Junior Ranger Activity Guide

National Park Service U.S. Department of the Interior

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site





This Book Belongs To:

Welcome to Hopewell Furnace!



Welcome to Hopewell Furnace!
This is a picture of Clement Brooke, the ironmaster here. He is delighted that you are visiting Hopewell, one of many iron furnaces once located in Southeastern Pennsylvania. He is even more excited that you decided to become a Junior Ranger. Make sure to visit the entire village to learn how iron was made at Hopewell. You might even meet some of the people who lived and worked here!

All of the workers here are very important, including you! Complete activities in this book to become a Junior Ranger. When you are done, bring your Activity Guide back to a Ranger in the Visitor Center who will sign your certificate and present you with a badge!

Complete THREE (3) activities to become a WOODCUTTER (ages 4-6) Complete FOUR (4) activities to become a MOULDER (ages 7-10) Complete SIX (6) activities to become an IRONMASTER (ages 10+)

Arrowhead	☐ Cast House and Word Search	■ Jobs at Hopewell
☐ Hopewell Word Scramble	☐ Label the Furnace	Design a Stove Plate
Fill the Furnace	☐ Big House Spot the Difference	☐ Village Bingo Farm
Office and Store	The Farm	

If you need help completing this book, ask a Ranger or look at the "Important Words" page!

Important Words

There are lots of things to see and do around Hopewell, and lots of things to remember. Here are some important words that will help you complete your Junior Ranger Activity Guide.

BELLOWS: a device to produce a stream of air under pressure. In iron making, this air kept the furnace fire burning and was contained in two large blowing tubs

BIG HOUSE: residence of the ironmaster, or manager of the furnace, and his family

BLACKSMITH: person who works, repairs, and shapes iron

BLAST: the period of time that the furnace was in operation

BLAST FURNACE: a furnace where blasts of air are pumped into the fire to speed up the smelting process

CAST HOUSE: the building surrounding the furnace

CHARCOAL: the fuel used at Hopewell to heat iron ore and limestone inside the furnace

COLLIER: person who makes charcoal from wood

FILLER: person who fills the furnace stack with iron ore, limestone, and charcoal

FLASK: the wooden frame used to hold sand in place when making cast products

FLUX: cleaning agent used to remove impurities from ore; limestone was used at Hopewell

FOUNDER: skilled manager of furnace operations

FURNACE: stone structure where iron is made at a high temperature (about 3000° F)

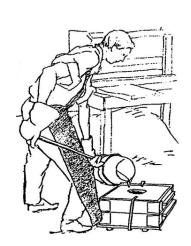
GUTTERMAN: worker who removed slag from the work area and made pig iron

IRONMASTER: general manager of the furnace

PIG IRON: raw cast iron of uniform size and shape formed by molds in the sand floor of the cast house

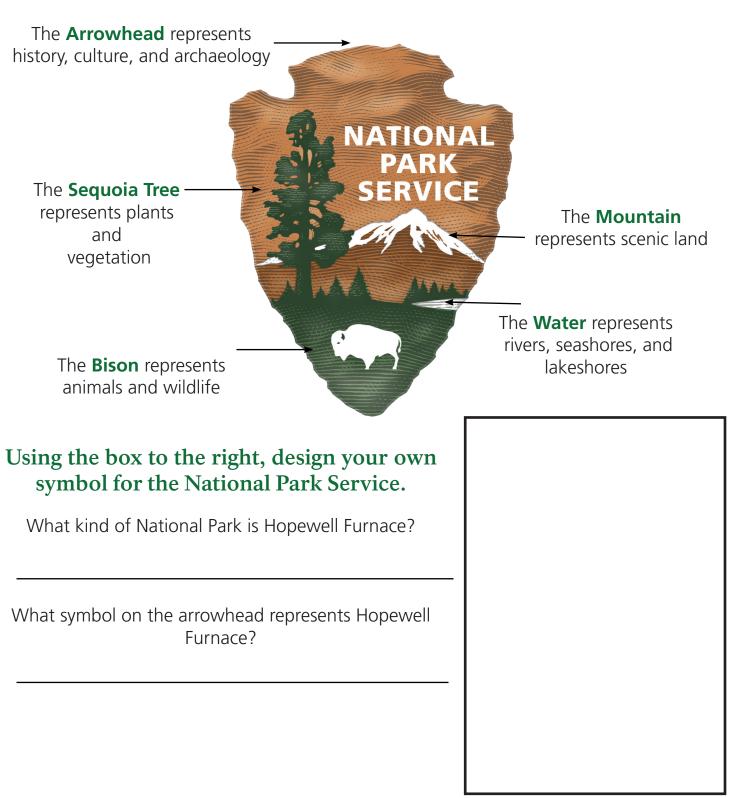
RACE: ditch that carries water to or from the water wheel

