This article by Joseph E.B. Elliott (SIA) introduces his new book *The Steel: Photographs of the Bethlehem Steel Plant, 1989-1996* (Columbia College Chicago Pr., 2013, 90 pp., 60 duotones, $60). Aware of the decline and imminent demise of many integrated steel mills in the U.S. and fascinated by their monumental architecture, machinery, and the culture of work, Joe photographed the mills in Bethlehem, Pa., from 1989 until final shutdown. Working with historian Lance Metz (SIA), he amassed more than 1,000 large-format photographs and hundreds of archival images and documents, in an effort to preserve a record of the development, workings, and human dimensions of an integrated steel plant typical of machine age America. The book features an introductory essay by Betsy Fahlman (SIA), who also writes and edits the IA in Art column for SIAN. The project took many years to come to fruition and was helped along the way by a SIA Industrial Heritage Preservation Grant of $1,000.

By the time I moved to the Lehigh Valley to teach art and photography at Muhlenberg College in 1983, I had a well-established interest in industrial infrastructure, particularly railroads and waterways. I had explored and photographed the decaying waterfront facilities of New York harbor while I was simultaneously studying artists and documentarians such as Walker Evans and Charles Sheeler. I was ready for a big project that would document the heavy industry that seemed to be slipping away before my eyes.

Seeing it for the first time in the early 1980s, the Bethlehem steel plant embodied for me the history of the modern age, and possessed the sublime beauty of the remains of an earlier civilization. In 1987, after several years of probing the Bethlehem plant from the outside (this work was discussed by Betsy Fahlman in IA, Vol. 12, No. 2 (1986)), I wrote to the company management, introducing myself as an artist who was interested in making photographs about monumentality, structure, and the patina of rusting metal. My letter of inquiry drew no response. At the time, company officials were too preoccupied with financial losses, layoffs, and environmental violations to consider the forays of an aesthete. It must have been difficult for them to imagine the faltering nexus of their empire as a cultural landmark.

In 1988, I learned that Lance Metz, a historian with the (continued on page 2)
National Canal Museum of Easton, Pa., was about to embark on a historical study and survey of Bethlehem Steel with a team from the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER). Metz, a relentless collector, was building an archive of records, photographs and artifacts related to local industrial history, primarily canals, railroads, steel, and coal. With his assistance, HAER was brought in to begin documentation of the Bethlehem Plant (SIAN, Spring 1990). Steel officials opened the plant to the team, allowing at last that their facilities had historical significance, if not merit as subject matter for artists. I was hired as the project photographer.

We officially entered the plant in the summer of 1989, under the watchful eye of Bethlehem Steel metallurgist John Fielding. He took us first to No.1 Forge Shop. Although its fourteen-thousand-ton press was long gone, the empty interior was magnificent: rolled-steel roof trusses high in deep shadow, a sliver of light piercing the darkness from a band of clerestory windows. Abandoned furnaces, piles of refractory bricks, and other industrial detritus littered the floor. This section of the plant had been constructed in the 1890s to produce battleship armor and cannon barrels, and housed the age-old metal processes of melting, casting, and forging. I quickly learned that exposures would need to be exceedingly long to capture the exquisite structure and material quality of the vast dim spaces. Distant sounds of steam escaping or trains rumbling past formed a background to our work. A Bethlehem employee for over twenty years, Fielding was one of our most committed supporters, never rushing us.

The visit to No. 1 Forge was the first of dozens of trips into the plant between 1990 and 1996. We photographed engine rooms, blast furnaces, forge and machine shops, coke ovens, electric and oxygen furnaces, foundries, beam yards, and myriad ancillary structures such as welfare rooms, repair shops and offices, down to makeshift lounges and kitchens constructed by workers. In addition to heavy forgings for ships, the plant rolled steel beams that formed the skyscrapers and bridges of the modern era. The plant was integrated: it could start with iron ore, limestone, and coal, and produce fully finished products. It could also repair itself, from relining furnaces to recasting spare parts. The beam rolling mills were driven by their original steam engines. Turbines and huge gas engines generated plant electricity, electric shops could rebuild huge motors, the brass foundry could make new bearings. Rigging crews could lift and install heavy equipment in any location, from sub-basements to 12 stories up on the blast furnaces. Old hands said the plant once felt like a self-contained city, with plant patrol officers directing traffic on interior roadways.

By the 1990s employment was down to 5,000, but the plant was still forging steel and rolling beams. Most of its structures remained standing, but many were underutilized. At least one blast furnace was always on line, and the electric furnaces made custom alloy steel every night. As we worked to make images, our experience was often one of moving through an empty stage set, a dark metropolis, perhaps encountering a few workers engaged here and there. The spaces were Piranesian;
The cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul are vibrant urban centers consisting of innovative industries, world-renowned educational facilities, beautiful natural landscapes, and a thriving creative community consisting of arts, food, and music. We hope you come to experience the Twin Cities at the 2013 SIA Conference. Tour sites and events currently being explored include: St. Croix River Valley, Southeastern Minnesota industries, Mississippi River, and milling, breweries, and underground industries. For more information or to become involved in planning the conference please contact SIA Vice President Amanda Gronhovd, Amanda@siahq.org.

CALL FOR PAPERS. The SIA invites proposals for papers and poster displays to be presented on Sat., June 1, at the Hotel St. Paul. Presentations on all topics related to industrial archeology, technology, and social change related to industry are welcome. Papers about regional industries and transportation in the Upper Midwest are encouraged. Presenters on historic bridge-related topics are encouraged to participate in the 23rd Historic Bridge Symposium, which is planned to be one of the parallel presentation tracks. All papers and poster displays should offer synthesis and interpretation of data. Poster displays can be works in progress.

Proposals may be for individual papers, 20 minutes in length, a group of themed papers filling a 90-minute session, or organized 90-minute panel discussions (formal moderator optional).

Proposal Formats: Proposals should be submitted electronically (Microsoft Word .doc, or OpenOffice Open Document Format Text .odt) unless special arrangements have been made. Each proposal must include: 1) title; 2) a 300-500 word abstract with a detailed discussion of points, findings, or conclusions; 3) a brief biographical statement of 75-150 words for each presenter; 4) presenter contact information including postal address, telephone/fax, and e-mail; 5) a list of visual-aid requests. Facilities for media formats other than PowerPoint or OpenOffice may not be available.

