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History

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MISSION 66 Prospectus  
for  
Hopewell Village National Historic Site

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Summary  
of the  
MISSION 66 Prospectus  
for

Hopewell Village National Historic Site

1. Statement of Significance

Hopewell Village was an early American iron making community. It was typical of many such establishments, but unlike most of the others existed on as a profitable business until late in the 19th Century. The salable products were pig iron and iron castings.

The iron making techniques of establishments like Hopewell were the beginnings of America's great iron and steel industry. The way of life in the villages were as typical of colonial and early America as was life on a New England farm or on a Southern plantation.

Hopewell Village is a well preserved example of this way of life as well as of the manufacturing facilities.

2. Inventory of Area Problems

Problem 1. Restoration: Iron Making Facilities

The plan is to restore the iron making facilities to what they were about 1830. They should look as if the employees had just left and expected to return in a few minutes. All the facilities exist in the National Historic Site except the iron ore mines, and one of these could be created. It would then be possible for a visitor to follow the path of production from mine to finished product. Such a plan requires the restoration of these facilities:

1. Quarry (the iron ore "mine")
2. Charcoal pit
3. Ore stockpile
4. Limestone stockpile
5. Charcoal stockpile
6. Bridge to furnace top
7. Wheel house (to protect blast machinery)
8. Pig iron depot
9. Finished casting depot
10. Casting-molding sheds
11. Slag piles
12. Ore vehicle
13. Charcoal vehicle
14. Other vehicles
15. Weighing scales
16. Wheelwright-carpentry shop(s)
17. Cupola and its shed.
18. Road(s)

In addition, some of these facilities will need to be furnished with tools, implements and products.

#### Problem 2. Restoration: Village Community

Because the village was isolated in the wooded Schuylkill valley, the employees and their families lived at the iron making facilities. The village supported itself as much as possible. To show the structures and the way of life, these buildings need to be restored and furnished:

1. Ironmaster's Mansion and associated structures (2)
2. It's associated gardens and structures (3)
3. Business office and store
4. Tenant houses (4) and tenant barn
5. Tenant house grounds and gardens
6. School house
7. Big barn and barnyard
8. Orchard

#### Problem 3. Building Fire Protection

To protect these non-replaceable structures in the village and protect the investment in these buildings and furnishings, an automatic sprinkler system is proposed.

Problem 4. Historical and Archeological Research

Research to date has emphasized the physical history of the iron making and village structures. Such research should continue. Little is known of the social, economic, industrial and architectural history. It is believed that adequate records exist to support research into these fields. Results of such research are necessary to properly interpret the significance of the village and its activities,

Archeological exploration is needed to uncover known and unknown buildings and artifacts.

Problem 5. Adequate Administrative Facilities Needed

Administrative Division:

1. Physical Facilities: A centralized office building, which should be combined with visitor service facilities, a museum, and offices for the Interpretive Division.

An entrance gate to control access to the village area.

2. Personnel: Two clerk-typists GS-3, one for administrative work only, and the other to aid the Interpretive Division and provide information in the museum and who may also collect fees.

Maintenance Division:

1. Physical Facilities: A centralized utility area of garages, paint and oil storage, warehouse, gasoline dispensing equipment, and shop facilities.
2. Personnel: Addition of a maintenance foreman, 2 maintenancemen, a full-time charwoman, and a full-time gardener.

Interpretive Division:

1. Physical Facilities: Office, vault for source materials, storage space for heavy, bulky artifacts, workshop, library.

2. Personnel: Upgrading of Historian to GS-9; addition of a Historian GS-5, to be upgraded to GS-7 in FY 1958; continued employment of two seasonal Ranger-Historians GS-4, but both full time. Archeologist, archeological crew (10 laborers) needed for at least two summers.

Protection Division:

1. Personnel: To staff this division with a Ranger GS-7.

Staff Housing

With the addition of an Historian GS-5 and a Park Ranger GS-7, and with the existing condition of no housing for the Historian GS-7, all of whom are career employees, subject to transfer to and from this area, three new quarters should be built in the Historic Site, but not in the critical area near the village. Since plans exist for the restoration of four tenant houses, and for their furnishing with living items and home trade implements, it is believed that these tenant houses should not be converted for staff housing. The abandoned Harrison Lloyd House should be considered for modernizing to supply one set of quarters.

