Urban anthropology was born in Chicago (USA), in the 1930s. Its fathers were E. Burgess, R. Park, W. Thomas, E. Hughes and others, the main representatives of the Chicago School of Urban Ecology. It came of age in the post-war years in the USA and in other western European countries and it has been a fully fledged independent branch of Social and Cultural Anthropology for more than two decades now, with an important ethnographic and theoretical contribution.

The involvement of social anthropology in the study of urban space, albeit delayed and rather hesitant at first (it started after 1980), contributed a lot to the understanding and interpretation of urban phenomena and to the study of the transformation of urban centers. The anthropological/ethnographic point of view in the study and interpretation of the urban space developed in two main currents: a) that of the city as a multi-ethnic and multicultural mosaic and b) that of the study of the ethnic-cultural groups and the part they played in the structuring and organization of the city, the make-up and expression of their identity, the transformation of modern cities in space and time. As Setha Low notes “An ethnographic approach to the study of urban space includes four areas of spatial/cultural analysis: historical emergence, sociopolitical and economic structuring, patterns of social use and experiential meanings”.

Social and Cultural Anthropology (a branch of which is Urban Anthropology) studies the city, the urban and industrialized areas as ethnic and multi-cultural spaces, divided, gendered, (de)industrialized, globalized and integrated in the cyberspace (all the new ways of communication, information, consumption etc which are used in the modern urban centres and which create new ways of social interaction.)

The study by the social sciences of urban phenomena in Greece was restricted to the contribution of urban sociology (study of the family), of social geography, of folklore studies (customs of the urban space), and, from the 90's onwards after the socio-political changes in S.E Europe, by the socio-cultural anthropology. It focused on the study of the migration phenomenon in urban centres and the use and transformation of space (by the schools of architecture and anthropology).

Greek urban centers followed mainly the “typical” course of evolution: from pre-industrial-commercial centers to urban-industrial ones, then to urban, (de)industrialized, multicultural centers. A rather rare exception to this rule are the “ville-usine”, or “city-factory” of Lavrion (from the 19th century), Ptolemais (in the post-war period), etc.

Although the industrial past and the urban-industrial centers and monuments of Greece have given rise to a considerable number of high quality studies of their history and architecture, especially over the last twenty years, from an ethnographic and anthropological viewpoint the subject leaves much to be desired.

Social and cultural anthropology, by virtue of its powerful methodological and theoretical tools (fieldwork, participative observation, interviews), is in a position to bring forth very forcefully the rapport between man and the technical civilization that he generates. The anthropological point of view can contribute to the study of the acting subjects (labour manpower), their social structure, the make-up and expression of their ethnic-cultural diversity, to the understanding of technical practices and means (buildings, tools, machinery), as cultural and social phenomena and processes, not as mere technical constructions. Last but not least, it can contribute to a constructive dialogue for the study, preservation and utilization of the material and the immaterial industrial cultural heritage.

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TICCIH News

Annual Board meeting

The TICCIH Board met in Stockholm at the beginning of June as guests of Professor Marie Nisser and the Royal Institute for the History of Technology (KTH). The annual meeting was arranged to coincide with the seminar on training and education (see Professor Nisser’s report) and 45 people attended the meetings. Nine National Representatives from France, Germany and Norway joined the Board on the second day which was hosted by the Tekniska Museet, the Swedish National Museum of Science and Technology. The two themes which dominated the discussions were TICCIH’s work with ICOMOS and plans for next year’s TICCIH Congress in Freiberg. The meeting of experts in science and technology on London on which Stephen Hughes reported in the previous Bulletin (p. 110), it was decided to send a proposal to ICOMOS to confirm TICCIH’s commitment and outlining a process by which the remaining industry-by-industry contextual studies could be completed. TICCIH will ask for a discussion with ICOMOS as to how the remaining studies can be carried out and funded (the report will be on the TICCIH website from July). For instance, some of the options might be as PhD studies at a university or as joint research programmes by potential WHS sites to support their applications. The studies form the basis for the advice and evaluation of industrial world heritage sites which TICCIH provides as ICOMOS’ scientific partner. Suggesting experts is another aspect of this work, and TICCIH recently put forward names to carry out evaluations of four new sites wanting to be considered as universal heritage. They were the ‘serial nomination’ of the Mercury and Silver Binomial on the Intertcontinental Camino Real, Almadén, Idrja and San Luis Potosi (Spain/Bolivia/Slovenia); watch-making urbanism of Chaux-de-Fonds / Le Locle, (Switzerland); the Shushitlar Historical Hydraulic System, bridges, dams, canals, buildings and watermills from ancient time to present (Iran); and the extension of Salins-les-Bains and the saline royale d’Arc-et-Senans (France).