For 90-minute sessions, a panel organizer should submit all paper proposals as a group, accompanied by a title and a brief description of the theme or purpose. If any of these items is missing, the proposal cannot be considered.

Presenters are encouraged to consider transforming papers into an article for the Society’s journal IA. No conference proceedings will be published.

Deadline for paper proposals: Feb. 28, 2013. Send proposals or questions to: Erin Timms, SIA 2013 Paper Sessions Chair, 12 Tiffany St., Providence, RI 02908; (812) 584-8711; ectimms@siahq.org.

NB—All presenters interested in submitting for the 23rd Historic Bridge Symposium should submit proposals to Kitty Henderson, Executive Director of the Historic Bridge Foundation (HBF), Box 66245, Austin, TX 78766; (512) 407-8898; kitty@historicbridgefoundation.com.

FILM NIGHT. The SIA invites submission of DVDs for a film night to be held at the Annual Conference in Minneapolis-St. Paul on Friday evening, May 31. DVDs on IA-related subjects, historic and contemporary, are welcome. DVDs running no longer than 30 minutes are preferred. If you have a DVD that you would like to submit for consideration, please contact Bob Stewart, robert.stewart13@att.net; (860) 668-2928.

STUDENT TRAVEL SCHOLARSHIPS. The SIA awards travel scholarships to help full-time students and professionals with less than three years of full-time experience to offset some of the expenses of attending annual conferences. To apply, send a letter of interest demonstrating a commitment to IA and a letter of reference to Patrick Harshbarger, SIA Scholarships, 305 Rodman Rd., Wilmington, DE 19809; phsianews@aol.com. Deadline for applications is Mar. 31, 2013.
SIA GENERAL TOOLS AWARD

Call for Nominations

On behalf of the General Tools Award Committee, I invite and encourage SIA members to submit nominations for the 2013 SIA General Tools Award for Distinguished Service to Industrial Archeology.

The General Tools Award, presented each year at the SIA annual business meeting, is the highest honor the SIA can bestow. The award recognizes individuals who have given sustained, distinguished service to the cause of industrial archeology.

Criteria for selection are as follows: (1) the recipient must have given noteworthy, beyond-the-call-of-duty service, over an extended period, to the cause of industrial archeology. (2) The type of service for which the recipient is recognized is unspecified, but must be for other than academic publications. (3) It is desirable but not required that the recipient be, or previously have been, a member of the SIA. (4) The award may be made only to living individuals. Teams, groups, agencies, firms, or other collective entities are not eligible.

The nomination, which should not exceed three double-spaced typed pages, should address the specific accomplishments that qualify the nominee for the award. Supplementary material (the candidate’s resume, for example) may be appended. Nominations must also include complete contact information, including e-mail address and telephone number, for both the nominator and the nominee. Any SIA member in good standing may submit a nomination.

History. The General Tools Award was established in 1992 through the generosity of Gerald Weinstein [SIA], chairman of the board of General Tools & Instruments Co., LLC of New York City, and the Abraham and Lillian Rosenberg Foundation. The Rosenbergs founded General Hardware, the predecessor to General Tools. The award consists of a citation, a commissioned sculpture—the now-famous “Plumb Bob,” a product of General Tools—and a cash award.


Deadline for Nominations. Nominations must be received on or before Apr. 1, 2013. They should be submitted to: Carol Poh, Chair, General Tools Award Committee, 17903 Rosecliff Rd., Cleveland, OH 44119-1347; or to carolpoh@sbccglobal.net.

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The Steel

(continued from page 2)

the workers could be shepherds camping amid Roman ruins.

As member of a HAER team, my photographic work now was framed as documentation, not artistic expression. I had to concentrate on solving technical and logistical problems; aesthetic concerns would have to take care of themselves. When would the next furnace be tapped? What time would the 48-inch mill go back on line? Where could I set up the camera to get the best angle but not be crushed or burned? My camera was a 4x5-inch view camera that could only be used on a tripod. Exposures were very long. This camera produced superb detail and tonal subtlety, but my inability to shoot and move quickly meant that I often missed people and machinery that moved. The slow process also limited the number of views I could make. I would be forced to decide which few images would best describe what I was seeing.

Bethlehem Steel announced that the blast furnaces would close in December 1995, marking the end of steel production. I visited the furnaces on the last two nights of operation. A handful of men were at work, and I walked in on my own from across the tracks. The operating blast furnace was relatively quiet, a breathing organism. The predominate sound was the rush of air through the stoves and tuyeres, and an occasional skip car dumping ore into the bell. I made exposures in the rain late at night. The remaining part of the Bethlehem plant, the coke works, ran until 1997. The coke was sold on the open market, with trainloads shipped to Rouge Steel, the long ago source of Sheeler’s iconic images. I made my last image of the works looking across the hamlet of Didier, at midnight March 22, 2007, the last night of operations. Since then I have returned several times, but a dead steel mill is vastly different from a living one.

Seeing the project through to publication has taken longer than the seven years we spent doing the documentation. Finding a publisher whose interests fit with mine, and who could place the book in the narrow niche combining art and industrial themes was difficult. Between 1998 and 2007 many proposals for funding and publication were rejected. Editor George Thompson enthusiastically accepted the book for publication by the small press Center for American Places in 2007. I was aware that Thompson had published the wonderful book Measure of emptiness, a photographic study by Frank Gehlke of midwestern grain elevators, in 1980. It has taken another five years, after a merger with Columbia College Press, and the continuous support of editorial director Brandy Savarese, for the book to be produced. My early advocate, Betsy Fahlman, contributed a wonderful essay on the art historical context for the work. Given Columbia College’s small press and non-profit status, financial assistance had to be obtained. It came from several sources in the academic, museum, and industrial archeology spheres. I am very thankful for the generous support of both SIA and longtime SIA member Gerry Weinstein.

Joseph E.B. Elliott
Attention SIA Members!

Now is your chance to nominate candidates to represent your society and keep SIA moving forward. This is your opportunity to help maintain the quality, strength, and diversity of leadership that has kept the SIA growing for more than three decades.

