

The sympathies of the authors clearly are with labor. Even so, they give considerable valuable and interesting insight into the thinking, philosophies, and approaches of management.

Fun reading probably is not the right phrase. Gripping, fascinating, engrossing, certainly describe the book. Informative is too weak; insightful, revealing or eye-opening gets closer. The century-long tragedy of the Appalachian anthracite fields deserves to be remembered and understood. The authors have made a major contribution, in all probability the seminal contribution, towards assuring that goal.

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Norman Rosenblatt. *Dance with the Bear: The Joe Rosenblatt Story*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 2013; 288 pp., 22 b&w photos, 3 append., notes, bib., ind., cloth, \$45. ISBN: 9781607812364

Joe Rosenblatt was one of Utah's most remarkable and productive citizens. *Dance with the Bear*, written by Norman Rosenblatt, a son, first gives some background on the Rosenblatt family and its determination to rise above poverty. Norman then outlines the highlights of his father's long life.

For devotees of mining history, Joe Rosenblatt was responsible for the success of the EIMCO corporation. He and his brother, Morris, took a struggling Eastern Iron and Metals Company, which had been primarily a firm that bought, refurbished, and sold used mining equipment, and built it into the dominant force in mucking and then process filters. Even more remarkable, its growth started at the low point of the Great Depression, with a "Eureka!" moment, fittingly in Eureka, Utah.

The moment came when Morris visited the North Lily mine and became aware of an inven-

tion by the hoistman Burt Royle: the overshot mucker. The result of this meeting was that Jack Finlay, the mine superintendent, and Royle left the employ of the mine. Finlay retired, receiving royalties on the invention, and Royle became a full-time consultant for EIMCO. Even though the Depression was at its worst, the mucking machine was successful, especially in the gold mines.

By 1934, EIMCO, not wanting to be a single product company, diversified into making filters for the mining industry. Unlike with the mucking machine, EIMCO faced stiff competition in the filter business, as Dorr-Oliver was well established in that field. By working closely with clients, EIMCO became a significant force in filter manufacturing, even making filters for use in the Manhattan Project. EIMCO also branched out into building construction equipment, such as dozers and front-end loaders. While the company's products offered advantages over its larger competitors, the commercial competition was overwhelming and EIMCO's market was primarily government organizations.

EIMCO became the fourth largest private employer in Utah, behind Kennecott, U.S. Steel, and U.S. Smelting, Refining and Mining. In 1958, the Ogden Corporation purchased EIMCO. Joe Rosenblatt agreed to stay on as president of EIMCO for five more years.

Rosenblatt spent considerable time on civic and governmental matters while running EIMCO, and his retirement proved to be anything but idle, as he continued his involvement with hospital boards, the Federal Reserve Bank, and the arts, especially the Utah Symphony. He later was asked to study and to recommend changes in the Utah State government which were ultimately made. It should be noted that most of Rosenblatt's post-retirement activities will be of interest to someone familiar with Utah and its politics.

The last part of the book deals with Joe Rosenblatt's descendants and their lives to the present. The source of the unusual title, *Dance with the*

Bear, will slip by most readers unless they have read the introduction to the book.

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Matthew Kierstead. *From Copperas to Cleanup: The History of Vermont's Elizabeth Copper Mine*. Marlboro, NY: Milestone Heritage Consulting (www.milestoneheritage.com), 2014; 60 pp., illus., maps, paper, \$15 (postpaid U.S.).

Whereas a number of articles and reports have been written about portions of the history of the Elizabeth Copper Mine in Vermont, this publication is the first to try to cover the entire two hundred-year history of the site giving balanced treatment to multiple aspects and time periods. *From Copperas to Cleanup* is comprehensive in scope, but not exhaustive in detail.

In recent decades, multiple government agencies have been involved in overseeing the study and environmental cleanup of the Elizabeth Copper Mine site in the Orange County Copper District. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, and the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation signed a Memorandum of Agreement to address adverse impacts to both the known and unknown historic resources of the former mining operation. Following multiple studies, historic research, field archeological investigations, and actual cleanup work, this popular report has been completed as partial fulfillment of that Memorandum.

The agencies selected the right person to write this report, someone intimately familiar with the site and its history, knowledgeable about industrial archeology and mining and metallurgical processes, and with the research, writing, and illustrative skills necessary to do a more than credible job. Besides that, Matt Kierstead developed his passion for Vermont copper mining history through his friendship with the late Ver-

mont mining historian Collamer Abbott that developed more than twenty years ago. The author knows his sources, both broadly and in depth, and approached this project with great care.

The author first gives the geological setting and the Elizabeth Mine's place among the three major Vermont copper mines, active primarily during the nineteenth century, in the context of the development of the broader U.S. copper industry. Certainly the general public (and probably many mining historians) does not know the term "copperas," found in the title of this work, so a generous portion of the book recounts the early focus of industrial operations at the site on mining ores to recover this chemical iron sulfate, as distinct from later copper recovery operations.

Illustrations from sixteenth- and seventeenth-century European publications by Agricola and Diderot help to clarify process descriptions from this early-nineteenth-century copperas works in Vermont, processes which had seen limited change save for some frugal Yankee ingenuity needed to make an important early chemical. Local farmers and Boston businessmen developed this red earthen Copperas Hill into the largest and longest operating manufactory of its type.

It did not take long for these men to recognize the copper value found among the ores of this massive sulfide deposit near South Strafford. By 1829 mining progressed underground and early charcoal and hot-blast copper smelting was conducted by men such as smelterman Daniel Long, overseen by Baltimore mining and chromium chemical magnate Isaac Tyson, Jr., on behalf of the proprietors, who included the Binneys and Reynolds of Boston.

The copper production was important yet short-lived during the 1830s, but it set the stage for future developments. Tyson family interests dominated mine development and copper-smelting during the final two decades of the nineteenth century, with increased capital and the adaptation and development of new technologies, including chromite refractories.