Problem 6. Other Factors

Land: The present area and boundaries need no changes. The modern road which passes through the village area has been vacated by Union Township, Berks County, and has been closed to traffic. A small portion of this road, which lies outside of the critical village area, is in Warwick Township, Chester County, and should be vacated shortly.

Legislation: Existing legislation is satisfactory.

Public Accommodations: No picnic, camping or concessioner facilities exist. The surrounding French Creek State Park adequately provides these facilities. Rest rooms and drinking fountains will be incorporated in the proposed administration-museum building.

Concessions: To be considered following restoration: manufacture and sale of craft items in the tenant houses, blacksmith shop and bake ovens.

### 3. Record of Public Use Patterns

Hopewell Village is a day use area. Most of the 70,000 average annual visitors visit the area on weekends and holidays in the summer, arrive by car, and are from Pennsylvania. The village is located between the two recreation areas of a surrounding state park, and frequently a visit to the village is combined with a visit to one of these areas. A typical visit last 3/4 of an hour.

By 1966, an average of 150,000 visitors is expected, with the duration of stay about 2 hours. It is hoped that the village will attract a higher proportion of visitors from outside Pennsylvania.

### 4. Interpretive Plan

Restoration of the iron making facilities and of the supporting village community must be supplemented with an interpretation of the economic and social life which went on in the village and with an explanation of the industrial and business processes.

A museum is needed to supply only that information which the village cannot supply, and to give a general orientation.

The iron making facilities should be restored to the 1830 period and look as if the employees were temporarily absent. A tour of these facilities should take the visitor from mine to finished product and furnish an understanding of the technology and business process involved.

Following the iron making tour, which should be taken in logical order, the visitor should be able to wander at will through the supporting community and see typical scenes of village life.

A self-guiding tour leaflet would contain two sections, one based on the iron making tour, and another on the village.

Historians would furnish guided tours to organized groups, supply research assistance to serious students, and give talks to groups off-site. Free and sale literature would be available.

## 5. Development and Operating Plan

Personnel: Additional Needed- Clerk Typist GS-3  
Clerk Typist GS-3  
Historian GS-5  
Maintenance Foreman  
Maintenance man  
Charwoman, full-time instead of  
present part-time position  
Park Ranger GS-7  
Gardener  
Archeologist, for at least 2 summers  
Archeological crew (10 laborers)

Upgrading Needed- Historian GS-7 to GS-9  
Historian GS-5 to GS-7  
Clerk-Stenographer GS-4 to GS-5

### Administrative Facilities:

Construction- Museum-Administration Building  
underground electric and telephone connections  
sewage disposal facilities  
extension to water lines  
Addition to Parking Lot  
Quarters (3)  
Entrance Gate  
Walks-Paths  
Utility Structures  
service road  
Automatic sprinkler system

Obliteration- Existing Administrative Structures  
Existing Utility Structures  
Modern Road through Village

### Interpretive Facilities

Research- Office facilities in Museum Administration Building  
Vault for storage of source materials  
Storage facilities for heavy, bulky iron artifacts  
Library, small workshop for artifact treatment.

Restoration- Quarry  
Charcoal pit  
Limestone stockpile  
Charcoal stockpile  
Ore stockpile

Bridge to furnace top  
Wheel House  
Pig Iron Depot  
Finished Casting Depot  
Casting-Molding Sheds  
Slag piles  
Ore vehicles  
Charcoal wagon  
Other vehicles  
Weighing Scales  
Wheelwright Shop  
Cupola and its shed  
Roads  
Ironmaster's Mansion  
    and associated structures (2)  
Business Office and Store  
Tenant Houses (4)  
Tenant Barn  
Mansion Gardens  
    Associated Structures (3)  
Tenant grounds and gardens  
School House  
Big Barn and Barnyard

Archeological and historical research projects must precede restoration. Furnishings, tools, implements, products, trailside exhibits and explanatory markers must be provided. Museum exhibits must be prepared.

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July 27, 1955

## MISSION 66 Prospectus

for

### Hopewell Village National Historic Site

#### 1. Statement of Significance

Hopewell Village was an early American iron making community. It was established in 1770 deep in the wooded Schuylkill valley of Pennsylvania because here existed a combination of natural features and a proximity to markets which indicated that iron making at Hopewell would be a profitable business. Iron was recovered from nearby ores in a cold-blast, charcoal burning furnace. The salable products were pig iron and iron castings.

