Northern Heritage Mills (NHM), a Claremont, N.H.-based nonprofit organization that seeks to preserve historic technologies for use in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) education programs, recently acquired a 10-ton, two-cylinder, Brownell steam engine. President Gerry DeMuro led the efforts, and the group plans to use the engine as a centerpiece for its proposed educational center.

The Brownell engine was built in 1923 for the Newark Boxboard Mill in Newark, N.J. The mill ran continuously for 70 years, producing paperboard used primarily for covers for American hardcover books. Since 1985, the restored steam engine had been on display at the Newark Paper Mills Group International corporate headquarters in New Jersey. The company was recently sold and the engine was in danger of being discarded until a member of the Newark Group management team learned that NHM seeks to preserve historic mill technologies as educational engineering tools.

The Newark Group's origins go back to Puritan settlers in Bloomfield, N.J. In 1815 the Dodd family built a water-powered paper mill on the Third River. In 1842 the Davey family built a paper box board (heavy cardboard) mill that processed hemp, ship's ropes, pulp, yarn, linen, and used tidal marsh phragmite (Spartina Alternaflora) reeds instead of wood from trees.

The Dodd and Davey families were eventually joined through marriage, and they continued in the paper mill business. The paper mill was successful as a supplier of paperboard. Bookmakers in the New York City area were a reliable market for paperboard or “binder's board,” the demand for which substantially increased during the 1890s.

The growing company became Newark Boxboard in 1912 and by 1923 built a new mill powered by the two-cylinder, Brownell steam engine. The engine ran for the next 60 years. During that time the company expanded; by 1985 it was known as the Newark Group and had purchased other paperboard mills in New Jersey, New England, and overseas. Collectively the Newark Group owned 20 large paperboard mills and employed thousands. As technology changed, the

(continued on page 2)
Brownell engine was removed from service in 1985.

The owner/CEO at that time, Edward Mullens, appreciated the extensive contributions of the historic engine and, instead of scrapping it, had the complete engine, including the whistle and the governor, restored and installed in the entrance lobby of the Newark Group’s new International Executive Headquarters near its original site in Newark.

The preserved Brownell steam engine was considered an important symbol of American manufacturing technology, which produced paperboard used for hard-bound books, heavy cardboard for steamer trunks, and cardboard for industry. The engine had helped the Newark Group grow into an international business.

The Newark Group’s use of new technology and major contracts maintained their prominence in the paperboard industry. Several examples of contracts include the Parker Brothers and Milton Bradley board games, which hinged one way only; Hava Tampa cigar boxes; Lorillard Company trade books; puzzles; and paper-towel cores. Following the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, the Newark Group produced millions of covers for The Torch is Passed.

In a 1990 interview, Mullens described the mid-century paperboard manufacturing process: “after the paper machine made the new pressed paper, it went on to a large couch-roll accumulator cylinder which could make any number of needed plies necessary for the required thickness. A sharpened blade would then fly out of the cylinder to cut the wet and heavy lap so it would fly off the accumulator roll while the cylinder was traveling several hundred feet per minute. The wet mat of 100 x 90 inches would then fly out to a table where a worker, on either side, would grab the thick wet paper mat before it hit the table and be piled in three to four layers together, be sawed to length where the workers would pick up the sizes and transfer them onto a skid to drain. The pile would be placed under a hydraulic press to compress the mass to one-half its thickness. The individual pieces would be hung on racks on caster trucks which would be pushed into the hundred-foot long heating tunnels to dry for several hours. The heated sheets would exit dry and disfigured which needed moistening to then pass through two sets of extremely heavy steel-mill type rollers to acquire its required density and smoothness. The final step was to saw the ragged edges for even squares before shipping to the customers.”

Newark Group was sold in 2014 to Caraustar Mill Group of Georgia. Caraustar did not want the Brownell engine. A Newark Group executive management engineer, Barry Jen- sen, from New Hampshire, knew of NHM’s interest in preserving historic mill technology and contacted NHM’s president, Gerry DeMuro. Caraustar’s executive secretary, Viki Naranjo, supported the idea of preserving the Brownell for future generations. With her support NHM lobbied and was successful in having the engine donated to their organization.