TICCIH XIV 2009

Meanwhile preparations for the 14th TICCIH Congress in Freiberg from the 30th August to 5th September are well advanced and by the time you read this the web site with an on-line application will already be active. The congress represents a significant re-focussing of TICCIH’s traditional interests around the practical, conceptual and economic issues presented by de-industrialisation.

Papers are being called around the six main congress topic “Industrial Heritage, Ecology and Economy”, as well as themes for workshop sessions.

- Industrial monuments and the cleaning up of old industrial sites
- Industrial Heritage, environmental protection and the preservation of nature
- Heritage concepts for the cleaning up and the re-use of industrial areas and industrial landscapes
- Economical concepts for the preservation and re-use of industrial monuments, industrial areas and industrial landscapes
- Regeneration through heritage: Reviving and maintaining the social fabric of urban and rural communities
- Industrial monuments and relics of industrial culture as elements of cultural landscapes

The organisers want the congress to be a forum for the presentation of new research results as well as the discussion of new methods in documentation, preservation, conservation and re-use in industrial heritage. There will be opportunities to present at workshops and poster sessions. With important financial support the final cost should be accessible to most practitioners, and a special student fee will make it possible for many younger people to take part in their first TICCIH congress.

Restructured website

The TICCIH website with its new database structure provides the opportunity to develop the TICCIH lists of the most significant historic industrial sites, another project which will help in the evaluation of future WHS nominations. TICCIH President Eusebi Casanelles, who is developing the database from his Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya reported on an initiative in Spain to identify the 100 most important sites and this could be a template for similar lists in other countries. Another useful innovation for members will be the possibility of paying the fee online from the TICCIH website with a credit card. The Board agreed to set up a ‘Paypal’ account which will make it simpler and cheaper to join or to renew. A ‘button’ will be inserted into the ‘Join TICCIH’ membership form from August so that TICCIH can collect membership payments in a secure and economical way.

40th anniversary edition: a correction

Having looked through my files I discover that there was a TICCIH Newsletter produced in 1985 of which I have edition 2 edited by Adrian Linters in Belgium. I do not have a copy of no. 1, 1984. From the summer of 1985 World Industrial History was published in Ironbridge and edited by Dr Barrie Trinder. This publication continued until 1992, No 8, by which time I had left Ironbridge but Barrie Trinder continued as Editor. In 1988 from February onwards the TICCIH Bulletin was also published by Ironbridge, continuing three times a year until 1997 - once again edited by Dr Barrie Trinder. The first issue of TICCIH Bulletin No 1 published in July 1998 was produced in Catalonia and things have gone from strength to strength since then. However, it is fair to say that TICCIH has actually produced a Bulletin continuously since 1988. I have a full file of all these bulletins, which probably eventually will find their way to the library at the Ironbridge Institute.

Stuart B Smith

ICOMOS 16th General Assembly

Many TICCIH members will be at the ICOMOS’ Quebec meeting. On the agenda are elections for officers including a new president, for which the US representative Gustavo Araoz and the current Secretary General Dinu Ciart are candidates. TICCIH will be represented by Ioana-Irina Iamandescu from Romania and other TICCIH members who are going to Quebec should contact her.