The isolated village community surrounded the furnace and supported the iron making activities. The Hopewell community and manufacturing technology were typical of the early iron industry in America, and are well preserved examples.

The Hopewell furnace was in almost continuous blast from 1771 to 1883. Its iron making techniques remained profitable long after similar establishments went out of business or converted to more modern methods.

Because of isolation and expensive transportation, the village attempted to provide for its own necessities. Those things which could not be produced by village personnel or on the land were imported. The village life was as typical of colonial and early America as was life on a New England farm or on a Southern plantation.

Hopewell Village National Historic Site tells the story of an American way of life as well as of the beginnings of America's great iron and steel industry.

#### 2. Inventory of Area Problems

When the furnace went out of blast in 1883, the community remained, but devoted its efforts to charcoal making and agriculture.

As time passed the iron making facilities deteriorated through disuse or conversion to other purposes. As the village population diminished, buildings were abandoned, and some were modernized and then remodernized. A hard surface road was built through the center of the village, which further destroyed historic structures and the historic scene. The village reverted to caretaker status. Records were lost. But the principle structures and many of the records remained. As the significance of the village was appreciated, and its potential for restoration recognized, the area became a National Historic site. Further deterioration was halted and restoration was started. Completion of the restoration is a major problem, as is further research into the physical, social, economic and industrial history of the village, so that the restored facilities may be properly interpreted. A unified administrative and interpretive center is needed. Additional administrative, interpretive, protective and maintenance personnel will be needed both to guide the restoration and to administer, interpret, protect and maintain the area after it is restored.

#### Problem 1. Restoration: Iron Making Facilities

The reason for the existence of the village was iron making. Since this activity ceased before the village was finally abandoned, the iron making facilities have suffered the most.

Before listing the restoration projects needed to restore the iron making facilities, a brief description of the iron making practices used at Hopewell, as well as a general discussion of Hopewell's iron making facilities, follows:

Iron Ore, from nearby quarries,

Charcoal, made from the wood in surrounding forest land, and

Limestone, from nearby outcroppings or imported,

were placed in alternating layers down the top of the

Furnace, a high, square stone structure, in which

Blast, or air under pressure, created sufficient heat and supplied additional oxygen to

Reduce metallic iron from the ore. This iron, in molten form, ran out the bottom of the furnace into molds to form

Pig Iron, an impure product in convenient size and shape for working further, and

Cast Iron, or iron poured into molds which gave it final shape.

Slag, or the waste, also came out of the furnace bottom and was discarded on nearby heaps.

It is believed that one additional manufacturing step was taken at Hopewell in the making of castings. This demanded a

Cupola, or reheating furnace, in which iron was remelted to drive off additional impurities, then poured into molds to take final shape. Castings made by this process were finer and held detail better than castings made at the furnace.

Hopewell's iron making was thus a complex manufacturing process which required employees skilled in many trades.

#### Hopewell's Natural Features

The following natural features existed in the Hopewell area and were the reason why the Hopewell area was selected for an iron smelting business.

1. Rich iron ore outcroppings which permitted quarry-like mining.
2. Limestone, probably associated with the iron ore.
3. Forests of hard wood, to supply material for charcoal.
4. Water, to supply power for blast and other machinery.
5. Accessibility to markets.

Another possible reason why the Hopewell area was attractive in colonial times, was its distance from the coast and possible law enforcement activities of the British.

## Hopewell's Man-made Facilities

The physical plant to recover iron from ore included:

1. Quarries to extract iron ore and limestone
2. Charcoal pits in the forests
  - a) Reforestration practices
3. Furnace Facilities
  - a) Furnace proper
  - b) Blast Machinery
  - c) Casting-holding sheds
  - d) Bridge to furnace top for charging
4. Material Handling
  - a) Storage
    - 1) Charcoal House
    - 2) Ore stockpile
    - 3) Limestone stockpile
    - 4) Pig iron depot
    - 5) Finished casting depot
    - 6) Slag piles
  - b) Transportation
    - 1) Roads
      - (a) Quarries to furnace
      - (b) Charcoal pits to furnace
      - (c) Furnace to markets
    - 2) Vehicles-Long Haul
      - (a) for ore and limestone
      - (b) for charcoal
      - (c) for pig iron and castings outbound, and general supplies inbound.
      - (d) for personnel
    - 3) Vehicles-Short Haul
      - (a) Ore charging carts
      - (b) Limestone charging carts
      - (c) Charcoal barrows
      - (d) Slag carts
      - (e) for products to depots.