DeMuro, Naranjo, and a team of engineers, educators,
1905 Wright Flyer on Display for Fall Tour Attendees
Dayton, Ohio, Sept. 27–30

Apart from the 1903 Wright flyer on display at the Smithsonian’s Air & Space Museum, the only other early Wright flyer preserved is the 1905 flyer on display at Carillon Historical Park in Dayton, Ohio. Restoration began in early 1947 under the direction of Orville Wright and was well under way when the inventor suffered a heart attack a year later. Attendees at the 2018 Fall Tour will have an opportunity to see the plane, located in its own building. Visitors are able to look down on the plane from an elevated platform that rings the room. The Fall Tour will also include visits to Hartzell Propeller, Hobart Mfg., the Mound Cold War Discovery Center, Staley Mill Farm, and other tour stops (see article in SIAN, Winter 2018). So mark your calendars for Sept. 27–30 in Dayton, Ohio, and watch for the Fall Tour brochure and registration mailing.

The restored 1905 Wright flyer on display at Carillon Historical Park.

and preservationists worked on the plan to move the engine within 60 days as stipulated by Caraustar. Several trips from New Hampshire to New Jersey were made to organize the donation of components and to preserve extensive and rare archival paper mill histories, limited-edition mill books, product samples, records, blueprints, and photographs.

DeMuro secured funding from Maine, California, and Georgia, for which NHM is deeply grateful and wishes to acknowledge and thank the following engineers, educators, and industries: Wes Brubacher; Chip Taylor; Carl B. Bieienberg; Greg Young; Lenard Weldon, Mark Wellens; Henry Taves (SIA); Ron DeMuro; N.H. State Representative Larry Converse; Jay Shanks; Ray Breslin, Home Depot; Hamshaw Lumber; Bill Binder; Phillip DeMuro; and COTE Riggers of Goffstown, N.H., who donated much time. Moving forward, DeMuro notes, “NHM appreciates your active support and will continue to pursue the legacy and preservation of American technology” for educational use in its demonstration center.

For more information contact nheritagemills@yahoo.com.

—Gerry DeMuro
I\nronically, while the New York State Canal Corporation, responsible for the administration and maintenance of the state canal system, is celebrating the centennial of the Erie Barge Canal (completed in 1918), the historic canal tug Reliable was hauled by barge in May down the Hudson River to be sunk off Long Island as part of Gov. Andrew Cuomo’s artificial reef project. The Reliable, built during the Great Depression and a long-time symbol of the state’s canal workers, is one of many tugs slated for a large-scale scuttling of surplus canal vessels. A total of 29 canal tugs, derrick boats, scows, and tender tugs along with recycled Tappan Zee Bridge material will be included in six artificial reefs.

The reefs are intended to provide new habitat for marine life and to improve sportfishing and scuba diving opportunities. But preservationists, historians, and canal buffs voiced their opposition to the plan, which NPS historian Duncan Hay [SIA] says is “increasing the upstate versus downstate divide and pitting one set of interests against another without public discussion.” It means lost opportunities for some communities along the canal who had expressed interest in displaying the vessels, especially after the canal system was designated a National Historic Landmark last year.

The journeys of several of the tugs destined for the reefs can be followed in more detail on Will Van Dorp’s “Tugster” blog (tugster.wordpress.com/2018/06/01/canal-reef-express-3/ and earlier posts).

Meanwhile another fight is starting over the planned decommissioning of tugboat Urger, built in 1901 and one of the oldest working vessels in the country. Since 1991, it has served as a popular educational center where schoolchildren visited to learn about the history and legacy of the Erie Canal. Gov. Cuomo proposed a project in July 2016 to haul the historic tugboat out of the water permanently and place it on land as a static exhibit at a rest area at Lock 13 along the Thruway near Canajoharie. The plan calls for holes to be bored through the hull to prevent it from floating away in case of a flood.