Thanks to all the contributors Dr Florence Hachez-Leroy, David Hayes, Dr Gall Koksal, Dr Florent Laroche, Ana Paula Fuentes, Dr Andromachi Dikononou, Professor Marilyn Palmer and Dr Iain Stuart. Photographs are by the authors unless stated otherwise.

TICCIH is the world organisation for industrial archaeology, promoting conservation, research, recording and education in all aspects of industrial heritage. It holds triennial conferences and organises interim conferences on particular themes. Individual membership is £20, corporate membership £40, and student membership £10.

Payment to TICCIH Lloyds TSB Bank plc, 27 Fore Street, Redruth, Cornwall TR15 2BL, UK, Account No: 1351659, Bank Sort Code: 30 97 00.

There is an on-line membership form on the web page.

The TICCIH Bulletin welcomes news, comment and (shortish) articles from anyone who has written anything they want to say related to our field. The Bulletin is the only international newsletter dedicated to industrial archaeology and the conservation of the heritage of industrialisation. The TICCIH Bulletin is published four times a year and is sent to all members if you have not received an issue, please contact the editor for a replacement. Back issues can be downloaded as a pdf file from the TICCIH web site. Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are not necessarily those of TICCIH.

Editor: Articles and news of recent and future events should be sent to the Editor, James Douet, Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya, Rambles d’Égara, 270, 08221 Terrassa, Spain, ticcih@gnome.net.

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TICCIH is dedicated to industrial archaeology and the conservation of the heritage of industrialisation.
Advanced Industrial Archaeology and Techno-Museology
A new virtual life for industrial heritage

Dr Florent Laroche
Ecole Centrale, Nantes, France

Moreover, even though old objects are mainly inert, they were animated by mechanisms that have to be virtually restored and simulated in order to validate their operation. At this step, we prefer to use CAD programmes instead of Computer Graphics programmes (CG). These are employed for creating animated pictures, movies etc. With CG programmes, simulations and dynamics are not realistic. An entire “virtual world” is created in which objects move but this world does not have the properties of the terrestrial physical laws such as for example gravity, stress, speed, acceleration.

Then this heritage engineering phase allows obtaining what businesses call Digital Mock-Up (DMU). Nowadays, the digital model of a product is the principal element for industrial production. DMU is the converging point for organising departments of an enterprise: Research & Development, design, manufacturing, marketing, sales, etc. In the same way, the virtual representation of an old technical object can be associated, linked and enriched thanks to external cultural knowledge and anthropological know-how: it is what we call the Digital Heritage Reference Model (DHRM). This Technical Heritage File allows the knowledge from the past to be incorporated into a digital media and a virtual simulating state. In this way, the DMU can become a new museological tool and a reference model for museum curators. Obviously we must insist that digital files will never replace physical objects. The DMU is only another way to represent reality: it is a new, wider definition of the artefact.
The value of using digital representation is to help experts or museum curators, but it has other applications, too. Old machines do not usually function or cannot be exhibited in a museum due to problems of cost and security (component wear, machine driver requirement, etc.). Nowadays, thanks to virtual reality technologies, the DHRM can be used to present the artefact. Unlike videos and thanks to interactivity, it is easier to understand how they work: the visitor is no longer a spectator but an actor. Virtual Reality is a new mediation tool that allows visitors to immerse themselves in a virtual environment: the machine can be tested virtually to its extreme limits; the level of detail can be adapted by the museum according to the targeted public, etc. Indeed, it lets the visitor investigate himself the technical system from their own point of view (global immersion, technical analyses, local study of components, social integration of the technical environment, etc.).

Understanding an old technological object can be easy for former workers but it can be difficult for curators or visitors of their museums. Virtual Reality tools can become a springboard for ensuring that the know-how of our scientific and technical industrial heritage will be apprehensible and comprehensible by everyone. This is the next step after Advanced Industrial Archaeology: we call it Techno-Museology, a new kind of museology for this 3rd millennium.