4) Supporting Services

- (a) scales
- (b) vehicle construction-repair
- (c) stables
- (d) shoeing facilities
- (e) road building-repair

5. Business Office

- a) Iron making records
- b) Store operation
- c) Sales activities

6. Supporting Services

- a) Building trades

Of the natural features at Hopewell (ore outcroppings, limestone, forests, water, market accessibility), the National Historic Site includes all but the ore outcroppings, with the market accessibility feature no longer applicable.

Of the man-created iron making facilities, the National Historic Site includes:

Charcoal pit traces  
Furnace proper (restored)  
Blast machinery (restored)  
Charcoal House  
Ore road traces  
Charcoal wagons.

Thus it follows that but little of the man-made iron making facilities exist at Hopewell now. However the prime agent -- the furnace proper -- and the blast machinery, motivating water wheel and head race, have been restored and are on display. Vanished facilities can be restored, for photographs, on-ground traces, records, and similar restored physical plants exist for reference.

Iron Making Facilities to be Restored or Created  
(not in priority order)

1. Quarry
2. Charcoal Pit
3. Ore stockpile
4. Limestone stockpile
5. Charcoal in Charcoal House
6. Casting-Molding Sheds

7. Bridge to furnace top
8. Wheel House (to protect blast machinery)
9. Pig iron depot
10. Finished casting depot
11. Slag piles
12. Road(s)
13. Ore vehicles
14. Charcoal vehicles
15. Product vehicles
16. Personnel vehicles
17. Charging carts
18. Scales
19. Wheelwright-carpentry shop(s)
20. Cupola and casting shed

#### Problem 2. Restoration: Village Community

The employees of the iron making complex and their families lived in a village surrounding the furnace. The village was isolated by distance and poor roads. The village consisted of dwellings and associated structures; a store (part of the furnace business office); a school house; buildings associated with agriculture, such as barns, chicken houses; and buildings to house supporting services such as blacksmithing and carpentry, which however, furnished their services also to the iron making effort.

One dwelling stood out above the others. This was the iron master's mansion, called the Big House, a multi-roomed, three story structure which permitted a way of life indicative of the relatively high income of its occupant. The other dwellings, for the employees' families, were smaller but adequate.

Associated structures of the Big House were bake ovens, spring house, and smoke house. It is not known if these buildings also furnished services for all the village residents or just to the occupants of the mansion. Semi-formal gardens, with a green house, gardener's tool house and summer house, stood near the ironmaster's mansion.

Certainly, the tenant houses had gardens of a more practical nature and the tenants kept chickens and cows. Fences marked land divisions. Crafts were carried on in the homes. The tenant houses and

their associated structures and lands were rented from the owner of the furnace.

Besides iron making, village activities included agriculture, crafts, education, religious observances, recreation, clothing construction, food preparation, sanitation, carpentry, cabinet making, shoe making, masonry and candle and soap making.

The Big House and associated structures are now standing. Four tenant houses and a tenant barn remain. Three rooms on the first floor of the Big House have been partially restored, and are on exhibition. The bake ovens have been restored, and the spring house is in excellent condition. The village blacksmith shop has been restored and is ready for operation. The office-store building contains a temporary display of relics.

Ruins exist of the schoolhouse and the main barn. This barn has been rebuilt into a larger barn, which now houses a collection of late 19th Century carriages and vehicles. Archeological exploration should find remains of the wheelwright shop and other buildings now unknown.

Village Community Facilities to be Restored or Created  
(not in priority order)

1. Big House and associated Structures (2)
2. Big House gardens and associated structures
3. Office-store
4. Tenant Houses (4)
5. Tenant Barn
6. Tenant structure grounds
7. School house
8. Big Barn and barnyard
9. Orchard

Problem 3. Building Fire Protection

The existing buildings, and certainly these buildings when in restored condition, represent a non-replaceable inheritance, and represent an investment of money by the federal government. In order to protect this investment and inheritance, the iron making and village community facilities need adequate automatic fire protection. A concealed pipe automatic sprinkler system is proposed to offer this protection. It should be installed as the buildings are restored as a part of the restoration project.

