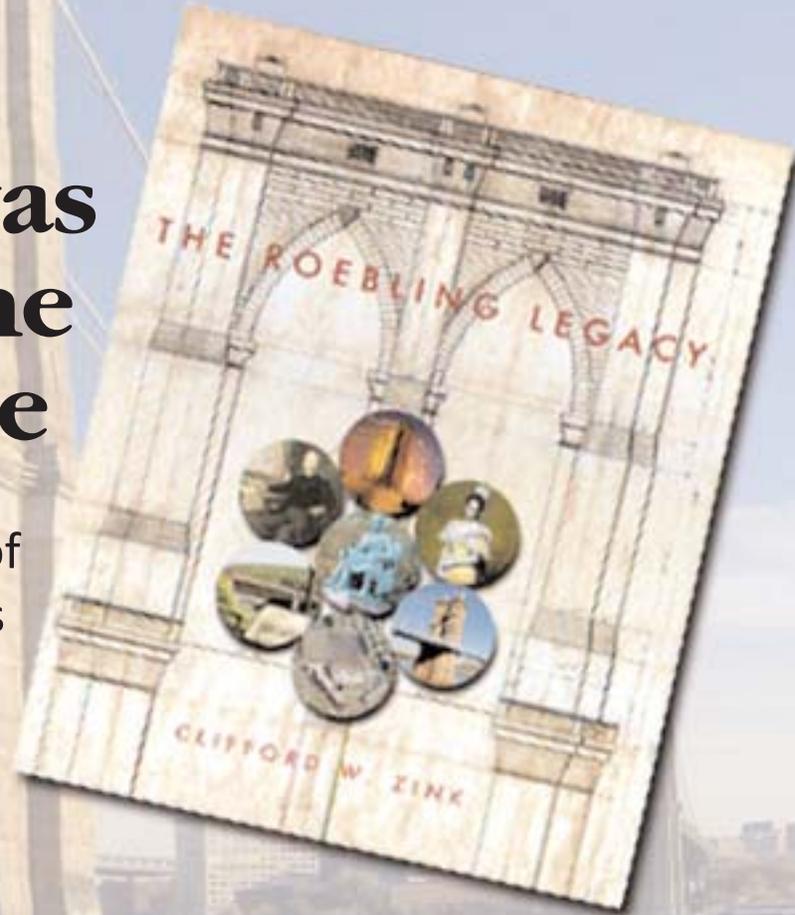




Roebbling was more than the Brooklyn Bridge

New book explores the legacy of John A. Roebling on New Jersey's industrial heritage.



BOOK RATING SYSTEM

★ Poorly written, bad scholarship / factual errors.

★★ Factually correct but poorly written.

★★★ Interesting but nothing new or insightful.

★★★★ Strong scholarship, well written.

★★★★★ Excellent in scholarship writing style and / or graphics / typography.

To submit a review or suggest a book or exhibit for review, please email gordon@gardenstatelegacy.com

The Roebbling Legacy

Clifford W. Zink

2011: Princeton Landmark Publications, Princeton, New Jersey

ISBN: 978-0-615-42805-5

Hardcover, 288 pages, full color.

★★★★★

Review by Stephanie M. Hoagland

Ever since I was a teen, I have been fascinated with the Brooklyn Bridge. It was one of the reasons I dreamt of moving to New York City from my little west-coast hometown. When I did arrive 20 years later, the bridge was one of my first walking destinations. As an architectural conservator, my walls are decorated with the likes of the Flatiron Building and tenement roofs, but pictures of the Brooklyn Bridge can be found in multiple rooms including a large black and white photograph hanging over the sofa in the living room. The bridge itself is a thing of beauty with its hearty stone piers pierced by twin gothic arches, connected by the delicate swoop of cable that holds it all together. On May 14, 1883, it opened to fireworks, much



John A. Roebling

fanfare and was touted as the “8th wonder of the world.” To this day it is probably the most famous bridge in the world and one of the most visited sites in New York City.

And this mainstay of New York iconography was all thanks to a man living in New Jersey.