SMELTING: process during which iron is removed from iron ore



National Park Service Arrowhead

Founded in 1916, the National Park Service is a federal agency responsible for protecting, preserving, and caring for over 400 sites nationwide! These sites include monuments, battlefields, historic sites, recreation areas, lakeshores, seashores, and scenic rivers and trails. Every National Park proudly displays this symbol:



Hopewell Facts Word Scramble

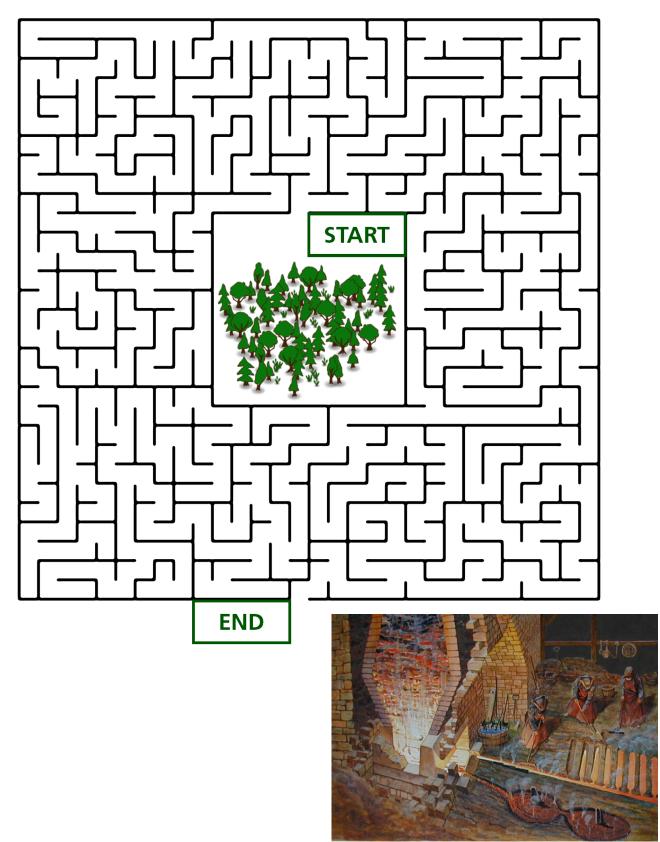
Here is a fact sheet about Hopewell Furnace, but there's a problem...the most important words are scrambled! Explore the village to unscramble the bolded words.

Hopewell Furnace was founded by ARKM DBIR in 1771.
The Pennsylvania landscape was perfect for iron production because RONI EOR , hardwood trees for converting into ARCOACLH , and SONTLEIME were readily available.
A WTEREWAHLE would add a blast of air into the fire to speed up the smelting process.
The furnace is located in the ASCT OUSHE .
Before the furnace could be tapped, GLAS needed to be removed
Molten iron was allowed to flow into trenches on the floor of the cast house. When cooled this product was called GPI RINO .
Moulders would make molds for TVOSE LAPTES . Hopewell stopped producing these in 1844.
In 1853 an ANRTCATIHE furnace was built at Hopewell. This type of furnace cost too much money, so Hopewell returned to the charcoal furnace in 1855.
Clement Brooke was the Ironmaster and Owner here. He lived in the IBG USEHO .
The company clerk kept accounts of orders and production in ledger books. The clerk worked in the FICOFE TORSE .
Workers and their families lived close to the furnace in TANTEN SESHOU while single men lived in the ROARBGINSDEHOU .
Hopewell had its last LASBT in 1883.
The LIANIVIC SECRNOATVION ROPSC was a federal relief agency that built a camp here in

1935 and performed some of the initial restoration work at the furnace and in the village.