#### Problem 4. Historical and Archeological Research

Research to date has emphasized the physical history of the iron making and village structures. Such research should continue. Little is known of the social, economic, industrial and architectural history. It is believed that adequate records exist to support research into these fields. Results of such research are necessary to properly interpret the significance of the village and its activities.

Some buildings, such as the wheelwright shop and casting sheds, are known to be buried beneath the modern road in the village. Archeological exploration is needed to uncover the foundations and associated artifacts, and to search for other possible buildings and artifacts.

#### Problem 5. Adequate Administrative Facilities

##### Administrative Division

The existing office building is located in a former C.C.C. camp, a few hundred yards north of the village. It is screened from visitor parking facilities. This physical separation keeps personnel working in the office from participation in informational, protective and interpretive functions.

This division consists of a Superintendent GS-11, and a clerk-stenographer GS-4.

An administrative-visitor service building is needed in a location close to, but not a part of, the village. This building will be further discussed under the Interpretive Plan section of this prospectus.

A clerk-typist GS-3 is needed to assist with the work of this division.

The clerk-stenographer position should be upgraded to GS-5.

An entrance gate is needed to control access to the village area.

##### Maintenance Division

Physical facilities assigned to this division include the former C.C.C. utility area, consisting of an

oil-paint storage building, a blacksmith shop, a carpentry shop, multi-stall garage, and warehouse, plus a garage and automotive repair shop in another area. In addition, in what was once a proposed new utility area, there exists a warehouse and oil house, both quite remote from existing and proposed utility and administrative areas.

Unified and modern facilities needed for this division include garages, paint storage, warehouse facilities, gasoline dispensing equipment, oil storage space, and shop facilities for carpentry, blacksmithing and minor repair jobs. Automotive repair would be handled by contract with private enterprise.

Personnel of the maintenance division consist of two permanent maintenancemen, a part-time charwoman, with temporary laborers hired as needed.

Additional personnel needed as the iron making and village community facilities are restored are a maintenance foreman, an additional maintenanceman, a seasonal gardener, the charwoman to work full time. Eventually the gardener will be needed full time to care for the grounds, gardens and orchard, although it may be possible for a permittee to cultivate the gardens in the tenant house area.

#### Interpretive Division

Office facilities of this division are in the lower floor of the modern barn in the village area. Members of this division are the only Service employees regularly in the village, and must perform the needed informational, protective and interpretive services.

The Historian GS-7 is the only permanent member of the Interpretive staff. Two Ranger-Historians, one full time and one part-time, are employed during the summer travel season. When they are employed, the Historian may perform such research, interpretive and administrative duties as are required, but when they are not employed, the Historian must handle all protective and interpretive services. This latter condition leaves little time for historical research.

Because of the needed research, and because the interpretive program is year round, a Historian GS-5 is needed. Because of the amount and importance of the research, the Historian GS-7 position should be reclassified to GS-9 as soon as funds permit, and the Historian GS-5 position reclassified to GS-7 in the FY 1958. The two Ranger-Historians GS-4 should be employed during the summer travel season, both full time. A clerk typist is needed. It is expected that she will assist the Interpretive division with filing, typing, and perhaps informational services in the proposed museum. A part of her duties might be the collection of fees.

An archeologist and a crew of 10 laborers will be needed for at least two summers. The archeologist may need a full year's employment to complete reports.

Facilities needed by the Interpretive Division include an adequate office for research, a vault for the preservation and storage of source materials, organized storage facilities for the large, and still growing, collection of heavy and bulky iron and wood artifacts, a technicians' workshop for the treatment and restoration of artifacts and exhibit materials, and library facilities. The library should contain material to facilitate research into iron technology, and into the social, economic and industrial history of America and Europe for the period 1700 to 1900. A micro-film camera and reader is necessary so that copies of source materials existing in other repositories may be available at Hopewell.

See the Interpretive Plan section of this prospectus for a discussion of the museum.

#### Protection Division

There are no members of this division at present. Duties of this division are handled by administrative, interpretive and maintenance personnel.

Duties include protection of the historic structures and artifacts, the lands, safety of visitors, and enforcement of the rules and regulations. As the restoration work

progresses, the responsibilities of this division will grow. Hunting and fire patrols are maintained in season.