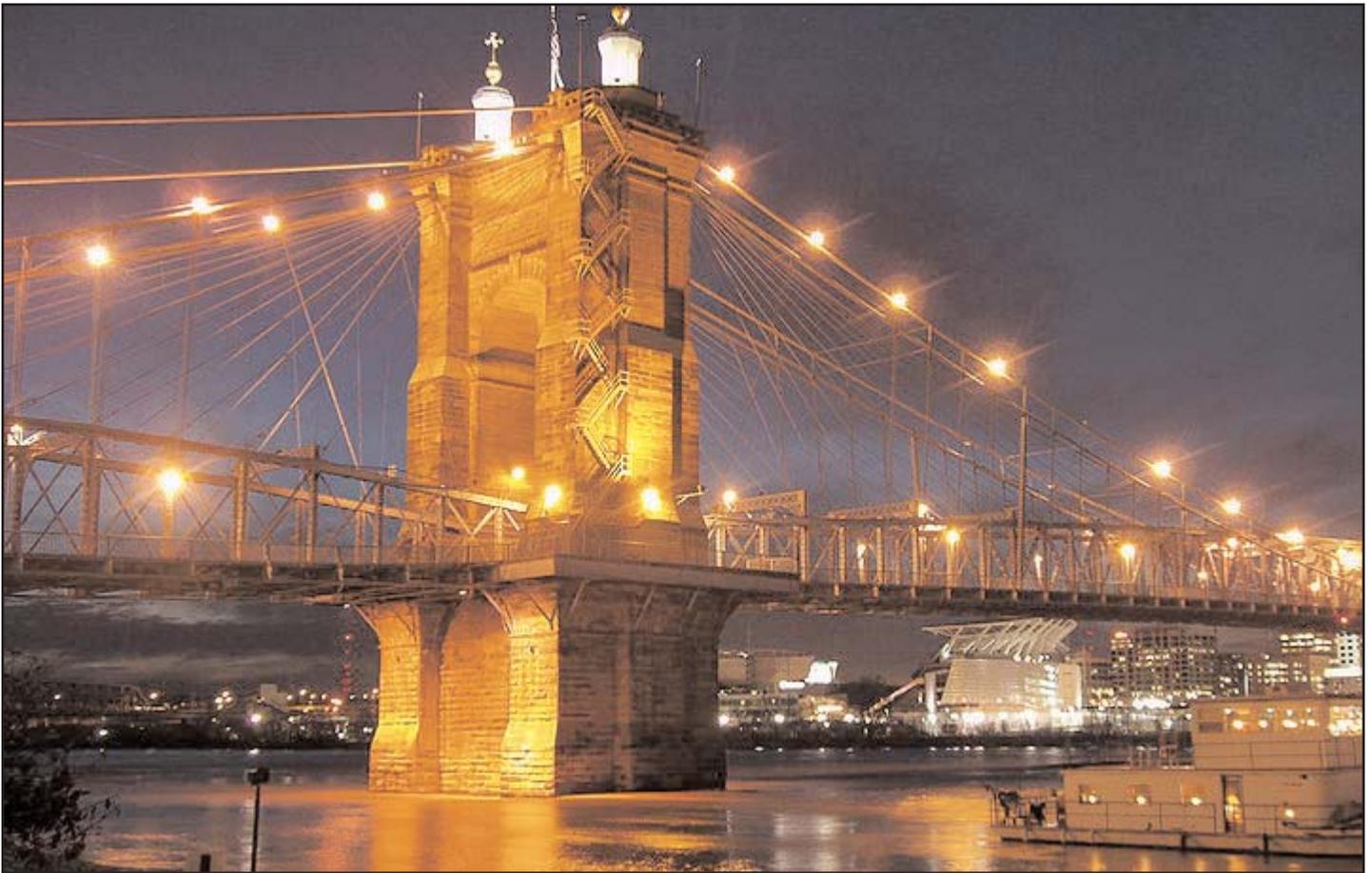
The story of the construction of the bridge connecting Lower Manhattan and Brooklyn has been discussed in other books, such as David McCullough’s *The Great Bridge*, but the Roebling story didn’t end with the death of John Roebling or the completion of the bridge. It continued for the next century and encompassed four generations of the Roebling family.