SIA’s leaders are expected to consider and reflect members’ interests in carrying out the business of the SIA. They represent the SIA to other organizations, recruit new members, and plan the future of the society.

In 2013, there will be several openings: one for Treasurer; one for Secretary; two on the Board of Directors, and one on the Nominations Committee. We need candidates willing to give back to the SIA by volunteering their time, knowledge, and experience. The Nominations Committee is depending on you to identify members—friends, colleagues, or perhaps even yourself—who are qualified and willing to serve. (If modesty precludes self-nomination, please find someone to nominate you.) Each candidate must be an SIA member in good standing and must consent to being considered for nomination.

The deadline for nominations is Jan. 30, 2013. If you have any questions or need additional information, please don’t hesitate to contact Kevin Pegram, Chair, SIA Nominations Committee, 59 Continental Ave., Forest Hills, NY 11375; (718) 544-2846; pegram.kevin@gmail.com.

Positions Open in 2013:

Treasurer (3-year term). Serves as a member of the Board of Directors; is the Society’s accounting officer who records and reports on all financial transactions, and uses this data to evaluate where we stand and where we are headed.

Secretary (3-year term). Serves as a member of the Board of Directors; takes official minutes at Board meetings and the Annual Business Meeting; and maintains official records.

Directors (3-year term). Two of seven director positions on the Board of Directors are open this year. The board meets approximately four times per year (both in person and online), including during the Annual Conference. Directors govern official business of the SIA and chair committees that oversee operations such as publications, grants, and local chapters.

Nominations Committee Member (3-year term). One of three elected members who assist with recruiting and evaluating nominees and monitoring annual elections. It is expected that the newly elected member will chair the committee during the final year of the term and attend the Annual Conference to count votes and announce the results of elections.

All nominations will be reviewed by the Nominations Committee, which will present a slate of candidates to the membership. Each nomination must include the name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address of the person being nominated, the office for which the nomination is being made, and evidence that the candidate consents to being nominated. Once the slate is selected, the Nominations Committee will request a brief biographical statement and a photograph from each nominee.

For summaries of the nomination process and responsibilities of SIA officials, view the Society bylaws on the About screen at www.siahq.org. If you’re unsure about the process or the obligation, please call or write Kevin Pegram at the address above.

SIA Officers and Directors

Duncan Hay, President (2012-2014)
Amanda Gronhovd, Vice President (2012-2014)
Jay McCauley, Past President (2012-2014)
Justin Spivey, Secretary (2010-2013)
Nanci K. Batchelor, Treasurer (2010-2013)
Maryellen Russo (2010-2013)
David Rotenstein (2010-2013)
David A. Vago (2011-2014)
Ingrid Wuebber (2011-2014)
Scott Baxter (2011-2014)
Gianfranco Archimede (2012-2015)
Erin Timms (2012-2015)

Nominations Committee

Kevin Pegram, Chair (2010-2013)
Tim Mancl (2011-2014)
Susan Appel (2012-2015)
Jay McCauley, ex officio (2012-2014)

Have You Renewed Your SIA Membership?

Please remember to renew your SIA membership for 2013 if you have not done so already. Renewal notices were sent by e-mail and USPS in Nov. 2012. Please go online to renew if you wish to charge your dues/contributions to a credit card. Due to credit card security rules at Michigan Tech, SIA cannot process credit card numbers sent by mail. To renew online go to the SIA website at www.siahq.org and select the “Online Secure Payment” option. SIA dues cover the costs of our publications and the general operations of the SIA. Additional donations sustain SIA activities such as Student Travel Scholarships and the Industrial Heritage Preservation Grants. Thank you for your support!
The Humpback Covered Bridge in Virginia and the Knight's Ferry Covered Bridge in California have been officially designated National Historic Landmarks (NHL) as of Oct. 2012. These are the first covered bridges to be so designated since the Blenheim Covered Bridge in 1964, and they raise the total number of NHL-listed historic bridges to ten. As many will recall, the Blenheim was sadly lost to Tropical Storm Irene last year (SIAN Fall 2011). Achieving landmark status represents a ten-year effort by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) working with the Federal Highway Administration's National Historic Covered Bridge Preservation Program (NHCBP). The results of many NHCBP initiatives will be on display at the upcoming Second National Covered Bridge Conference in Dayton, Ohio, June 5-8, 2013: www.woodcenter.org/2013-national-covered-bridge-conference/. The completed context study, nominations, and executive summaries for the Humpback and Knight's Ferry covered bridges can be downloaded from the NHL Program's website: www.nps.gov (search by name of bridge).

Christopher Marston

NB—Also designated NHL's were the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad San Juan Extension (N.M.–Colo.) and the McKeen Motor Car #70 (Carson City, Nev.).

The rustic, stone-faced, concrete-arch bridges crossing the Merced River in Yosemite National Park are under threat of demolition as the National Park Service attempts to balance competing preservation and environmental directives. The historic bridges, built in the 1920s and 1930s, are considered among the nation's finest examples of their type, having reached an iconic status within the park, and typifying the approach the National Park Service, working with U.S. Bureau of Public Roads' engineers, took to improving automobile access to the nation's parks while also adopting designs that were in harmony with natural settings. Under a proposed park management plan, three of the bridges would be removed to comply with the Wild and Scenic River Act to return the river to an unimpeded flow. This goal conflicts with that of the National Historic Preservation Act and the park is in the position of having to choose between the two. The final decision, which is not expected until sometime in 2013, is being watched closely by preservation groups that have become alarmed in recent years that the nation's environmental policies related to returning rivers to pre-modern, free-flowing conditions have little regard for the cultural value of historic resources like bridges, dams, and mills.

