G. BLACKFORD

Energy Transition and the Local Community: A Theory of Society Applied to Hazelton, Pennsylvania. By DAN ROSE. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1981. Pp. xx, 189. Preface, acknowledgments, appendix, bibliography, index. \$21.50.)

This slim volume provides an "ethnographic" study of Hazelton, Pennsylvania. Author Dan Rose seeks to describe how this community, once dependent upon the now largely exhausted anthracite industry, responded to the challenges caused by catastrophic economic dislocation. Indeed, this Appalachian metropolis did so with considerable success. By the mid-1970s the greater Hazelton area boasted a richly diversified business base with few people on the unemployment rolls. Coal was no longer king and few complained.

Understandably, Rose reviews with care the historical background of Hazelton. The place boomed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when the national demand for hard coal seemed almost insatiable. But from the 1920s on this form of energy