Tom Prindle, a retired Canal Corp. executive officer of the New York State Council on Waterways, and other tugboat aficionados are mounting a campaign to keep the Urger in the water for the next generation of schoolchildren. SIAN will follow developments on this story.

Historical New Hampshire, Vol. 70, No. 2 (Fall 2017), is a special issue on the topic of New Hampshire and the Great War on the centenary of WWI. There are a couple of brief articles of IA interest including Richard M. Candee [SIA], Atlantic Heights: A Garden City on the Piscataqua (Portsmouth shipyard workers’ housing); and Byron O. Champlin and Elizabeth Dubrulle, Timber for the Trenches (the history of “sawmill units,” 10 portable sawmills manned by 335 New Englanders who were sent to Britain to harvest timber, mostly used for lining trenches).

IA News, No. 184 (Spring 2018) includes Ian Mitchell, Electricity from Coal—the End of an Era (Apr. 21, 2017 was a landmark day in the history of electric power generation in the U.K.—the first 24-hr. period when none of the electricity supplied via the National Grid came from a coal-burning power station); Maurice Handley, Cannington Shaw Bottle Making Shop, St. Helena (built about 1886, the ruins of a glass works claimed in the late-19th-c. to have been the largest manufacturer of glass bottles in Britain); Bill Addis and James Miller, England’s Major Civil Engineering Achievements (reprint of an overview article from Engineering History & Heritage discusses in general terms origins of civil engineering, canals, bridges, tunnels, dams, reservoirs, pumping stations, gasholders, and iron buildings); and summaries of IA site and museum news from the U.K.

Old Mill News, Vol. 45, No. 4 (Fall 2017) includes a full round-up of recent SPOOM activities and Robert J. Miller, A Brilliant Canadian Waterwheel at Niagara Falls: The True Story of Leander Colt at the Niagara River Whirlpool (an inclined railway powered by a waterwheel with its buckets formed by a 200-ft.-long chain of pots); and Heather Stone, Monroe Silk Mill (located in Stroudsburg, Pa., Monroe Silk Mill was established in 1913, most of the mill complex has been converted to stores but a section remains in operation as American Ribbon, a manufacturer of ribbons).


Rebecca Powers. Meet the Latest Tourist Attractions: Abandoned Factories. The Washington Post (March 9, 2018). https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/travel. In addition to industrial structures being reused as art galleries, event spaces, museums, and parks, they are also increasingly popular as tourism sites that highlight manufacturing and labor history. SIA’s executive director Steve Walton is quoted in the article. The trend of IA as popular tourism sites gained further publicity in a sidebar of The Week Magazine (Mar. 30, 2018), travel and leisure section.
Textiles


Iron & Steel

◆ Tom Gage. American Prometheus: Carnegie’s Captain, Bill Jones. Humboldt State Univ. Pr., 2017. 260 pp., illus. $14.99. A blend of historical narrative and family memoir. Capt. Bill Jones built and supervised the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, which in its first five years became one of the world’s most productive and profitable steel mills. He promoted the 8-hour work day and patented inventions, including the Jones Hot Metal Mixer, which revolutionized the steelmaking industry.

Mines & Mining

◆ Gregory J. Drew. Captain Bagot’s Mine: Kapunda Mines, 1844–1916. Greg Drew, 2017. 192 pp. $49.95. The Kapunda copper mine was the first successful mine in Australia, opening just seven years after the British colony of South Australia was proclaimed. The first Cornish beam engine in Australia was erected at Kapunda in 1848. Rev.: MHN (Fall 2017).

◆ Erich Obermayr and Robert W. McQueen. Historical Archaeology in the Cortez Mining District: Under the Nevada Giant. Univ. of Nev. Pr., 2016. 184 pp., illus. $39.95. An archeological view of everyday life from 1863 to the government-mandated end of precious metals mining during WWII. Archeological evidence from homes and workplaces presents a view of how the miners lived, the products they bought and consumed, and the social status of living in a remote location. Rev.: MHN (Fall 2017).

