



The Association for Preservation Technology International  
Association pour la préservation et ses techniques

For immediate release      For further information contact:  
APT 217.529.9039 or [info@apti.org](mailto:info@apti.org)  
Diana S. Waite, Editor, *APT Bulletin*  
Elizabeth Marsh, Project Manager, *APT Bulletin*  
Jane Trask, Research and Publication Coordinator, *APT Bulletin*  
518.426.5935 or [info@mountidapress.com](mailto:info@mountidapress.com)

### **The *APT Bulletin*: 50:2-3**

The latest issue of the *APT Bulletin: the Journal of Preservation Technology* showcases topics that address the needs of the greater preservation community, highlighting materials, chemistry, testing strategies, history, and engineering. The collection of seven articles in this issue focus on different places, materials, techniques, and technologies, and a new Practice Point is added to the series. The paper based on the 2018 College of Fellows Lecture is also included in the issue, emphasizing APT's global and scholarly interactions. Two of the articles won publication awards at the APT Miami 2019 conference.

Richard Pieper's "The Granite Streets and Sidewalks of Lower Manhattan" explores how large swathes of New York City came to be paved in New England granite, primarily from Maine. Pieper combines a look into paving technology developments, as well as innovation in cast-iron vault-light systems, with an investigation of the shipping and quarrying industries that made this stone available in New York City. The article provides an interesting examination of pavements still in daily use across Lower Manhattan.

"Conserving Rwandan Genocide Memorials," by Randall Mason, is based on his 2018 College of Fellows Lecture given at the APT annual conference in Buffalo/Niagara. This article presents an important topic in the preservation field, as it discusses some of the issues related to

responsible memorialization of difficult histories. It discusses the work of a PennDesign team with the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide at the Nyamata Genocide Memorial, a former church that became the site of one of the genocide's largest massacres. It details the challenges associated with preserving heritage materials like clothing, shrapnel marks, and bullet holes in locations fraught with emotion and physical damage.

In "Lessons in Galvanic Cathodic Protection Technology from Soldier Field and the Franklin Avenue Bridge, Arne P. Johnson, John S. Lawler, and Michael S. Murphy describe five key factors in the design of systems that use galvanic cathode technology to prevent deterioration of reinforced concrete. Two case studies in which this technique was utilized to prolong the life of historic concrete structures are used as examples, with differing results. The authors suggest that these results can be used to help determine whether galvanic cathodic protection would be a useful intervention at a given project.

"Improvements to Freeze-Thaw Resistance of Replication Mixes for Historic Mortars" by Michael Edison and Chad Lausberg provides insight into the most effective masonry mortars for reconstruction and repointing of historic structures. It presents a careful study of different mortar compositions that have been tested for freeze-thaw damage resistance. It also presents lessons learned from application on historic buildings in Albany, New York; Ottawa, Ontario; and Montréal, Québec.

John A. Matteo and Nicole Ferran, in "New Light on Baltimore's Cathedral of Books," describe work done at the George Peabody Library in Baltimore, Maryland, to strengthen the structure sufficiently to hold a new waterproof skylight, since the building and its collection were facing a loss of insulation and potential water damage. The iron roof trusses over the nineteenth-century library were investigated using laser scanning and structural analysis, and a reversible

strengthening system was put in place. The historic laylight over the atrium above the main stack room was accessed, cleaned, and restored, and the new glass skylight was installed over the roof.

Steven Stuckey's "Early Brass Sash Locks in the United States" explores early window technology used in American buildings. Stuckey details the development of sash locks in England, as well as the brass industry and the Industrial Revolution that made large-scale production of these items possible. The use of brass sash fasteners was spreading in the young U.S., particularly in large, stately homes, but this technology was not without competition, as iron was stronger and cheaper, and it was often used in place of brass, even in the homes of the affluent.

In the new *Practice Points* feature, entitled "Structural Hollow-Tile Flat-Arch Assemblies: A Guide for Assessment and Repair," Alex Vandenberg, Derek Trelstad, and Rebecca Buntrock describe these systems and how they work. The authors also offer guidance on how they should be treated in renovations and repairs. The role of effective communication among project team members is a major theme of the article, as the authors argue that it is important in preventing damage.

Book review editor Lesley Gilmore collected several reviews for this issue. *Creating Historic Preservation in the 21st Century*, edited by Richard D. Wagner and de Teel Patterson Tiller, is reviewed by Amalia Leifeste. Four volumes of the *Practical Building Conservation* series by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) are also reviewed in this issue: *Glass & Glazing*, edited by Robyn Pender and Sophie Godfraind, is reviewed by Mike Jackson; *Conservation Basics*, edited by Iain McCaig, is reviewed by Ilene R. Tyler; *Roofing*, edited by Chris Wood and Alison Henry, is reviewed by Lesley Gilmore; and *Earth, Brick & Terracotta*,

edited by Sophie Godfraind, Alison Henry, Iain McCaig, John Stewart, and Clara Willett, is reviewed by Diane Kaese.

The Association for Preservation Technology is the only international organization dedicated solely to advancing appropriate traditional and new technologies to care for, protect, and promote the longevity of the built environment and to cultivate the exchange of knowledge throughout the international community. Founded in 1968 in Québec as a joint venture between Canadian and U.S. preservationists, APT provides members with benefits that include publications, networking opportunities, conferences, training courses, and student scholarships.

As a benefit of membership, APT members can, at no cost, search, browse, download, and print full-text PDF versions of past *Bulletin* articles on JSTOR, an international online digital archive. Visit <http://www.apti.org> for more information. Non-APT members also have the option of joining JSTOR's "Register and Read" program, which allows a user to read six articles online without charge each month.

The *APT Bulletin*, a peer-reviewed, scholarly journal, is a valued source for state-of-the-art information on preservation technology. Published three times a year by APT, the *Bulletin* examines all aspects of preservation technology in feature articles and book reviews, keeping readers at the leading edge of the field.

Mount Ida Press, which edits and produces the *APT Bulletin*, specializes in high-quality publications on history, architecture, and building technology. For further information about the *APT Bulletin*, please contact the editorial office in Albany, New York, at 518.426.5935 or at [info@mountidapress.com](mailto:info@mountidapress.com).

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Vol. 50:2-3, 80 pp., 82 illus.