Clifford W. Zink’s *The Roebling Legacy* begins with the birth of John A. Roebling in Mülhausen, Thüringen, Germany in 1806 and continues to the closing of the New Jersey plants in 1974. Early chapters discuss Roebling’s schooling and the influence of professors such as Dr. Ephriam Unger who taught him the importance of “pure mathematics practical geometry and geometrical drawing” and Georg W.F. Hegel, a philosophy professor who instilled the value of having passion for your work.

Roebling’s life-long interest in suspension bridges began in 1828, at the age of twenty-two, after a trip along the Ruhr and Rhine Rivers. That same year he submitted his thesis proposing a span suspension bridge using cables made of bundled wires instead of the iron chains typically used. When he was an age when many of today’s kids are avoiding growing up, Roebling was designing an entirely new method for the construction of suspension bridges that is still in use today.

The book continues with Roebling’s immigration to the United States in 1831 with his brother Karl and a group of other German settlers. After initial stops in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Roebling helped found the village of Saxonburg, Pennsylvania. It was here that he began his wire rope business as a supplement to his income as an engineer. As the business became more profitable, his isolated rural location became a burden and his search for a location closer to his customer base brought him to Trenton, New Jersey, on the shores of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. The first vestiges of the Trenton plant opened in 1849 with three small buildings and eventually grew to encompass over 20 buildings spread over 25 acres. As each of his four sons came of age, they were sent to university to study engineering and began working in their father’s factory, learning the trade.

Roebling continued his work as an engineer and an early success with the Wire Cable Suspension Aqueduct over the Allegheny River led to other commissions, including bridges over the Monongahela River in Pittsburgh, the Niagara Suspension Bridge and, finally, his crowning achievement, the East River Bridge, later to be renamed the Brooklyn Bridge. After John Roebling was fatally injured while surveying the bridge, the project was taken over by his eldest son, Washington, who at the age of thirty-two was overwhelmed by the



The Roebling Suspension Bridge, spanning the Ohio River from Covington to Cincinnati.

assignment, but pushed through with the help of his wife, Emily—even after his own mishap on the site.

John left the company to his sons Washington, Ferdinand, Charles and Edmund, who, at the request of their father, changed the name of the firm to John A. Roebling's Sons. Over the next several decades the sons expanded the company to include other wire products and constructed additional factory buildings and rope-making machines to keep the company competitive. One of the strengths of this book is the description of the wire rope making process, which is brought down to a layman's level and this complicated procedure is made easier to understand.

One of the more interesting chapters details the construction a second plant, 10 miles south of Trenton, at Kinkora, NJ. This new facility included a "company town," christened "Roebling." Influenced by George Pullman's "model town" in Chicago, the town of Roebling included a school, a town hall, hotels, a library, commercial structures and several different levels of home construction; small row-houses for laborers, semi-detached homes for skilled workers and larger homes for management. But where Pullman's town was "dry" and strove to have a moral effect on the worker's personal time, Roebling had a more realistic approach. Charles Roebling told a reporter, "[h]aven't they a right to get drunk out of hours if they want to? That's their business not mine. If you had to work nine or ten hours before an open hearth furnace I



Washington A. Roebling (1854)

know damned well you'd get drunk yourself."

Instead of trying to make a profit off their workers, Roebling kept the rents reasonably low and didn't require that they purchase overpriced goods with company-issued "script" as other companies did, keeping workers in perpetual debt. The approach worked. In return for such fair treatment, the Roebling plant saw less labor strife than the one in Trenton. Employees at both the Trenton and Roebling plants, however, remained loyal to their employers. Not that there weren't strikes or labor unrest, but the company made every effort to retain employees during financial down times and many of the workers felt they were "set for life" once they got a job at J.A. Roebling's Sons.

As the 20th century progressed, John A. Roebling's Sons Company continued to be at the forefront in bridge construction from coast to coast, including the Williamsburg Bridge, the Manhattan Bridge, Bear Mountain Bridge, George Washington Bridge, the Golden Gate Bridge and the Tacoma Narrows Bridge (replacing the failed "Galloping Gertie").