Fill the Furnace

Several important materials were needed to make iron. Help the iron ore, limestone, and charcoal get from the mines and forest to Hopewell so the filler can fill the furnace!



Buckley & Brooke Office and Store

Workers were paid for the work they completed with credit to the Store. At the store, workers could buy a variety of goods.

For every year old you are, you have earned \$0.50 to spend at the Buckley & Brooke Office and Store!

Some Common Items were:

Corn (shelled): 0.56 bushel Corn (ear): 0.37 bushel Horse Feed: 0.01 pound Bacon: 0.10 pound Beef: 0.05 pound

Cheese: 0.12 1/2 pound Coffee: 0.16 pound Chocolate: 0.20 pound Molasses: 0.16 quart Pork: 0.04 1/2 pound

Tea: 0.32 pound Lard: 0.09 pound Soap: 0.10 pound

Lamp Oil: 0.12 1/2 quart

Tallow: 0.10 pound



Using your earnings, what goods would you buy at the Store?

If you were the clerk at the Store, what would you sell?

Cast House Word Search

The Cast House is where iron was produced at Hopewell. Different workers spent their day here tending the furnace and making molds for castings. Find the names of important workers and parts of the cast house by circling them below.

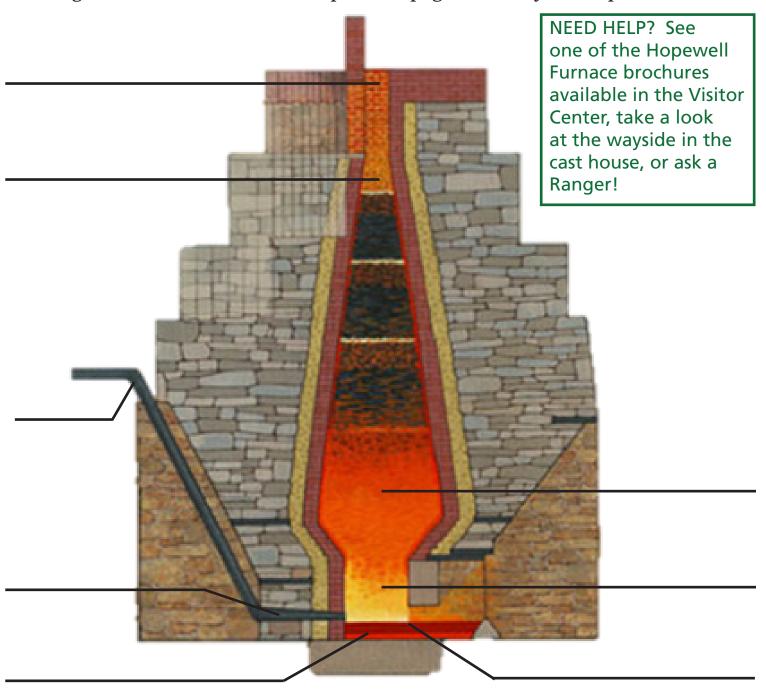
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<u>Airduct</u>	Charcoal	Filler	Iron Ore	Stove Plate
Blast	Chimney	Founder	Limestone	<u>Tunnel Head</u>
<u>Bosh</u>	<u>Crucible</u>	<u>lron</u>	Moulder	<u>Tuyere</u>
Castings	Dam Stone	Ironmaster	Slag	Water Wheel

Label the Furnace

Now that you know how iron is made, let's learn about the furnace. Every 30 minutes, fillers would add 400-500 pounds of iron ore, 30-40 pounds of limestone, and 15 bushels of charcoal to charge the furnace. The founder carefully watched over the furnace and decided when it was ready to be tapped, about once every 12 hours. The molten iron could then be poured into trenches in the sand floor of the Cast House and flask molds to make pig iron, stove plates, and other castings.