◆ Patricia Sandberg. Sun Dogs and Yellowcake: Gunnar Mines—A Canadian Story. Crackingstone Pr., 2016. 258 pp. $24.95. The uranium mine near the Arctic Circle fed the Cold War and attracted a mix of European immigrant and Canadian workers, joining the area’s native people. Based on the author’s family history, a fascinating look at life in a frontier mining community where lamps made of uranium drill core sat in homes and children played at the tailings pond. Rev.: MHN (Fall 2017).

◆ Sharron P. Schwartz. The Cornish in Latin America: ‘Cousin Jack’ and the New World. Cornubian Pr., 2016. 640 pp. An exhaustively researched account of how mining fields in Peru, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Brazil, and elsewhere became established, or were reshaped, through the application of Cornish skills and technology, allied with British capital. Rev.: MHN (Fall 2017).

Water Transport

◆ Laura Johnston. New Shipwreck of Margaret Olwill Discovered in Lake Erie. Rock the Lake (Mar. 15, 2018), www.rockthelake.com (search on Olwill). The National Museum of the Great Lakes in Toledo announced the discovery of the shipwrecked Margaret Olwill, a steam barge that sank carrying 900 tons of limestone from Kelleys Island to Cleveland in June 1899. The Margaret Olwill was built in 1887 and rebuilt in 1890 and 1893. Its remnants were identified in July by a vertical steeple steam engine in the stern. The wreck includes a 14-ft. stem, a steel windlass, and two anchor chains.

Railroads

◆ John Cropley. Ex-Grossman’s Building To Be Demolished for Convenience Store. The [Schenectady] Daily Gazette (Apr. 9, 2018), dailygazette.com. A Delaware & Hudson rail freight depot is to be torn down. Built before 1889, it is now in poor condition and attempts to reuse it have failed.

◆ NRHS News (Nov. 2017) includes a round-up of NRHS activities and R. L. Neman, Refurbished 1108 Gets New Home in Downtown Ardmore, Okla. (2.6-2 locomotive built by Baldwin for the AT&SF Ry. in 1902); and Peggy Barchi, Steam Locomotive Finds New Home at Northwest Railway Museum (Porter steam locomotive, moved from city park to museum).

Agriculture & Food Processing

Adirondack Architectural Heritage announced in early March that it had decided not to move ahead with its long-gestating project to restore and adaptively reuse the 1849 stone mill it owns along the Ausable River in Keeseville, N.Y. The mill was originally built for the Ausable Horse Nail Co. Founder Daniel Dodge, a local blacksmith, developed a machine to make special nails used to attach the shoes to horses’ hooves. The company stayed in business until the early 1900s, and the mill was later used by other firms. “In the end, we just had too many difficult hurdles and uncertainties in front of us. Recent federal tax policy changes jeopardized our use of an important funding mechanism. We had more difficulties than expected in navigating the local permitting process, and we were working with very tight funding deadlines to complete the project. The last straw was much higher than anticipated construction and development costs, well outside our budget and comfort for risk,” AARCH Executive Director Steven Englehart said in a message to AARCH members. He noted, however, that AARCH will continue to move “full steam ahead” with a related project to create a new public park on the property adjoining the mill. In addition, AARCH previously rehabilitated the horse nail company office building, which now serves as its headquarters. —Steve Muller

The Augusta (Ga.) Canal and Industrial District was recently declared a Historic Civil Engineering Landmark. The three-level canal, constructed in 1845–46 and enlarged in the 1870s, is a source of renewable energy and offers a variety of recreational, educational, and economic development opportunities. It was the first canal in the U.S. built for combined water power, drinking water supply, and transportation, and it is still used for its original purposes. A dedication ceremony was held on May 4.—The Augusta Chronicle, May 4, 2018.

The Enlarged Erie Canal Schoharie Aqueduct and the Lehigh Valley RR Roundhouse and Related Structures are on the Preservation League of New York State’s 2018–19 Seven to Save Endangered Properties List. The Schoharie Aqueduct was placed into service in 1845 to carry the Erie Canal over the Schoharie Creek. As the canal was later rerouted, the Aqueduct was no longer needed and fell into disrepair. The designation reflects its importance and that of the Erie Canal in New York State. The Preservation League will assist the local community in advocating for resources to be devoted to this state park and the Empire State Trail, running alongside the aqueduct.