The John A. Roebling Suspension Bridge (tour site—2012 SIA Annual Conference, Cincinnati) has been restricted to a vehicle limit of 3 tons due to a 4-inch crack in an eyebar of the main span, near the north tower. The normal vehicle load posting is 11 tons.—Kentucky Enquirer (Nov. 10, 2012)

Sadly, demolition of the Hojack Swing Bridge (SIAN Winter 2012, Summer-Fall 2011, Spring 2003) in Rochester, N.Y. began on Oct. 22, 2012, after the U.S. Coast Guard issued final permits for removal by CSX. The bridge, located near the mouth of the Genesee River, was built in 1905 by the King Bridge Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. The bridge last opened to navigation in 1995. CSX announced its intent to demolish the bridge more than 11 years ago, and ever since a dedicated group of preservationists has worked to persuade the city, state regulatory agencies, and CSX to save the bridge. Alternative uses and rails-to-trails projects were proposed but failed to gain sufficient momentum to overcome perceptions that the bridge was an eyesore. On several occasions the SIA joined in supporting those advocating preservation. The Center at High Falls in Rochester is planning an exhibit to commemorate the Hojack Bridge and raise awareness of the city's architectural heritage. Remembering the Hojack Swing Bridge will feature photos, poems, drawings, paintings, sculpture, and other artworks. To enter artwork (entry fee $25), contact Richard Margolis, Richard@MargolisStudio.com.
**General Interest**

- Doug P. Cornelius. *Good News—I Failed: A Story of Inventing in Minnesota*. Minneapolis: Mill City Pr., 2012. 185 pp. $13.95. Fictionalized tale of a young boy learning about the history of invention and Minnesota inventors. It includes an appendix of 80 inventors deemed Minnesota's greatest, like those who gave us knitting machinery and sticky notes. Lists their trade or education, major inventions, number of patents, company affiliations, and other research.


- James W. Feldman. *A Storied Wilderness: Rewilding the Apostle Islands*. Seattle: Univ. of Washington Pr., 2011. 324 pp. $35. This discussion of the definition of wilderness argues that the Apostles' landscape represents both history and nature, working simultaneously and together, with abandoned logging trucks, lighthouses, fishing nets, and quarries just off of the wilderness trails. Efforts by the National Park Service to deliberately re-wild the islands obscures this human (and often industrial) history.

- Harry Kyriakodis (SIA). *Northern Liberties: The Story of a Philadelphia River Ward*. History Pr., 2012. 192 pp., illus. $21.99. Covers the ward's small and large manufacturing concerns, including its vast tanning and brewing industries that came into being prior to the Civil War. Its mills and factories employed immigrants from across Europe and the city's largest community of free African Americans. The Liberties' diverse narrative, however, was marred by political and social problems, such as the anti-Irish Nativist Riots of 1844. The history of the Liberties is covered from the time of William Penn to the present in this first full-length history of this Philadelphia neighborhood.

- Julie Marfany. *Land, Proto-Industry and Population in Catalonia, c. 1680-1829*. Ashgate, 2012. 230 pp. $124.95. Makes a fresh contribution to a longstanding but far from exhausted debate concerning the transition to capitalism in Europe. The work investigates key aspects of this transformation: the changes on the land, the origins of the industrial revolution, the modern rise of population, and the growth of markets. It does so from a new perspective by focusing on Catalonia, one of the few regions on the southern European periphery to industrialize in comparable ways and at the same time as areas of northern Europe.

**Buildings & Structures**


- Andrew Rabeneck. *Building for the Future—Schools Fit for Our Children*. CH, Vol. 26 (2011), pp.55-78. The idealism that pervaded the design and construction of schools in post-
**war Britain and America with a focus on modularization and prefabrication.**


**BRIDGES**

- Covered Bridge Topics (Fall 2012) includes *Covered Bridges of Pike County, Illinois; Scribe Rule and Square Rule* (deciphering which method was used to layout timber framing in post-1830 covered bridges); *Framing Specialties of Columbiana County, Ohio* (locally peculiar practice of framing the overhead tie beams below the top chord); *Update on Recent Repairs on Wright’s Bridge* (response of consulting engineers to prior article in CBT that was highly critical of the repairs to the bridge in Newport, N.H.).

- Pacific Northwest Chapter NRHS. *Steel over the Willamette.* Softbound. $19.99 pdd. Avil: PNWC-NRHS (Steel Bridge), 800 NW 6th Ave. Room 1, Portland, OR 97209-3794; www.pnwc-nrhs.org. Booklet celebrates the 100th anniversary of the Steel Bridge, a telescoping, double-deck, vertical-lift bridge built by the Oregon-Washington RR & Navigation Co. Covers design and construction, operation, use by trolleys and railroads, and vignettes of people and companies that figure in the bridge's history.

- Workin’ Bridges: *Historic Truss Bridge Restoration.* 2012. DVD, 43 min. $13.50 ppd. Documentary follows the restoration of two metal-truss bridges, located in Iowa, filmed by the North Skunk River Greenbelt Assn. Info: www.skunkriverbridge.org/theproject.html. Order: Julie Bowers, jbowert1@gmail.com or (641) 260-1262.

**TOOLS**


- Michael W. Pannell. *Fort Valley Machine Shop Making Custom Parts since 1885.* Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (June 5, 2012). Feature article on the Anthoine (pronounced Ann-thorn) Machine Works where the motto is “Never throw anything away.” Company was founded in 1885 to help set up a cannery and has continued in business ever since. The line shaft provides power to lathes, saws, grinders, presses, benders, shavers, and sanders, most of which pre-date 1925, in an 80 x 100-ft. building near the railroad tracks.

- The Tools and Trades History Society. *Tool Chest of Benjamin Seaton.* 2nd ed. Astragal Pr., 2012. 180 pp. $34.95. The Seaton Chest, now in the Guildhall Museum, Rochester, Kent, U.K., is the finest and most complete surviving example of an 18th-c. cabinet-makers kit in Britain, if not the world. The tools, which are generally in little-used condition, were bought in 1796.

**COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY**


- Ross Melnick. *American Showman: Samuel “Roxy” Rothafel and the Birth of the Entertainment Industry, 1908-1935.* Columbus Univ. Pr., 2012. 576 pp., illus. $37.50. Rothafel (1882-1936) built an influential and prolific career as film exhibitor, stage producer, radio broadcaster, musical arranger, theater manager, war propagandist, and international celebrity. He helped engineer the integration of film, music, and live performance in silent film exhibition; scored early Fox Movietone films; pioneered the convergence of film, broadcasting, and music publishing and recording in the 1920s; and helped movies and moviegoing become the dominant form of mass entertainment between the world wars.