David Hayes

The concept of industrial heritage in the Caribbean has often been interpreted as the preservation of the large structures that dot the landscape. These chimneys, factories and windmills are monumental in the current visual landscape. The structures also carry many meanings. To some, they are the glorious remains of a wealthy past. Others see them as monuments to the Trans-Atlantic slave trade. They also serve as a source for cheap and good building material to create a 21st century lifestyle. The rarely preserved and commemorated buildings are those that housed the enslaved Africans and the later descendant and indentured workers.

A more inclusive, nuanced and cultural view is coming up the heritage community, albeit slowly. Speaking largely of the Anglophone Caribbean that is now mostly independent nations with populations largely descended from the enslaved Africans, the old paradigm of these structures glorifying the plantocracy is being supplanted by a view that emphasizes the enslaved African contribution to the colonial world. Historians, starting with Eric Williams, have discussed the view that much of the money and then management skills of the Industrial Revolution in the UK started in the sugar colonies of the Caribbean. In the 17th century sugar planters were managing operations of up to several hundred enslaved Africans on a time-constrained plan. The profits produced by this enterprise were enormous and disruptive of the then existing social systems. The balanced view that the enslaved Africans contributed more that just their lives to the social world of the Caribbean, while disruptive to the small Euro-American wealthy class, is very popular with the larger population. The contribution of the Asian immigrants is also being more fully noted now.

The Caribbean is a complex creole culture. Spanish, Portuguese, Jew, Protestant, Catholic, English, African, French, Swedish, Dutch, Danish, Indian, Chinese, Arab, American and the native cultures of the Americas all had a part in the creation of some 30,000,000 people alive today and living in the Caribbean, not to mention millions elsewhere.

As archaeologists we can recover the material remains of the ancestors of the current culture. The industrial world and the technology and local adaptations are critical to that. In the Caribbean simple slide valve steam engines were still being ordered late into the 19th century, years after more efficient technology was the norm elsewhere. This local choice is clear in the archaeological record. What does that say about the economy and social milieu that existed? The newer technologies are being ordered for equipment inside the factory.

Many people like to quote the various slave laws that are horrendous as evidence of the world of the enslaved African. As the planters were capitalist, some before the word was invented, they had money as their goal and the means were not critical. They were charged with enforcing the laws that sometimes converted what was to them a useful asset into a drain on their money. How often did they use the extreme measures called for in the law? Viewing a plantation as an industrial site includes the use of land as cemeteries. Excavation of these human remains, with full regard for the descendant community and modern laws, can reveal more of the actual
lives of the enslaved and free peoples. The use of industrial archaeology and the industrial heritage of the Caribbean islands can deepen our understanding of the culture(s) of our islands. This will also deepen the knowledge and appreciation of the interrelationships among all the people of the current world. With that we can honor and commemorate the complete complex lives of those who built the structures we so often see but do not appreciate in the island landscape. Those who built the structures we so often see but do not appreciate in the island landscape. Commemoration of the complete complex lives of those who built the structures we so often see but do not appreciate in the island landscape.

David Hayes, StXB@yahoo.com

France

Espace Alu, the Museum of Aluminium

Florence Hachez-Leroy
Université d’Artois, France

Espace Alu, Musée de l'aluminium in Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne (Savoy, French Alps, France) opened on November 30th, 2007. It is the first museum in the world entirely dedicated to the history of the ‘light metal’. The approach is a multidisciplinary one and includes geology, scientific research, technical processes, labour management, societal and cultural issues, literature etcetera.

Six of the eleven aluminium plants built in the French Alps after 1892 were in ‘Aluminium Valley’ as the Maurienne Valley became known. The last one was set into operation in Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne itself in 1907 and is one of the oldest smelters built in Europe. We couldn’t consider restoring any of these to host the museum as they were dismantled soon after production ended and no other relevant industrial building was available in the town. After a feasibility study, a former vicarage was chosen as the location of the future Museum, a building large enough and conveniently situated in the historic heart of the city. The building’s size made the choice of a rich iconography and videos an imperative requirement.