The 1950s saw an increase in competition from less expensive foreign steel and the resulting reduction in profits. While the first three generations of Roebling kin continued to work the day to day operations of the company, the fourth generation had a difficult time keeping the company afloat and the business was bought out by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1952. The final chapters of the book detail the slow disintegration of the company as buildings were taken out of service and employees laid off. While Roebling continued to be a part of incredible structures, such as Phillip Johnson's 1964 New York Pavilion—with the world's largest suspended roof—many of the factory buildings were obsolete and years of pollution build-up made the plants too expensive to operate. The Trenton plant was closed in 1973 with the Roebling facility closing the following year.

The book itself is beautifully illustrated with both black and white and color photos, drawings, plans and maps. Images and advertisements were gathered from the many Roebling Archives including those at the Smithsonian Institution, the Trenton Public Library, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and the Roebling Museum. Oral Histories compiled by Mark Magyar of the Roebling Museum and Dennis Star, a Trenton labor historian, provide a glimpse into the inner workings of the plants and help to explain the intense loyalty that the workers felt towards their employers.

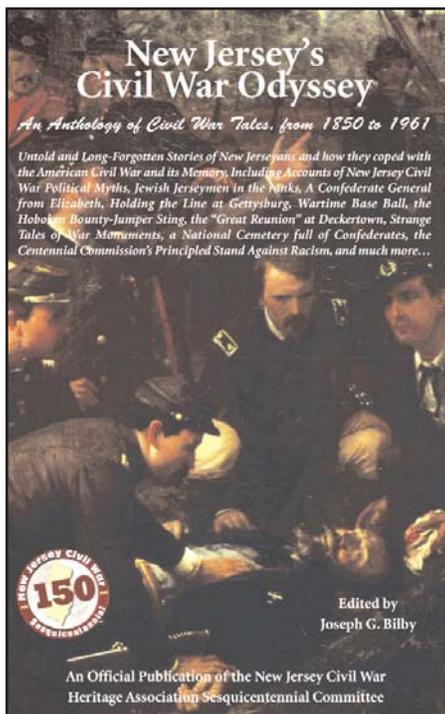
The work relies heavily on the *Biography of J.A. Roebling* written by his eldest son, Washington A. Roebling, with large passages taken directly from his work. While it could be seen as taking the easy way out, it actually makes for a more interesting read, as the words are those of a man directly involved with Roebling senior and his works, rather than being filtered through the author.

The only criticisms of the book were the surprising number of typographical errors, especially on dates, and the use of the same

italicized font for both the subject headings and passages from Washington Roebling's biography of his father. Partial sentences, taken from the biography, are used as section heads. Where these immediately follow passages of quotations, the lack of a different, distinct font for the header can make for confusion—particularly for quick readers like myself. It is for these reasons that the book has been given four-and-a-half stars instead of the full five.

Otherwise, the book was well-researched and well-written and made me want to learn more—not just about the J.A. Roebling and Sons Company, but also about the history of industry and labor in New Jersey.

I see a trip to the Roebling Museum in our future!



New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey **An anthology of Civil War Tales from 1850 to 1961**

edited by Joseph G. Bilby

2011: New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association

Wood-Ridge, New Jersey

ISBN: 978-944413-78-4

Hardcover, 168 pages, black and white.

★★★★

Review by Gordon Bond

I am frequently and pleasantly surprised by how many historical connections with the Garden State I come across—even in areas of history where you would hardly expect to find them. *Every* state in the then-United States was impacted by the American Civil War in some way. Each state, of course, sent sons off to fight and die for one side or the other. But it tends to be those states in which the battles were actually fought that dominate the historical memory. New Jersey falls outside that category—it is much more robustly connected with the War for Independence on that score.

New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey demolishes any presumptions, however, that New Jersey's collective Civil War experience was any more removed from the national trauma than any other state. One of four titles published by the descriptively if lengthily-named New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association Sesquicentennial Committee, *Odyssey* is a collection of 49 essays exploring the surprisingly diverse ways New Jersey impacted and was impacted by the conflict.