- Dionne Searcey. *What’s 6 Feet Tall and Weighs 1,500 Pounds? A Minicomputer.* WSJ (Aug. 11, 2011). Microsoft cofounder Paul Allen has a passion for collecting vintage computers. He has established a private, appointment-only museum.

**MINES & MINING**

- Kendall W. Brown. *A History of Mining in Latin America: From the Colonial Era to the Present.* Univ. of N.M. Pr., 2012. 280 pp., illus., maps. $35. The Potosi mining district in Bolivia and the Valenciana silver mine in Mexico are the primary examples selected to illustrate the evolution of mining history. Rev: MHJ (2012), pp. 85-6.

- Jim Carlton. *Residents of Old Mining Town Want Gold to Stay in Them Thar Hills.* WSJ (June 4, 2011). The Comstock Mining Co. Inc. has disclosed plans to reopen and expand a long-closed open-pit mine near historic Virginia City, Nev. The local economy relies on tourism and historic preservation, raising concerns that a large mine with more than 6,100 acres of claims will introduce noise, dust, and potentially wipe out historic buildings and artifacts.


Kris Maher. *Coal-Town Puzzle: Mountains vs. Jobs*. WSJ (June 13, 2011). Preservationists and environmentalists battle to save Blair Mountain, W.Va., from strip mining. The mountain was the site of the 1921 battle between miners and coal companies in which the U.S. Army intervened on the side of the companies and 16 people were killed. The site was listed on the National Register in 2009 but delisted following the landowner's objection.

*Mining History Journal* (No. 19, 2012) includes Mark Langenfield, The "Old Stonebreak": James Gates Percival and the Lead Mines of Wisconsin (Percival was the state geologist of Connecticut (1835-42) and of Wisconsin (1854-56); Frank W. Millsaps, My Experience at One of King Solomon's Gold Mines (recollections of working the ancient mine of Mahad Dhihab in Saudi Arabia in the late 1940s for the American Smelting & Refining Co.; Ellen Baumler, Children in Montana's Mining Camps; Susan Layman, A History of Wyoming's Carissa Gold Mine; Eleanor Svent, The Glover Gold Mining Company of the Black Hills and the House that Mary Baker Eddy Built (the relationship of Eddy, a spiritualist and founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and her son, George Washington Glover, Jr., who ran a gold mining company out of Lead City, S.D., in the late 1860s to 1890s); and J. Steven Gardner, A Mine Is a Terrible Thing to Waste: Kentucky's Portal 31 Exhibition Mine (non-profit Southeast Education Foundation operates the mine as a museum showcasing Kentucky's coal mining heritage in Lynch, Harlan County).


**Textiles**


**Iron & Steel**


Don Plummer. *The Boone Blacksmithing Legacy*. Astragal Pr., 2012. 112 pp., illus. $16.95. Daniel Boone VII, a descendant of the famous pioneer, and his sons Tom and Mike, discuss the legacy of the Boone family of blacksmiths, going back several centuries and continuing today in the production of traditional objects and artwork.


**Power Generation**


**Water Transport**


Jack Horan. *Scientists Hunt for WWII Shipwrecks off the Outer Banks*. The News and Observer (Raleigh, N.C.), Aug. 5, 2012. Investigators working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are surveying three merchant ships, a tanker, a navy tug, and a submarine that sank during an attack on a convoy on July 15, 1942. Dubbed the “Battle of the Atlantic Expedition,” photos of these shipwrecks, as well as many others, can be seen at http://vimeo.com/unccsi/videos.

Elizabeth McNamara. *Canal Quarters*. Preservation Magazine (Fall 2012), pp. 60-64. Two restored lockhouses on the C&O Canal now offer overnight stays in the national park.

Steven Ujifusa. *A Man and His Ship: America’s Greatest Naval Architect and His Quest to Build the S.S. United States*. Simon
After the Factory (http://afterthefactoryfilm.com). Detroit has been running on fumes since the fall of the auto industry, and Poland’s textile industry in Lodz has been hanging by a thread since the fall of the communist government. This documentary, directed by Philip Lauri and produced by Detroit Lives!, interviews workers from both cities who discuss the pressures of rebuilding their economies.

Amtrak Corporate Archives (http://history.amtrak.com). Amtrak recently launched a new website promoting its history with a selection of materials from its archives. Included are brochures, photos, press releases, and promotional films. Future updates will include annual reports, Congressional testimonies, and ridership and revenue statistics.

Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Winona, Minn. (http://archive.org/details/TourOfTheCoca-colaBottlingCo.OfWinonaMn). This 4-min. video, produced by the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office, shows operations of the last bottler in the U.S. to produce Coke in 6.5 oz. glass bottles. The plant recently closed down the aging bottling line.

Egg Farming (www.eggbasket-scny.us). Richly illustrated website, drawing on oral interviews, photographs, and advertising ephemera, documents over 400 egg farms in Sullivan County, N.Y., in the postwar years. In 1950, Sullivan County was the largest producer of eggs in N.Y. Today, only two egg farms remain. Described are hatcheries, wholesalers, starter pullet, meat bird and brooder farms, as well as the Inter-County Feed Co-op.

Golden Age of Canals (http://thevideochannel.net, search on Golden Age of Canals). This 1-hr. video documents the end of commercial shipping on England’s canals, how they fell into disrepair, and how individual citizens united to save them. Footage is largely drawn from the home movies of enthusiasts who formed the Inland Waterways Assn. and undertook the campaigns to bring the canals back to life.


Industrial Images of the 1840s-1870s (www.flickr.com/photos/marceldouwedekker/). From the Netherlands, Marcel Douwe Dekker has made available more than 1,600 images from Scientific American, mostly woodcuts showing industrial processes and landscapes.


Still-Alive Industrial Landscape Photography (www.st-al.com/about.html). Photographer Marcello Modica’s website features engaging landscape portfolios and commentaries. Sites are mostly located in Italy with some in Belgium, France, and Germany.

Tower Bridge Photos (http://www.telegraph.co.uk). Most easily located by a Google search for article on “Photographs of Tower Bridge Being Constructed Found in a Skip.” An album of fifty marvelous sepia photographs, fortuitously recovered from the trash by an office caretaker, document the construction of the Tower Bridge, 1886-1894. Sixteen photos are on the website, showing cranes, falsework, steam engines, and Thames River scenes.