An electrolysis plant couldn’t be reconstructed but tools and industrial items are added to provide the atmosphere of aluminium smelting. The exhibition traces the history of aluminium as a material and the aluminium industry in France, set into an international perspective, from the 19th century to the present. Since the end of the 19th century, aluminium plants had a considerable impact on the landscape, the local economy and the society of the Alps. The first part of the tour offered to visitors explains why manufacturers chose to come to Maurienne and settle there. The valley’s history is recalled, from prehistoric times to industrialization, as well as the end of the aluminium industry and post-industrial reconversion, by means of an audiovisual device which shows pictures one after the other on a valley model, figuring time changes. Other episodes deal with the history of each of the six plants built in the valley; the exhibits insist on the necessity “to tame torrents” to make electricity, which was essential to the aluminium production, and the community facilities set up by the manufacturers to improve their employees’ living conditions.

Finally, the third level of the building entitled “At work!” recalls the improvement of working conditions in aluminium plants through a circular audiovisual entertainment. Testimonies of former employees and some symbolic objects of the aluminium production are presented: working clothes, ingots of foreign plants, moulds, ladies, laboratory material, medical instruments… The visit ends with a literary walk which picks out the term “aluminium” in literature through quotations of Jules Verne, de Lautréamont, Flaubert, d’Ivoi and Garcia-Marquez.

The visitors leave the museum by a magnificent wooden staircase endowed with a central mast provided with translucent shelves on which items donated mostly by the inhabitants of Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne are arranged. The piling-up effect is a real success, as the variety of artefacts as common as aluminium milk pots or coffee pots may have is clearly shown. Espace Alu is not dedicated to nostalgia: its purpose is to pass on to future generations the history and uses of aluminium as well as the memory of the Maurienne industrial valley. Rooms are designed for temporary exhibitions, educational workshops are planned, while artefacts in showcases will be regularly renewed.

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Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne (pop. 3,000) received financial assistance from Europe, the Rhone-Alpes Region, the department of Savoie, the French state (FNADT), aluminium Alcan Saint-Jean-de-Maurienne plant, the Leader + European programme, the Commonwealth of communes Maurienne Galibier, the Credit Agricole Foundation and Electricity de France, Alps production unit.

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To bring this project to a successful conclusion, the mayor of Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne, Félix Anselme, brought together historians through the Institute for Aluminium History (www.histaalu.org), of which I was at this time the scientific secretary, the Abaque agency was responsible for the museum programme, the project was entrusted to the architect Bechetolle, the scenography to Pig Images agency and I was the author of the scientific interpretation.

The mayor raised a budget of approximately €2 m and relied upon a board of scientific advisers where one could find the Musée des Arts et Métiers (Paris), the heritage administration of the Savoie department, Galerie Eureka (CCSTI-Chambéry), the MUSE Museum, Laboratory of the École des Mines de Paris... and other high-level scientific bodies.

Espace Alu, place de l’Église, 73140 Saint-Michel-de-Maurienne, France
www.espacealu.fr

Mexico

Textile Museum of Oaxaca
Ana Paula Fuentes
Director

A long-abandoned colonial-style structure in downtown Oaxaca has found a new life. The Spaniard who first lived in this house in the late 18th century never could have imagined that his home would be revived more than 200 years later as a testament to the craft that allowed him to build his fortune. Angel Antelo became a wealthy merchant by exporting guano, cochineal, the cactus-plaguing insect that indigenous peoples have used since pre-Columbian times to dye rugs and garments. His former residence, at Av. Miguel Hidalgo 917, on the grounds of a nearly 500-year-old convent, fittingly is being reborn as El Museo Textil de Oaxaca.