The railroad roundhouse and related structures in Manchester, Ontario County, were once an integral element of the Lehigh Valley RR. The roundhouse provided space for workers who repaired rolling stock, refueled locomotives, exchanged freight, and switched cars. In its heyday, the Manchester railyard was one of the largest and most bustling freight transfer centers in New York State. However, the roundhouse has been vacant for over 30 years and many of its related structures have been destroyed or lost. The site itself is also a brownfield. This Seven to Save designation will assist Manchester and Ontario County in following environmental protocols while simultaneously considering historic preservation and sensitive rehabilitation measures. This designation will also bring awareness to this pivotal piece of transportation history in Western New York. Info: www.preservenys.org/seven-to-save---2018-19.html

In other news from the Preservation League of New York State, two industrial reuse projects were honored at its Excellence in Historic Preservation Awards Ceremony: the Poughkeepsie Underwear Factory and the R.E. Dietz Lantern Factory.

(continued on page 9)
Transformed What America Eats. Dutton, 2018. 397 pp. $28. David Fairchild helped found a new government agency: the Office of Seed and Plant Introduction. He and his team introduced or improved such now-familiar foods as avocados, soybeans, seedless grapes, nectarines, and kale. He and his colleagues believed America’s goal was to construct an industrial agricultural system bigger and more profitable than any group of people had ever built.

Buildings & Structures


Bridges

◆ Covered Bridge Topics (Spring 2018) includes Some Present and Former Covered Bridges of Virginia (a list compiled in 1949 by the Va. Highway Dept.), and Terry E. Miller and Ronald G. Knapp, Covered Bridges in China’s Yunnan Province: Unknown until Now (relatively unknown in the West until the past several decades, China’s covered bridges exhibit a great variety of structural concepts).

◆ NSPCB Newsletter (Spring 2018) includes Bell Bridge, 1931–2018 (loss of the 126-ft. Howe truss bridge over the South Oromocto River in New Brunswick; victim to ice and water); Rollins Farm Bridge (condition assessment of the Howe pony-truss bridge over the former B&M RR in Rollinsford, N.H. The creosoted timber bridge was built in 1929); and a round-up of covered bridge news from the U.S. and Canada.

Reminder: Membership Survey

If you haven’t done so already, please remember to complete the online membership survey. Your thoughtful participation in the survey will help the Board develop a plan to keep SIA vibrant for years to come. Access the survey here: https://www.tinyurl.com/SIA-membership-survey-2018.
NOTES & QUERIES

Salt Furnaces. Cliff Boyd [SIA] is seeking information about 18th and 19th-c. salt furnaces: “A colleague and I have recently written two papers on investigations of early salt extraction and production sites (called furnaces) in Saltville, Va. I know of a few archeological excavations of furnaces in W.Va., Texas, and a few other states conducted as cultural resource management projects in past years. I am curious if the SIAN readership can provide information on any recent archeological investigations of salt furnaces and what they might have documented regarding their construction and use while in production. I am particularly interested in any recent investigations of the Onondaga salt works in New York. I am a Professor of Anthropological Sciences at Radford University in southwest Va. It is best to reach me by email: clboyd@radford.edu. Thank you for any assistance you may be able to provide.” — Cliff Boyd

IA EXHIBITS

Hanford Mills Museum, East Meredith, N.Y., celebrates its 45th anniversary season with a new exhibition on the museum’s history of preservation and restoration work. The exhibition highlights the repair of building structures, restoration of machines and equipment to working order, and the re-creation of the steam plant with a combination of a new (but historically accurate) boiler and a rehabilitated historic horizontal steam engine. The exhibit opens in June. In addition, guided tours will feature demonstrations of the water-powered sawmill, gristmill, woodworking shop, and the wood-fired steam boiler and steam engines. Special events and workshops will be held throughout the year. Info: www.hanfordmills.org.