“IA on the Web” is compiled from sites brought to the editor’s attention by members, who are encouraged to submit their IA Web finds: phsianews@aol.com.
Johnstown (Pa.) Area Heritage Association (JAHA) working with Norfolk Southern Railroad has completed a $1.2 million rehabilitation and lighting of the historic stone-arch railroad bridge across the Conemaugh River just west of downtown.

The bridge, which currently carries about 45 trains daily, was constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad (PRR) in 1887-88, replacing an older iron-truss bridge at the site. Designed by William H. Brown, chief engineer of the PRR, the bridge was built by Alexander G. Sparks and Shipley W. Evans of Philadelphia. This was the first large stone bridge designed by Brown, who became known as the PRR’s “stone man” for the many stone bridges to his credit.

Officially known by the PRR as the Conemaugh River Viaduct, the bridge played an ominous role in the Johnstown Flood of 1889. While the heavy stone bridge was able to withstand the debris-filled floodwaters better than other bridges in the flood’s path, its presence served as a temporary dam holding back water as tons of debris swept up in the flood became lodged between the piers. While the damming effect may have helped lessen the extent of downstream flood damage, it also served to temporarily prolong the flood and its effects upstream. The water eventually drained through the porous debris pile, leaving a mass of twisted and broken wreckage that trapped and entombed victims of the raging flood. After the flood subsided, survivors set out to rescue the living and recover the dead but as the search progressed a second tragedy occurred: the mass of debris caught fire, burning for days. It is estimated that as many as 80 of the 2,209 flood victims died in the burning debris.

According to Richard Burkert, Executive Director of JAHA, even before the 1889 flood, the newly constructed bridge across the Conemaugh River was of concern. A contemporary newspaper letter from a worried citizen questioned the placement of the new stone bridge across the river with its massive piers occupying the previously open stream channel. With Johnstown’s history of frequent minor flooding, the writer worried that the new bridge might be at the center of a great disaster if a massive flood were to occur in the valley.

The stone bridge has been documented by the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER No. PA-517). The 427.5-ft.-long bridge is composed of six, 58-ft. arch spans on 6-ft.-wide piers and one arch span of 40 ft. at the east end with a 9.5-ft.-wide pier to resist the larger thrust force from the longer arch span. All the arches have the same rise of 14.5 ft. Designed to carry 4 tracks, the bridge is 50-ft. wide at the coping and crosses the river on a 55-degree skew. The skew actually utilizes a “false skew” accomplished by offsetting twelve 4-ft. wide arch ribs in a stair-step pattern.

During construction, the railroad was shifted on to a temporary wooden trestle so the new bridge could be constructed on the old alignment. The construction contract signed by Sparks and Evans in April 1887 required two tracks completed within 8 months and the entire bridge completed by April of the following year. Records show Sparks and Evans were not paid until October 1888, suggesting they did not complete the bridge on time. The contract specified the bridge be faced with “mountain sandstone,” believed to be the same Cambria County stone used on another PRR bridge in Lancaster, with backing of “any approved quality of stone.” Frequent floods and harsh conditions have required repairs to the structure over the years. The eastern face of the bridge was refaced with a 16-in.-thick concrete façade sometime between 1916

The stone-arch bridge with debris, following the flood of 1889.

The Johnstown Bridge’s ribbed arches.
Nominations for Engineer/Historian Award. The History & Heritage Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) is seeking nominations for the ASME Engineer/Historian Award. The award recognizes outstanding published work or works by engineers dealing with the history of mechanical engineering, broadly defined. Nominees must have been trained in a field associated with mechanical engineering and be active or have been active in the practice of mechanical engineering at some point in their careers, including managers, teachers, and museum professionals directly concerned with mechanical engineering artifacts. The award is international in scope and open to both members and nonmembers. SIA members who are aware of good historical work carried out by practicing mechanical engineers should send a note with the name of the engineer and a reference to the historical work that he/she has published to Terry S. Reynolds, an SIA member who currently serves on the ASME’s H&H Committee, treynold@mtu.edu.

The SIA notes with sadness the passing of Jack E. Boucher (1931-2012), the long-time photographer of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) who also made significant contributions of photography to the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), especially in its formative years of the 1970s. Jack grew up in Atlantic City, N.J., where he developed a passion for photography and history while working as a cub photographer for the Atlantic City Tribune, starting at the age of 13. He wrote various texts on local historical sites including important books on the Batsto Iron Works and the Absecon Lighthouse. Jack joined the National Park Service in 1958 working for both HABS and the Branch of Still and Motion Pictures. He was Chief of Historic Sites for the State of New Jersey from 1966 to 1971 but returned to HABS in 1971. Traveling the United

Bob Rawls (SIA) and Alison Munsell of the Albany Institute of Art have provided these two photos of the Burden Horseshoe Machine Patent Model #17665, dated June 30, 1857. Bob wrote about the history of Burden’s innovative machine and his own attempt to build a working model for demonstrations at Watervliet Arsenal Museum in SIAN, Spring 2005. The original patent model, which had been deposited in the institute’s collections, only recently came to Bob’s attention.

The Oswego Iron Furnace in Lake Oswego, Ore. (SIAN Spring 2012) has received a Preservation Honor Award from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In 2003, concerned citizens of Lake Oswego noticed there was something missing from the renovation plans of a local community park, namely its historic 1866 blast furnace. In an effort to save this landmark, volunteers provided hours of research and planning, and a Save America’s Treasures grant provided funds for a furnace preservation consultant. After the volunteers presented their findings, the City Council voted to fund the $918,000 restoration. Painstaking efforts were taken to ensure the furnace met West Coast seismic codes without compromising its historic integrity. Info: www.PreservationNation.org/awards.

(continued on page 13)
Oliver Evans (Philadelphia). On Sept. 14, the chapter toured the John Wilde & Brother Carpet Mill, built in 1884 and located in the city’s Manayunk neighborhood. The mill is being converted into residences. On Oct. 20, the chapter had a guided tour of Catagenesis, a site-specific sculptural exhibit at the Globe Dye Works. The former bleach and dye works, located in the city’s Frankford section, has been re-used as space for small business start-ups and arts-related activities.