A permanent Ranger GS-7 should be employed beginning with the FY 1958 to insure protection of the historic structures, safety of visitors and enforcement of the rules and regulations. He will also assist in the interpretive program and head up fire protection activity.

#### Staff Housing

The Historian GS-7 is without housing at present. The proposed Historian GS-5 and Park Ranger GS-7 will need housing also. Such is not readily available in the surrounding community. The Historians and Ranger are career employees and subject to transfer between areas.

Adequate housing exists for the Superintendent, the clerk-stenographer and for one maintenanceman.

The old Harrison-Lloyd house should be considered for conversion to quarters.

### 3. Record of Public Use Patterns.

Hopewell Village National Historic Site is a day use park. No picnic, camping or concessioner facilities exist at present. No picnic or camping facilities are contemplated, since these are provided by the surrounding state park.

### Number of Visitors



#### Seasonal Distribution

More than half the total number of visitors come in June, July and August.

#### Weekly Distribution

Approximately 90 per cent of the visitation during the summer occurs on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

#### Hourly Distribution

Maximum visitation occurs between the hours of 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

### Place of Origin

Approximately 80 per cent of the visitors are from Pennsylvania.

### Duration of Stay

Averages approximately 3/4 of an hour.

### Means of Travel

Approximately 95 per cent by private automobile.

### Relation to Other Areas

Hopewell Village lies between the two swimming-picnic areas of the French Creek State Park. Many of the visitors are either coming from or going to one of these areas. This accounts for much of the evening visitation, for visitors often stop at Hopewell after a day of recreation in the state park.

### General

On heavy use days, the automobiles arrive full. Occupants are usually an extended family group, but may be neighbors or a group of friends all of the same age.

Any interpretive tour plan should include a close association of parking facilities with the village. Such facilities should be placed so as to entail a minimum of climbing and walking to and from the village area, to accommodate the elderly visitors. As the percentage of senior citizens in the population increases, so will they increase in the percentage of visitors to this area.

Suitable easy-grade walkways, with benches, should be provided from the parking facilities to the village. Shaded benches should be provided in the village area. Surface of the walkways should be stabilized so that gravel will not roll under feet. Perhaps this stabilized surface can be brown-earth colored to harmonize with existing and natural colors.

### Concessions

Possible concessions to be considered after the tenant houses are restored are the making and sale of craft items in these houses. Such items might include homespun, candles, shoes, and cabinets.

It might be possible to sell bread baked in the restored bake ovens, and to make and sell small iron objects in the blacksmith shop.

### Predictions

By 1966, an annual visitor count of 150,000. New large housing projects, better approach roads, coupled with industrial expansion within a radius of 25 miles account for this prediction. A 20 acre field exists near the entrance road which could accommodate helicopters if they be a commonly used means of transportation in 1966.

The duration of stay would increase to two hours with the village restored and an interpretive tour plan in use.

## 4. Interpretive Plan

Hopewell Village has a high concentration of features in a relatively small area. Each feature, an exhibit in place, is both interesting in itself and is a part of the whole. Restoration of the village community and of the manufacturing facilities must be supplemented with an interpretation of the economic and social life which went on in the village, and with an explanation of the industrial and business processes.

A general orientation station is needed to place the village in its proper perspective. This station, a museum, should furnish only that information which the village itself cannot. The place to explain iron making technology is on the site where the iron making occurred, but a quick orientation in the museum can make the on-site inspection more meaningful and understandable.

Following the orientation, visitors should have the opportunity to go on self-guiding tours. The only part of a visit to Hopewell Village National Historic Site which should be taken in logical continuity is that part of the village which deals with

iron making. It seems wise to separate the village living facilities from the industrial phase for tour and understanding purposes.

Two tours exist: one of the iron making facilities, and one of the supporting community. It has been found that visitors separate into two interest groups, primarily based on sex, with males interested in the furnace area, and women in the living quarters.

The self-guiding tour leaflet should separate the tours and explain the reason for the separation; and should contain basic information on both village phases which later would serve as recall material and be a reference source.

Possibly a second tour leaflet should be prepared for children and school groups.

Details and supplementary information should be furnished on the site by trailside and explanatory labels.

#### TOUR 1- The Iron Making Tour

This tour begins at a spot between the museum-administration building and the parking area, so that visitors can begin the tour without visiting the museum if they prefer. Leaflets and an explanation of the tour should be available at the start. Stations on the tour should be marked with an identifying marker in a bright color, carrying a text such as

##### Iron Making Tour Station 1

The leaflet, which also contains in another section the tour information of the village community, should suggest that the visitor take the iron making tour first, in order, and then visit by choice of order the other buildings in the village.