Renewal of the Permanent Exhibition at Exporail. The Canadian RR Historical Association (CRHA) and Exporail, the Canadian Railway Museum (banquet site, 2003 SIA Annual Conference, Montréal) announced a major contribution by the Government of Canada in the amount of $210,000, from the Canada Cultural Spaces Fund (CCSF), for the renewal of the permanent exhibition in the Grand Gallery of the Angus Pavilion at Exporail in québec. Exporail has as its mission the promotion of knowledge and understanding of Canadian railway heritage’s contributions to the past, present, and future development of Canadian society. As Canada celebrates its 150th anniversary, this financial support for the renewal of the permanent exhibition will improve the content and visual presentation of the collection, thus permitting the public to learn even more about the importance of railways in exciting and creative ways.—Exporail press release, Jan. 2018. ■

The Hagley Museum & Library (Wilmington, Del.) announced two new digital collections of photographs: DuPont Company Brandywine powder yards and neighboring worker communities’ photographs and Brandywine Valley oral history interviewees’ photographs. The two digital collections include approximately 1,500 images dating mainly from 1890 to 1960. The powder yard images depict DuPont powder manufacturing facilities along the Brandywine during their last decades of operation, as well as images of the villages which surrounded the yards and their inhabitants. Early photographs of the DuPont Experimental Station can also be found. The later content includes images showing historic preservation work and archeological excavations conducted during the site’s transition to a museum. The collection also has photographs of the Eleutherian Mills residence and garden. The Brandywine Valley oral history interviewees’ photographs collection features valuable information provided by their donors, who were among those who gave oral histories to Hagley Museum staff in the 1960s and 1980s. Access the collections at digital.hagley.org. — Hagley Collections and Research News (July 24, 2017)

The Museum of Connecticut History’s factory view postcard collection has been scanned and is in the process of being added to the museum’s website. The collection consists of over 1,100 views of Ct. mills and factories from the early 20th c. until 2003. Images in the collection depict early, wooden, water-powered mills, and follows the course of development through multi-story brick and stone factories powered by steam and leather belting, to mid-20th-c. factories run by electricity. A few cards provide views of factory interiors and the workers who ran the machinery. Development of an index for the online collection is in progress. — The Connector: Connecticut State Library newsletter (Vol. 20, No. 1, 2018, p. 8–9) ■

SITES & STRUCTURES (continued from page 7)

The redevelopment of the Poughkeepsie Underwear Factory is the anchor project in Hudson River Housing’s work to revitalize the Middle Main St. corridor. The 3-story, 22,000-sq.-ft., brick building is renovated as a mixed-use property; two-thirds as apartments, and one-third as a commercial community hub. The Dietz Lantern Factory in Syracuse has likewise been renovated as a mixed-use building with 92 modern luxury lofts and commercial space. Info: middlemain.com/underwearfactory and www.dietzlofts.com.— Mary Habstritt ■
CHAPTER NEWS


The Northern Ohio Chapter (NOCSIA) held its Annual Meeting on a cold and rainy Jan. 27, at the International Women’s Air & Space Museum, located on Cleveland’s Lake Erie waterfront. Since 1986, the museum has collected, preserved, and showcased the history of women in aviation and aerospace, going back to the founding of the industry by Katharine Wright (sister of Wilbur and Orville), and the early years of heroic female aviators. After a guided tour, the group enjoyed a catered luncheon with the museum director. (See nocsia.org/wp/2018/01/2017-annual-meeting/)

The Oliver Evans Chapter (Greater Philadelphia) held two presentations at the Fairmount Water Works Interpretive Center. On Feb. 5, Jim Rubillo spoke on Philadelphia’s Hog Island Shipyard: History, Impact and Legacy. Hog Island is the historic name of land on which the Philadelphia International Airport now sits. In 1917, as part of the WWI effort, the U.S. government contracted American International Shipbuilding to build ships and a shipyard at Hog Island. On Apr. 23, Sara MacDonald presented a talk, The Centennial and the Museum School: The Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. The Philadelphia Museum of Art and a school (now University of the Arts) were founded in 1876 as the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art (PMSIA). Chapter members also enjoyed a tour of the Philadelphia Water Dept.’s Manayunk Sewer Detention Basin on Apr. 10.