The idea for the museum came four years ago to the museum’s three major benefactors — famed painter Francisco Toledo, textile researcher Alejandro de Avila and Maria Isabel Grañén Porrua, director of Library Francisco de Burgos. The trio expected to house their dream in a building donated by the Oaxaca state government. When that fell through two years ago, the Alfredo Harp Helú Foundation and the Ecole des Mines de Paris stepped in, purchasing the former Antelo property and funding its restoration, overseen by architects Sebastian Van Doeburg and Juan Jose Santibañez. Toledo de Avila and Grañén envision El Museo Textil de Oaxaca as an active museum that will educate, preserve and promote the art of textile manufacturing, providing a vision of textiles from Oaxaca, Mexico and the world with temporary exhibits. In this museum the public may become involved in a universe of designs, textures, techniques and creative processes of both traditional and contemporary textile art.

For now, three collections totaling 4,000 pieces will provide the foundation for the facility. Grañén has donated her collection, much of it covering the 16th-1980 period and architecture from Crispin Morales, a former vendor in Oaxaca’s central market. Toledo’s contribution came from his purchase of a collection owned by Madeline Humm de Molié, a Swedish woman who reassessed works from the Mixtec, Zapotec and other ethnic groups, covering 1960 to 2000. De Avila, the museum’s curator, rounds it out with a 1930-1970 collection inherited from Ernesto Cervantes, the former owner of Casa Cervantes in Oaxaca.

As part of the educational plans, the museum will offer conferences, lectures, workshops and trips to outlying villages, the opportunity to visit the library filled with textile documents and other research materials, as well as videos. For the conservation and caring of the textile collections, the museum has a restoration workshop and a special storage for their safeguard.

The Textile Museum was open the 20th April 2008.
www.museotextildeoaxaca.org.mx

Turkey

Industrial heritage in Istanbul

Ass. Prof. Dr. Gül Kükșal
Director

The industrial archaeology of Istanbul is starting to attract international attention and efforts to conserve and interpret the most significant elements. Santralistanbul, an early 20th century thermal generating station, and the Cibali Tobacco Factory are both university projects which reuse former industrial sites. Here Professor Köksal of the Architecture Department, University of Kocaeli, presents the context of industrialization in the Ottoman Empire.

The establishment of industrial plants in Istanbul was one of the significant elements of the Ottoman Empire for the Ottoman government especially after 1850. With the help of foreign capital, workers and technology the number and type of factories in various sectors that were established in the city increased substantially. The industrial heritage of Istanbul is a significant component of the Ottoman Empire’s technological history and has taken an important part in Istanbul’s physical development. The industrialization of Istanbul best reflects the industrialization attempts of the Ottoman Empire.

Location of the industrial plants in Istanbul was based on the nearness of raw materials required for operation. Towards the end of the 19th century, the coasts of Istanbul and the sparsely inhabited regions were preferred for establishing industrial plants. At the beginning of the 20th century up to 55% of the industrial establishments in Ottoman Empire were in Istanbul. In the 19th century, there were 256 factories and manufacturing or production plants in Istanbul, on energy, food, clothing, textile, leather, metalurgy, soil, timber and chemistry. 34 of these were on the Anatolian side, 221 on the European side and one on Büyükada.

Based on the limited current data, it is possible to say the following about the industrial architecture of the Ottomans:

- Cast iron has been used as main structure (for example in the Haliç Dockyards etc.) especially after the mid-19th century.
- Factories have extended horizontally in accordance with the requirements or developed by construction additional buildings (for example Imperial Haliç Factory etc.).
- Neo-classical façade properties were preferred for government factories.
- Generally, there is a simple architectural planning; functionality and minimal decoration. There are some exceptions, however, of important factories given special emphasis such as the Imperial Canon Factory, Haliç Dockyards, Imperial Fez Factory etc.

Mostly foreign architects were commissioned in the construction and operation of the factory. Early 20th century factories have been recognized by important Turkish architects like Vedat Tek and Seyfi Arkan or the French architect Rob Mallet-Stevens. The factory managers in the 19th century were mostly educated abroad. The factories in Istanbul were using water in the beginning, and then converted to steam power after the wide usage of steam power in Europe.

Nowadays many problems arise due to the unplanned industrialization. It has been observed that many important industrial plants in Istanbul were in full capacity until the 1980’s and have closed slowly after this date. Today when looked at the industrial buildings or complexes in Istanbul, much of the industrial heritage from 19th and 20th centuries has been considerably lost. Only 43 of these exist.