New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey cover a lot of territory, illuminating many little-known and even humorous tidbits—"Panic on the Passaic," for example, an essay by John Madden, appears in this issue of *GSL*. Other essays examine the somewhat peripheral relationship between the Garden State and Abraham Lincoln as both candidate and president (who indulged in New Jersey jokes!), a New Jerseyan who joined the Confederacy and tried to gather his family and belongings from Elizabeth, the role of New Jersey's "colored" troops and Jewish communities, "bounty jumpers" in Hoboken and the other Hoboken contribution of baseball.

“...while NJ was certainly culpable in the persistence of slavery and racial bias, to single it out as *the* glaring example of the hypocrisy isn’t accurate either.”

What makes this collection particularly interesting is that it encompasses aspects beyond the war itself—as advertised by the subtitle. The very first essay, by the book’s editor, Joseph G. Bilby, talks about early communities of free blacks who found a home in the seclusion of South Jersey. The village of Timbuctoo was the scene of violence as residents resisted the efforts of a “slave catcher” to return one of their neighbors, Perry Simmons, to bondage. (The battle was the subject of an article in *GSL* #3, “The Bold Defenders of Timbuctoo,” by Dennis Rizzo, author of “Parallel Communities,” about these African-American South Jersey communities. The article was also adapted into a short video by *GSL* and can be viewed on YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_Juc0zcJu6s)

Such stories show the complex history New Jersey has with slavery. Indeed, some point to the fact the Garden State was the last of the original 13 Colonies to legislatively do away with the practice as proof of the state’s reluctance to side with the Union. In fact, there were still legally held slaves within our borders at the same time New Jerseyans were marching off to fight in the war. “New Jersey Civil War Myths,” contributed by Jim Stephens, points out that while NJ was certainly culpable in the persistence of slavery and racial bias, to single it out as *the* glaring example of the hypocrisy isn’t accurate either. Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri all sided with the Union but were at the same time slave states. Among the other generalizations made about NJ Stephens seeks to dispel is the notion sympathies for the South were engendered by South Jersey being south of the Mason-Dixon Line. While South Jersey can arguably be seen as having cultural and political differences with the northern parts, they did not fit the stereotype. The strong Quaker influence of South Jersey—the bit more “in the South”—meant there was a stronger abolitionist sentiment there than the industrial north with its economic ties to the Southern States.

Another myth addressed is the often-repeated statistic that New Jersey voted against Abraham Lincoln *both* times he ran for president. While it is true, Stephens argues, it doesn’t say as much about New Jerseyans sympathies for the South as many imply. Indeed, New Jersey had a complex and somewhat peripheral relationship with Lincoln. The book’s second essay, “Abraham Lincoln and New Jersey,” contributed by Dr. David G. Martin, tells how Lincoln gave speeches in the Garden State but never spent the night—though Mrs. Lincoln and their sons vacationed at Long Branch. For Lincoln, New Jersey was indeed just the place you passed through to get to New York or Philadelphia. He even enjoyed the occasional joke at our expense—it seems New Jersey has always had to fight for respect! Dr. Martin questions how much such humor was at the state as a whole or just some of the politicians within it.

Nevertheless, like many states—at least in the North—for New Jersey the martyred sixteenth president came to occupy a place of honor in the pantheon of American patriotism. Lincoln would

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blood...”

forever more be spoken of with the same reverence normally reserved for George Washington or some of the more popular Founding Fathers. The Civil War and the Amendments to the Constitution that came out of it has been referred to as America’s “second founding.” The nation had at last had its hour of reckoning with the snake coiled under the table at the feet of the framers and ratifiers. Slavery was at last—and at least—written out in no uncertain terms from the definition of “America.” Yet the transition would take far more than paperwork, no matter how dearly bought in blood and treasure. Indeed, some would say we are still living with the aftershocks of that culturally and politically seismic period. *Odyssey* includes essays examining the hundred years that followed.

The stories range from the broad themes of how to remember and interpret the events to very personal individual tales. Robert Gerber’s “From Newton to the Washita,” for example, tells of Robert M. West, who after the war served as an officer with the U.S. 7th Cavalry, where he came into a dispute with one George Armstrong Custer. Thomas R. Burke’s “Elias Wright—Atlantic City Pioneer,” is another example of how New Jersey’s veterans went on to careers integral to the Garden State’s evolution.