Roebling Chapter (Greater N.Y-N.J.) members kept a busy schedule in April. Tours included Oreland, Morris County, N.J.’s only ghost town; Split Rock Iron Furnace; a private tour of the lab complex at Thomas Edison National Historic Park, West Orange, N.J.; and a tour of New Jersey Canals with a local history symposium.

CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS

20th Anniversary Preserving the Historic Road Conference, Fort Collins, Colo., Sept. 13–16, 2018. Preserving the Historic Road is the leading international conference dedicated to the identification, preservation, and management of historic roads. Join us in historic Fort Collins, Colo. as we celebrate 20 years of advocacy for historic roads. The 2018 conference promises to be an exceptional venue for robust discussions and debates on the future of historic roads in the U.S. and around the globe. There will be important educational sessions showcasing how the preservation of historic roads can contribute to the economic, transportation, recreational, and cultural needs of communities. Headquartered at the Elizabeth Hotel in old town Fort Collins, we will also offer tours on scenic Trail Ridge Road and Old Fall River Road in Rocky Mountain National Park, an opening reception at the historic Stanley Hotel in Estes Park, movie night at the Lyric Theater, and historic trolley car rides through old town Fort Collins. Don’t miss PTHR 2018! Info: www.historicroads.org.
Publications of Interest
(continued from page 8)

◆ Craig A. Shutt. Rising to the Top. Aspire: The Concrete Bridge Magazine (Spring 2018), pp. 6–9. The techniques and business philosophy of Traylor Brothers, a large civil construction firm that specializes in complex bridges. The company was founded in 1946 by William F. Traylor, who had experience inspecting a compressed-air tunnel for the City of Evansville, Ind., where the company is still based. Traylor owns four precast concrete plants in Tacoma, Wash.; Houston, Texas; Littlerock, Calif., and Stockton, Calif.

Water Control & Reclamation

◆ Martin Doyle. How Rivers Made America and America Remade Its Rivers. Norton, 2018. 349 pp. $26.95. Cities were located to take advantage of the transportation that rivers provided and as the nation grew, the federal government took on a greater role in regulating these waters that crossed state lines. In the 20th c., roles of local, state, and federal agencies in relation to rivers changed with resulting effects on the economy and quality of life.

◆ Lauren Roberts and Jason Kemper. Harnessing Nature: Building The Great Sacandaga. DVD $20; download $12, http://thegreatsacandagalake.com. Documentary of the Great Sacandaga Lake, the largest man-made body of water in New York State. This engineering project, begun in 1927, was needed to regulate the upper Hudson River and prevent flooding in towns downstream, but the 29-mi.-long reservoir destroyed many communities in the Sacandaga Valley using eminent domain.

Power Generation


Misc. Industries

◆ Martin Moylan. Minnesota Firm Tries an Ancient Solution to Heavy Metal Pollution. MPRnews (Apr. 9, 2018), www.mprnews.org. American Peat Technology in northern Minnesota is marketing a new peat product that can filter contaminants from wastewater.


Abbreviations:

CBT = Covered Bridge Topics, published by the National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges


MHN = Mining History News, published by the Mining History Assn.

NSPCB = National Society for the Preservation of Covered Bridges

NRHS = National Ry. Historical Society

NYT = New York Times

OMN = Old Mill News, published by the Society for the Preservation of Old Mills (SPOOM)

Publications of Interest are compiled from books, articles, and digital media brought to our attention by you, the reader. SIA members are encouraged to send citations of new and recent books, articles, CDs, DVDs, etc., especially those in their own areas of interest and those obscure titles that may not be known to other SIA members. Publications of Interest, c/o Marni Blake Walter, Editor, SIA Newsletter, 11 Esty Rd., Westmoreland, NH 03467; sianeditor@siahq.org.
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