Roebling (N.Y.-N.J.) toured Historic Speedwell, a 19th-century ironworks and birthplace of the telegraph, in Morristown, N.J. on Aug. 12. Highlights of the visit were a new video and exhibits interpreting the estate of ironmaster Stephen Vail. Speedwell is perhaps best known as the location where Stephen’s son Alfred Vail and Samuel Morse worked to perfect and demonstrate the telegraph. On Sept. 9, chapter members gathered at the home of Gerry Morse worked to perfect and demonstrate the telegraph. master Stephen Vail. Speedwell is perhaps best known as the location where Stephen’s son Alfred Vail and Samuel Morse worked to perfect and demonstrate the telegraph. On Sept. 9, chapter members gathered at the home of Gerry Morse worked to perfect and demonstrate the telegraph. On Sept. 9, chapter members gathered at the home of Gerry Morse worked to perfect and demonstrate the telegraph.

Support Your Local Chapter. For info on a chapter near you or to start one, contact Ingrid Wuebber, SIA Director, Local Chapter Chair (Ingrid_Wuebber@urscorp.com) or check out the local chapters section of the SIA website (www.sia-web.org). ■

States to photograph American architecture, he contributed more than any other individual to the photographic collections of HABS.

The Railway & Locomotive Historical Society (R&LHS) has established two fellowships to support research and publication of railroad history. The fellowships are named for Smithsonian curator emeritus and author John H. White, Jr., and the late railroad historian William D. Middleton (former SIA). The first fellowships were awarded in 2012 to Jeffrey T. Darbee of Columbus, Ohio, and Gregory L. Schneider of Topeka, Kans. Both will use the funds for travel to research sites. Darbee’s project is to prepare a book about the history of two Indianapolis railroads: the Indianapolis Union and the Indianapolis Belt. Schneider is working on a study of how American railroads and the government interacted between the world wars. R&LHS, founded in 1921, has long supported research through its journal, Railroad History, and other activities; it has ten chapters. Info: www.rlhs.org, or from Robert Holzweiss, R&LHS President, 4027 Austin’s Estates Dr., Bryan, TX 77808-7301; Robert.Holzweiss@gmail.com. Deadline for the next round of fellowships is June 30, 2013. Up to $2,500 is available.

The National Preservation Institute offers seminars to highlight state-of-the-art practice in important areas of historic preservation and cultural resource management. Seminars focus on enhancing skills of professionals responsible for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural resources. Classes, which usually span several days, are offered in locations throughout the U.S. Info: www.npi.org. ■

The Johnstown Lights project was originally proposed in 2007 to make aesthetic improvements to the bridge, including restoration of the façade and installation of state-of-the-art programmable LED lighting to illuminate the eastern façade, facing downtown. Large portions of funding for the $1.2 million project came from PennDOT and Norfolk Southern. PennDOT provided a $495,000 grant, while Norfolk Southern, which owns the bridge, completed over $400,000 in repair and restoration work. Over 400 corporate and private donations from throughout the community completed the funding. The lighting work, designed by Clifton, N.J.-based lighting firm Shadowstone, uses programmable LEDs allowing for various colors and patterns. Since the project dedication on Sept. 24, 2011, the nightly illumination has been programmed to show colors appropriate for various holidays and local events, and can even be sponsored for corporate and private functions. To provide for annual operating costs and long-term maintenance of the lighting system, an endowment has been established through a community foundation. The restoration and illumination of Johnstown’s historic stone bridge serves to preserve and highlight an important piece of Johnstown’s history for tourists and future generations. Info: www.jaha.org/stonebridge.html.

Andy Rose
In June 2012, preservationists celebrated the groundbreaking of a project to rehabilitate the 1857 Long Shop at the Ames Shovel Works in North Easton, Mass. (tour site—2004 SIA Annual Conference, Providence, R.I.). The project, developed as an alternative to demolition, will convert 117,000 sq. ft. of industrial space into 113 residential units. The works had been placed on the National Trust’s 11 Most Endangered List in 2008. The SIA supported the listing. John Ames founded the shovel works in the mid-1770s. The Long Shop, built after an 1852 fire, featured innovative linear production methods with materials entering at one end and completed shovels coming out the other. By 1870, Ames was producing 5,000 shovels per day. The Southern New England Chapter of the SIA and the Vernacular Architecture Forum sponsored a joint tour of the works and the redevelopment project on Aug.18, 2012.

Baltimore Gas & Electric has announced plans to demolish the Melvale Gasholder, a north Baltimore landmark visible from I-83. The steel gasholder was built in 1933 with a storage capacity of seven million cubic feet of gas manufactured at the Spring Gardens works. Later it stored natural gas brought by pipeline from other locations. It has been out of service since 1997. It was an MAN (Maschinenfabrik-Augsburg-Nürnberg) waterless-type, of which the Baltimore-based Koppers Co. was the American licensee.

The Schlitz Brew House (tour site—2005 Annual Conference, Milwaukee, Wis.) has been slated for demolition to begin in Dec. 2012. The Romanesque-style, 5-story, brick building, one of the beer capital’s finest examples of brewery architecture, was constructed in 1890. The brew house and two adjacent Schlitz office buildings will be razed to make way for a new business park. Efforts to persuade the owner to preserve and redevelop the buildings as office space failed after the county’s Department of Health and Human Services moved out six years ago.

In happier news, the Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co. Historic District in St. Paul, Minn., has been granted historic landmark status by the City Council, and a National Register nomination is pending, according to information released by the Minnesota Historical Society. The district encompasses 54 acres and includes the Main Brewery Complex, the Bottling Plant, the Office Building, and the Keg House, among the most important of the 25 buildings surviving on the property. The brewery’s period of significance is from 1858 to 1955 and spans the ownership of the Stahlmann, Schmidt, and Bremer families. Info: www.stpaul.gov/DocumentCenter/Home/View/15697 and http://legacy.mnhs.org/projects/1051.