Commemoration has been part of how New Jersey and the nation have internalized the Civil War experience—everything from mounting a captured Confederate cannon in a Trenton park (“The Swamp Angel Comes to Trenton,” by Dr. David G. Martin) to the first reunion of New Jersey’s veterans in 1878 (“The First Reunion,” by Joseph A. Truglio). We may consider reenactments recent things, but there was one outside of Princeton by the GAR as early as 1883 where overzealous—and inebriated—actors actually drew blood (“The Battle of Princeton Junction,” by John W. Kuhl). But as the years have passed, reverence for the war and its participants has faded—or at least become a commodity. When it was discovered that four captured guns adorning the Hightstown Civil War monument were rare examples of Parrott guns, the cash-strapped town entertained offers to buy them in 1978 and again in 1994 (“Hightstown Commemorates the War: An Ordinary Monument with an Ironic Twist,” by Dr. David G. Martin).

That the outcome of the Civil War was still being played out a hundred years later was evidenced in 1961, at an event as part of the New Jersey Civil War Centennial Commission. The body was created by the State Legislature and then-Governor Robert B. Meyner as an echo of a national commission created by Congress in 1957. Like the Sesquicentennial Committee responsible for this book, they sought to highlight the role not only of New Jerseyans but of the state as a whole, in particular the industrial contributions made to the war effort for the Union. Rather than reenact battles—particularly as none had happened in New Jersey—they focused instead on the national ideals that emerged from the conflict. It should be remembered that 1961 was five years after the Montgomery bus boycotts and four years before the Voting Rights Act and the Selma to Montgomery

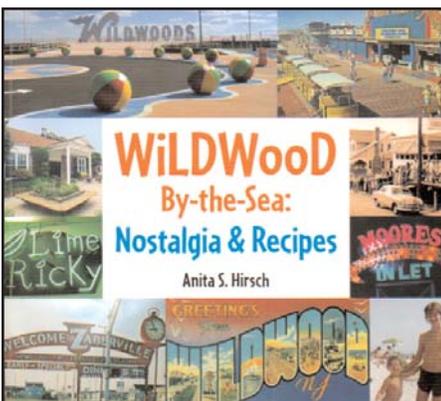
marches in Alabama. It was six years before Newark burned along with other urban areas. It was the height of the Civil Rights Movement as it pressed America to make good on the promise embodied by the Civil War. Perhaps most poignant was when actor Anthony Quinn reenacted not a battle but the speech delivered to the New Jersey Legislature a hundred years before, to the very minute. Sitting in the audience was 103-year-old John Harris.

Mr. Harris had been born a slave.

Most of the essays are no more than a page or two, making for a convenient read. Authors include Henry F. Ballone, John G. Bilby, Joseph G. Bilby (who also edited the book), Thomas R. Burke, Jr. Bruce M. Form, Robert Gerber, Steven D. Glazer, William E. Hughes, Valerie M. Josephson, John W. Kuhl, Robert F. MacAvoy, James M. Madden, Dr. David G. Martin, Sylvia Mogerman, J. Mark Mutter, Diana B. Newman, Gilbert “skip” Riddle, Robert L. Silverman, Jim Stephens, S. Thomas Summers, Joseph A. Truglio, John Zinn.

As someone with over twenty years in the graphic art business, my only real criticism of *New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey* is the less-than-inspired typography and layout—a fault with all the Committee's books. But this is overwhelmingly made up for by the content.

New Jerseyans who may feel “left out” of the Civil War 150th anniversary by contrast with states where the battles actually took place *need* to read this book (and the others). Our connections with the war are deep and relevant, as we still discuss and debate everything from matters of race to the balance of state and federal powers. *New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey* (along with *New Jersey Goes to War* and *Freedom to All: New Jersey's African-American Civil War Soldiers*) will give everyone, from casual interests to diehard Civil War buffs a reason to be proud of the Garden State.



Wildwood By-the-Sea: Nostalgia & Recipes

Anita S. Hirsch

2009: Holly Beach Press, Wildwood, New Jersey

ISBN: 978-1-61584-719-8

Softcover, 213 pages, full color.