Using the <u>underlined</u> words on the previous page, label the furnace parts:



Big House Spot the Difference







Can you find the painting of Clement Brooke in the Big House?

Welcome to the Big House. This is where Clement Brooke, the Ironmaster, lived. Explore the parlor, the dining room, and the study to see what the house was like in the 1840s. Can you find as many as four (4) differences between the pictures on the left and on the right?







Some of the objects in the Big House were owned by Clement Brooke and his family. Ask a Ranger which pieces the family owned and used!

Big House Spot the Difference

The animals at Hopewell were important to furnace operations. A 36-stall barn was built in 1840 for these animals.

What animals would you have if you owned a farm? Draw them in the pasture below.



What kind of animals did you see at Hopewell?

What jobs did these animals have?

Jobs at Hopewell

It took the entire village to run the furnace. Each person had a specific job to keep the furnace in blast. At the height of production, in 1832 Hopewell employed 168 men! Can you match the workers to their job descriptions?

			United Furnace 1832 Hopewell Junace 1832
			min one
			Supposed 84
ı	ronmaster	۸)	Hauled ore from
I	TOTTITIASTET	A)	riduled ofe from
F	ounder		mines, charcoal from forests, limestone from quarries, and
<u> </u>	ouride.	_ \	finished products to markets
(Clerk	B)	The largest group of employees at Hopewell, they would
			cut cords of wood for charcoal production
	Collier	C)	Recorded all financial transactions including labor costs,
_			materials, transportation, taxes, income, payments, and
	Teamster		furnace repairs
(Gutterman	D)	Charged the furnace with 400-500 pounds of iron ore, 30-
	Jutterman		40 pounds of limestone, and 15 bushels of charcoal every
[Blacksmith		30 minutes
		E)	Checked the furnace to keep it blowing at peak efficiency
[Moulder	F)	Made tools and equipment out of iron
	Woodcutter	G)	The highest paid workers, these men used flask casting to
V		,	create stove plates and other castings by pouring molten
[- iller		iron into a sand mold
I	IIICI	H)	Removed slag from the furnace so it could be tapped. Once
		1 1/	tapped, this worker let molten iron flow into trenches in
		1\	the sand floor to make pig iron
		l)	Converted wood into charcoal
		J)	Director and owner of the furnace
What ic	bbs did childre	n h	ave at Hopewell?

What jobs did women have at Hopewell?

Design Your Own Stove Plate

Now that you have explored Hopewell, you probably saw many Hopewell Stoves. Moulders made sand molds for each plate (piece), and when put together they would make a complete stove. Popular stove designs in the 1800s had floral (flower) or Biblical themes. Purchasers also liked stoves dedicated to current events like the Oliver Hazard Perry victory at the Battle of Lake Erie.



What would your stove plate look like? Use the space below and draw your own.

Sand casting was an effective way to make a mold for stove plates, skillets and other types of cookware. Did you know sand casting is still a method we use today to make metal products!



Village Bingo

Hopewell Village was a busy place when the furnace was in blast. Can you spot the things that made Hopewell so successful? Use the card below and circle the pictures that match what you see. Find <u>five (5)</u> in a row and collect BINGO!



CONGRATULATIONS!

This certifies that

has successfully fulfilled the requirements for becoming a Junior Ranger at Hopewell Furnace and takes the following pledge:

Furnace National Historic Site. I will help protect the park from harm. I will help others learn l promise to take only pictures and leave only footprints. I will obey the park rules and act about the history of the park and to appreciate the plants and animals that live here , pledge to be a good Junior Ranger and to teach others about Hopewell in a sate manner

My Junior Ranger Motto: **Explore. Learn. Protect.**



Park Ranger Signature