This tour takes the visitor through the iron making process of Hopewell Village from "mine" to finished product. Duration of tour is expected to be 1/2 hour.

##### Station 1- Ore and Limestone Quarry

A created quarry made by building into the ground a typical ore quarry hole. In place are an ore-limestone long haul vehicle, miners tools. Trailside exhibit.

- Station 2- Charcoal Pit      With a background of trees to suggest the scene is in the forest, the pit, actually a flat space 40 feet in diameter, should contain the woodpile, with a section removed to show interior. In place are charcoal wagon, colliers hut, collier's tools. Trailside exhibit.
- Station 3- Road      visitors walk this historic road, following path of ore and charcoal wagons to the furnace. On way they pass the scales used to weigh ore.
- Station 4- Supply Area      Ore, limestone stockpiles in place. Charcoal house full of charcoal. Ore, limestone and charcoal charging carts on exhibit. Ore, limestone and charcoal bins full.
- Station 5- Bridge House      Visitors walk up rout of charges to top of furnace and look in. Interior of furnace should be lighted. Trailside exhibit explaining charges, furnace action.
- Station 6- Blast Machinery      Water wheel and blast machinery in operation. Trailside exhibit.
- Station 7- Casting Shed      Visitors see where iron and slag left furnace. See pig beds, small slag pile, tools. Trailside exhibit.
- Station 8- Molding Room      Where finished castings were made. On exhibit are patterns, open sand molds, flask molds, ladles and tools. Trailside exhibit.
- Station 9- Cupola (if sufficient data can be found)      the molding room for castings holding fine detail and not as easily broken. Castings displayed. Trailside exhibit.

Station 10- Business Office-Store safe, desks, copies of records and something of business history here. Front room of building to contain store, with goods displayed.

#### Tour 2- The Village Community

There are no numbers or continuity to this tour. A section of the self-guiding tour leaflet lists the buildings by name. In addition each building is named on the site. In the leaflet a paragraph or two of explanation about each building is given. A paragraph of explanation preceding this section in the leaflet gives general information about the village community.

Buildings described include:

- Iron Master's Mansion (completely furnished)
- Semi-formal gardens (growing)
- Green House (with typical plants growing for season)
- Summer House (Ice House)
- Tool shed
- Orchard
- Smoke House (explanation of process)
- Spring House (explanation of refrigeration and soap making)
- Big Barn (agricultural exhibits, a carriage or two)
- Wheelwright shop (with craft equipment and products)
- Blacksmith shop (with craft equipment and products)
- School house (ready for pupils)
- Tenant House A (with furnishings, churn, candle making, etc.)
- Tenant House B (with furnishings; clothing construction gear)
- Tenant House C (with furnishings, cobbler, cabinet making exhibits)
- Tenant House D (Boarding House exhibits)
- Tenant Barn (Harness equipment, farm implements, chickens)
- Tenant House Grounds (with crops in season growing)

#### Orientation Museum

Purpose: Orientation of visitors to Hopewell's significance as a typical early American iron making community; to its place in

history; to its own history; to its technology; and to its place in the National Park System.

Exhibits:

For Hopewell's Significance and Place in History

1. Iron in History of Western Civilization
2. Colonial America Iron Industry
3. Hopewell Village, typical of same
4. Iron Industry in American Revolution
5. Iron Industry in American Development

For its Own History

1. Iron Empire of Mark Bird
2. Hopewell in the 19th Century
3. Hopewell's Decline
4. Economic-Business History

For its Technology

1. Iron Making at Hopewell Furnace
2. The Story of Stoves
3. Other Hopewell Products

For the Park System

1. Historic Areas in the N.P. System

Additional Services: The museum should also contain maps of the local area, free literature, literature for sale, publications of the Eastern National Park and Monument Association, and perhaps a manned information station. Rest rooms and drinking water should be provided.

Other Interpretive Services

Conducted Trips to groups with advance arrangement.

Lectures Off-Site, illustrated, to groups such as schools, civic clubs and historical societies.

Publications. The self-guiding tour leaflet, the illustrated informational folder and the Historical Handbook, plus research papers.

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