Georgia Power’s Riverside Power Plant (tour site – 1999 Annual Conference, Savannah, Ga.) was decommissioned in 2005 and is now being offered for sale. The site is considered attractive to developers due to its downtown location and 1,000 feet of river frontage. Georgia Power hopes that it can be utilized for retail, residential, office, hotel, or a combination of those uses. The coal-fired plant opened in 1912 and was expanded several times. When it closed, five of the eight generators were still in use. – Savannah Morning News (Sept. 26, 2012).

The Drake Well Museum (Titusville, Pa.) held a grand opening on Aug. 26 of its 10,000-sq.-ft. exhibit “There’s a Drop of Oil and Gas in Your Everyday Life!” The exhibit is the culmination of a 5-year, $8.75 million project to renovate the museum and provide an introduction to the grounds that include a recreation of Drake’s well and a collection of historic oil and gas drilling equipment. Info: www.drakewell.org.

Frank Furness: Working on the Railroads is an exhibit at the Library Company (Philadelphia, Pa.) through Apr. 19, 2013. The exhibit brings together architectural drawings, artifacts, original art, and photographs to tell the story of the work undertaken by architect Frank Furness (1839-1912) for three of the nation’s major railroads: the Philadelphia & Reading, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Pennsylvania. Drawing from more than 200 of Furness’s railroad-related architectural commissions, the exhibit explores his imaginative, picturesque designs that captured the energy of the industrial age. Featured are a model of Philadelphia’s Broad Street Station, salvaged architectural pieces, original plans for stations, and photographs of many Furness-designed stations that are no longer in existence. Info: www.librarycompany.org/events/index.htm. The exhibit is part of a yearlong celebration of the life and works of Furness with exhibits, tours, and talks commemorating the 100th anniversary of his passing. Info: www.frankfurness.org.

Old Steel is an exhibit of contemporary steel mill photographs at the Center for Land Use Interpretation in Culver City, Calif. As quoted by the website (www.clui.org/section/old-steel), the exhibit looks at “Old Steel sites across the USA, at a moment when the industry is making its final transition from Old Steel to new, from raw to recycled. Despite the historic impact of Old Steel on the landscape, economy, and people of the nation, just a few efforts exist to preserve and interpret these industrial dinosaurs as they disappear from the land.”
Call for Papers. The Southern New England Chapter of the SIA invites proposals for papers to be presented at the 26th Annual New England Conference on Industrial Archeology. The conference is alternately hosted by the Southern New England and Northern New England chapters as a forum for presenting research of our industrial past. This year’s conference is to be held at Clark University in Worcester, Mass., on Sat., Feb. 23, 2013. Papers are welcomed on all topics related to industrial history, archeology, manufacturing, preservation, engineering, architecture, etc., in New England and elsewhere. Proposals may be submitted for individual papers, team papers, or reports on works-in-progress. The time limit for each presenter will be 30 minutes. Student papers are welcomed. Each presentation proposal must include: (1) title; (2) an abstract of not more than 300 words; (3) a brief resume of the author(s), including postal address, telephone, and e-mail; and, (4) a list of the presenter’s audio-visual requirements. Proposals must be received by Jan. 26, 2013. Send proposals in PDF or MS Word format to: mnbelanger@comcast.net or via USPS to: Marc N. Belanger, 161 Highland St., Taunton, MA, 02780.

The 2013 Iron & Steel Preservation Conference will be held at Lansing Community College, Lansing, Mich. on March 4-5. The first day of the conference features speakers and the second day features hands-on learning of techniques for restoring old iron and steel in the college’s state-of-the-art metal shops. This year’s featured speaker will be Michael Mort, author of A Bridge Worth Saving, A Community Guide for the Preservation of Historical Bridges (2008). Mort is also owner and executive producer at Equity Studios, Inc., specializing in documentary films about the importance of historic preservation, including iron and steel structures. His video credits include To Have and to Hold: A Call to Preserve the Lighthouses of Michigan (1997), Arches to Our Past: The Story of Michigan’s Historic Bridges (1997), and From Moccasins to Main Street: A Journey Down the Old Chicago Road (2006). Other speakers include Thomas Boothby (graphic analysis and design of iron bridges and buildings), Cynthia Brubaker (historic Indiana bridge companies), Nathan Holth (Chicago’s historic bridges), Frederick Rutz (shielded metal arc welding on historic wrought iron), Dario Gasparini (cast-iron repairs to New Hampshire’s Moose Brook Bridge), and Mark Bowman (evaluation and repair of wrought-iron bridges in Indiana). Hands-on sessions and demonstrations will include riveting, welding and brazing, metallurgical and tensile testing of wrought-iron samples, heat straightening, and pack rust removal. Info: www.facebook.com/lcc.ispc. To register call (517) 483-9853. $300 for both days; $175 for one-day paper sessions only. Scholarships of from $100 to $1,000 dollars are available for students in engineering, preservation, and industrial arts. To apply: www.lcc.edu/manufacturing/welding/ISPCConference/ NCPPT_student_application_form.aspx.

Historic Steam Engine Available for Salvage

The owner of the former Crocker/Albion Paper Mill in Holyoke, Mass. would like to find a good home for a very large historic stationary steam engine. The engine is a Rice & Sargent two-cylinder, cross-compound rope drive steam engine. This Corliss-type engine was built in Providence, R.I. and based on a number of late 1890s and subsequent patents. This example is from a later era when the mechanical elements were shrouded. Rice & Sargent steam engines were known for well-regulated, efficient and reliable high-speed operation in industrial mechanical or early electrical power generation applications. This engine is a large example of the late application of steam power to a preexisting longitudinal subterranean main shaft drive system, and later, dynamos, via rope drive. There are a small handful of known surviving Rice & Sargent Corliss steam engines operating in museum settings, although none are as large as this one, and all are single-cylinder examples. It is unknown how many of these engines survive in their original industrial settings. The mill building housing the engine is slated for demolition in spring 2013. If you are seriously interested in acquiring this engine, know of a potential home for it, or can suggest a practical preservation solution, please contact Matt Kierstead at: matthew.a.kierstead@gmail.com.


June 5-8: Railroad Station Historical Society Annual Convention, Providence/Pawtucket, R.I. Info: Theodore Xakellis, xakellis@juno.com.