The Imperial Haliç Arsenal, Istanbul. (See www.muslimheritage.com for more on the growth of Ottoman shipbuilding).

On of the dry dock in the Haliç Arsenal.
TICCIH seminar on training and education

Stockholm and Norberg, 8-11 June 2008
Professor Marie Nisser

Over the past years, training and education in the field of industrial heritage has been a special concern of TICCIH’s. Since the arena for industrial heritage activities has continued to expand, professionalisation has become more and more necessary. Landscape designers, architects and town planners are being contracted to transform former industrial areas and landscapes. The cultural heritage sector needs professional consultation in how to deal with our industrial heritage. The demand for expertise has increased and the job-market for students is expanding. We have also seen a recent strong trend among universities towards the internationalisation of higher education in general. There has been a growing number of universities that offer full-time programmes or part-time courses in industrial heritage studies, and courses to upgrade certain skills in industrial heritage management.

It is against this background that the Section of Industrial Heritage Studies at the Royal Institute of Technology (KTH) together with the Swedish Association of Industrial Heritage, with TICCIH, organised a seminar on training and education in Stockholm and Norberg, a small mining community in the middle of Bergslagen. The seminar was truly international with 25 participants from Europe, Asia and America. All were heavily engaged in the subject and the discussions became very focused, intense and creative. They opened up new perspectives and formulated new questions. It became evident how fruitful and rewarding international co-operation on training can be.

The opening session in Stockholm had presentations from Eusebi Casanelles, Sir Neil Cossons, Professor Patrick Martin and myself. The primary aim of the seminar was to get an overview of the current training situation around the world and participants contributed a written report on current activities in their countries or universities. These will be edited and published on TICCIH’s web site later this year. A second target was to identify the need for a joint international Master’s program and to discuss courses to meet the needs for specialisation in various fields of industrial heritage.

Part of the discussions was devoted to questions like finding a definable discourse and a terminology for industrial archaeology and industrial heritage and whether “industry” is a turn off in the cultural heritage context. It was stated that it has taken a long time for industrial heritage to receive the recognition but also to look into the demand and the need for upgrading certain skills in industrial heritage management.

The main achievement of the seminar was the agreement of the urgent need for a truly international Master’s programme with global recognition but also to look into the demand for specialised courses for different needs. The content, the time schedule, the curricula, the localisation of such a programme was intensely discussed as were the questions of funding, the benefit of field-work, the need for a theoretical frame-work and a research agenda, credits, examination, readings etc. A second workshop will be organised by Michigan Tech in September 2008 and the discussions there will continue in a smaller working group and focus on the curricula of an international Master’s program.

A more detailed summary of the discussions as well as the conclusions will be available on TICCIH’s web site later in the summer. A TICCIH section for industrial heritage training was also proposed and should be present at our Congress next year and Marie Nisser will prepare a proposal for a session. Anyone interested in taking part in the TICCIH session during Freiberg 2009 please contact Marie Nisser, Emeritus Professor of Industrial Archaeology, University of Leicester.

Future Directions for the Archaeological Study of post-1550 Britain and Ireland

University of Leicester, UK, 4-6 April 2008
Marilyn Palmer
Emeritus Professor of Industrial Archaeology, University of Leicester