★★★★

Review by Stephanie M. Hoagland

When Gordon received the book *Wildwood By-the-Sea: Nostalgia & Recipes* by Anita S. Hirsch he knew that this would be the perfect book for me to review. I spent my first east-coast summer on the island and have a special place in my heart for the Wildwoods. While at Columbia getting my Masters Degree in Historic Preservation, I had a summer internship with the Doo Wop Preservation League surveying several hundred motels on the island with the goal of establishing a historic district encompassing Wildwood, Wildwood Crest and North Wildwood.

For ten weeks I lived in a turn-of-the-century boarding house on



"Betty Fox's Noodle Kadoodle"—a dish better served cold.

East Magnolia Avenue, overflowing with teens working the boardwalk. My days were spent visiting every hotel, filling out survey forms and drawing the shape of the swimming pools as I sweated like a pig. My nights and weekends were spent immersed in all things Wildwood including the beach and boardwalk. As a borrowed bicycle was my sole means of transportation, there was no leaving the island between mid-June and September of 2001. Eating, shopping, down-time, all had to be done on the island. Since I knew no one, I spent hours walking and riding through the various neighborhoods. Between the survey and my wanderings, I think I visited every street on the island at least once.

Wildwood encompassed the next several years of my life as I used my survey experience as the basis for my Master's thesis and then got a job with a firm in Metuchen to complete the Nomination Form for the National Register of Historic Preservation. Both my thesis and the nomination required writing a history of the Wildwoods starting its early years as a fishing village, to land speculation, as a Victorian seaside resort, finally to its boom years after World War II and subsequent decay.



Tony Gorbatow's "Vegetarian Chili" recipe will be going on regular dinner rotation at our house.

My time in Wildwood came at a point of great change for the island. After years of "preservation by neglect" Wildwood was gathering national attention for its incredible collection of 1950s and 60s motels, including studies by the University of Pennsylvania, the Society for Commercial Archaeology, and a cover shot on *Preservation Magazine*. This attention brought with it a change in demographics, its accompanying increase in real estate prices and the destruction of much of what made the island so unique. Modernistic motels were replaced by large boxy condominiums; small beach houses were replaced by rows of townhouses clad in vinyl siding. With each return visit, I noticed that another piece of history had fallen to progress. That very reason is what makes *Wildwood By-the-Sea: Nostalgia & Recipes* such a relevant read.

The book is a collection of oral histories from summer vacationers, full time residents, business owners, and restaurateurs. Historic images, family photos and modern images accompany each chapter. While several histories of the Wildwoods have been written, they were merely chronological events and lacked personal narrative. This book provides that narrative. The topics range from

iconic Wildwood staples such as Zaberville, the Starlight Ballroom, The Surfside, Douglas Fudge, and tram cars to small side street hotels, summer jobs and grocery stores. While some of the stories are more interesting than others, together they provide an image of the Wildwoods that in some respects is gone forever.

Each chapter in the book is supplemented with a recipe, the most interesting of which directly relates to its accompanying story. Other recipes are just provided by the person being interviewed and feel like they have no connection to the chapter. Several of the recipes are an attempt by Ms. Hirsch to imitate dishes from specific restaurants where the actual recipes were unavailable. Under the guise of research, Gordon and I tried a couple of the recipes in the book with mixed results. I had high hopes for “Betty Fox’s Noodle Kadoodle,” but was sadly disappointed (it was better served cold), while the Vegetarian Chili recipe supplied by Tony Gorbатов will be going on regular rotation at our house.

Overall the book is a quick read filled with good stories and lots of great images. The book helps to fill in some of the social history not covered in other books. Wildwood was more than just Doo Wop, Dick Clark and Chubby Checker—it is also the stories of everyday people, who have been given a voice in this book.

For me the book was personally enjoyable because I had ridden by many of these same buildings, such as the Wildwood Civic Club, and wanted to know their history. Now I know, for example, that this beautiful grand house was the home of the first mayor of Wildwood and is listed on the New Jersey and National Register of Historic Places. Unfortunately a lot of the sites discussed in the book have been demolished in the past couple of years, taking their stories with them. Luckily Ms. Hirsch was there to collect them and was kind enough to share them with us.



10 QUESTIONS

In this periodic series, GSL asks ten questions of New Jersey's history writers about their interests and how they practice their craft. Among the authors these questions were sent to was Virginia Bergen Troeger. Unfortunately, Ms. Troeger passed away last July. Her answers are printed now in tribute.



**Virginia
Bergen
Troeger**

Name: Virginia Bergen Troeger

Home: Basking Ridge, NJ

Where were you born? New York City, but came to Woodbridge, NJ as a baby

Age: A certain age!

Education: BA, English - Goucher College, Towson, MD; MA, Liberal Studies - Kean University, Union, NJ. Teaching certificates in Early Childhood Education, Elementary Education, Library-Media Specialist, all from Kean

Profession(s): Editor - American Insurance Company 16-page, monthly employee magazine; Evaluator - business communications correspondence courses; Nursery school teacher; Elementary school and later middle school library/media specialist.

Books you've written or co-authored:

Berkeley Heights (Images of America Series), Arcadia Publishing Co., New Hampshire and South Carolina, 1996

Berkeley Heights Revisited (Images of America), Arcadia, 2005

Woodbridge (Images of America), Arcadia, 1997

Woodbridge, Volume II, (Images of America), Arcadia, 1999

Woodbridge, New Jersey's Oldest Township (The Making of America Series), Arcadia, 2002. All Woodbridge books were written with co-author, the late Robert J. McEwen.

Secret Along the St. Mary's (Mysteries in Time Series for grades 3-5), Silver Moon Press, New York, 2003

Ten Questions:

1. Who or what inspired your interest in history?

Both my mother's family (the Duvals of Maryland) and my father's family (the Bergens of New Jersey) trace their roots in the US to the 1600s and I've always been interested in finding out more about these ancestors, why they came here and how they lived

2. If you could go back in time and witness any one historic event, what would it be?

The arrival of Peter Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam (New York).

3. What is your favorite period or aspect of New Jersey's history?

I'm especially interested the early 20th century up through World War I when immigrants were arriving here in large numbers and changing the population and dynamics of the state as well as the effects of the Great War itself on the state's population.

5. What's your favorite historic site in New Jersey?

The Deserted Village, Watchung Reservation, Union County.

6. How would you describe what it means to be from New Jersey and how do you think our collective history influenced that sense of identity?

I have found that people in the Western US, especially California, are not always very knowledgeable about New Jersey, exactly where it is, (except for Newark Airport), etc. Old stereotypes still persist (a small area between New York and Philadelphia). I think Marc Mappen's recent book title, *There's More to New Jersey*

Virginia Bergen Troeger died on July 27, 2011, from cancer. Born in 1932, Virginia grew up in Woodbridge, N.J.

She received a bachelor's degree from Goucher College and a master's from Kean University. She raised her family in Berkeley Heights, N.J., and moved to Fellowship Village, Basking Ridge, four years ago. She was married to Walter Troeger for 44 years until his death in 2002. Virginia retired from Mountain Park School, Berkeley Heights in 1997, where she was librarian for 18 years. In retirement, she pursued an interest in writing and local history and published a number of books and articles, including local history books on Berkeley Heights and Woodbridge, N.J. in the popular "Images of America" series.

*Published in The Star-Ledger
on July 31, 2011*

than the Sopranos, sums up New Jersey's problem very well. We still have our work cut out for us!

7. Who is your favorite history author (not limited to NJ history)?

Russell Freedman who has written numerous non-fiction books for middle grade and young adult readers, including his recent *The War to End All Wars*. His *Lincoln, a Photobiography* won the Newbery Medal a few years ago. I have found that many non-fiction books for older kids are well written, well researched and often explain historical events, etc., in more engaging ways than strictly adult books. That said, John Cunningham and Marc Mappen are first-rate New Jersey authors.

8. Where do you find the ideas for your books/articles?

I don't look for ideas directly. They come to me unexpectedly from reading, people and places.

9. What is the writing process like for you?

To bring past social history (how people lived their lives) to a wider audience, young and old.

10. What book projects do you have upcoming?

Middle grade (grades 4-7) historical fiction books, one set in New Jersey during World War I, another set in New Amsterdam in 1660.