The conference called Crossing Paths, Sharing Tracks attracted nearly 100 delegates which included TICCIH members from the USA, Denmark, Great Britain and Romania. It was organised by Dr. Audrey Homming, Secretary of the Society for Post Medieval Archaeology and the Irish Post-Medieval Archaeology Group, and Professor Marilyn Palmer, Chairman of the Association for Industrial Archaeology. The conference theme was prompted by the long-running and challenging debate in IA News on the relationship between theory and practice in industrial archaeology, and was intended to enable members of each organisation to put forward their viewpoints on the study of the material heritage of the post-1550 period. It was also intended as a follow-up to the conference in Nottingham which preceded the publication of Understanding the Workplace. The discussion-focused conference enabled some lively debate to take place on the role of technology in this period as well as the significance of other artefacts. The theme was encapsulated in Michael Newell’s paper on People versus machines or people and machines as well as Geoff Egans Things for people, a paper which considered the ways in which people made use of small objects. Other speakers covered a whole range of topics, including the re-development of one of London’s railway viaducts, landscapes of coal in North Antrim and the Isles, industrialisation and rural settlement in north-west England and the design, evolution, and management of English industrial landscapes. Professor Charles Orser, one of the world’s foremost historical archaeologists, presented a paper looking at the different scales on which sites of the later historical period can be studied.

Professor Patrick Martin of Michigan
Events

Technological University and the Society for Industrial Archaeology in the USA presented a paper entitled, The Pitfalls of Pigeonholing: Progress or Polemics which included discussion of the archaeological and historical work that his students have been carrying out on the West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, New York, while Professor Stephen Mrozowski of the University of Massachusetts, Boston (and co-author of the much-cited work on the corporate ideology shown in the historic environment of Lowell in Massachusetts), summarised the conference in his concluding paper, Pulling the Threads Together: Exploring the Fabric of the Modern World. The purpose of the conference was to foster enhanced understanding and cooperation between the organisations and their approaches, with in-depth consideration of the future of the broader field of historical archaeology. The organisers were looking for ways to avoid fragmentation of a still small discipline into subfields such as pre-1750 post-medieval archaeology and post-1750 industrial archaeology, as well as achieving a compromise between techno-centric, artefact-centric or theory-centric approaches to the discipline. The papers are to be edited by the organisers and published in the autumn of 2008 as a Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology monograph which will also bear the imprint of the participating societies. This volume will bring the debate from the conference to a wider academic, professional and volunteer audience.

Cattedrali del mare
Francesco Calzolaio
Edigraf, Rome
Italian and English
45 € plus postage from Venti di Cultura
info@cattedralidelmare.it
www.francescocalzolaio.it
(Free postage for TICCIH members)

This book tells the story of an unusual and refreshing approach to the study and conservation of coastal industrial archaeology. The author put together a complex project involving a maritime tour of twenty-four ports around the long Italian coastline to highlight the often neglected sites that can be found. He then sailed all round the coast visiting each one all during the spring of 2007 in the Liberty Tug, a 1948 motor launch. Starting in Buggerru in Sardinia and ending at the Arsenale in Venice, events were arranged with the local authorities at each stop to focus attention on a particular ‘Cathedral of the sea’, and to put each one in the wider context of Italy’s superb maritime heritage. The Liberty Tug’s tour is now published in a splendid hard back book with photographs from the voyage and a description of each of the sites. The author was so happy with the project and especially with the local reaction to the attention to the various sites that he has grander plans for an international tour taking in several Mediterranean countries.

TICCIH Conferences
For all conference information consult www.mnactec.cat/ticcih/agenda.php

China
First Chinese International Conference on Industrial Heritage
Chengdu, 10-15 October, 2008
Call for papers (deadline for submission August 31)

The conference will have five workshops: I. Theory and Method on Conservation of Industrial Heritage, II. Case Studies on Conservation of Industrial Heritage, III. Conservation and Management of Traditional Industrial Heritage, IV. Transfer of Technology during the Development of Industry, V. Reconstruction of industrial heritage and natural disasters. FREE registration, meals and travel during the congress. Presentations in English and Chinese.
Final registration by 1st August
Info: Peng, Lingchang, Dean, Museum of Industrial Civilization,
Chengdu, No.1, Jiashen Road, Chengdu City, 610051, Sichuan Province, P.R.China, e: plicsy@163.com, T: 0086-28-84325686, F: 0086-28-84350506. f: +86-10-62751187

Germany
XIV TICCIH Congress: ‘Industrial Heritage, Ecology and Economy’
30 August – 5 September, 2009
Call for papers

Institute for History of Science and Technology (IWGT) of the Technical University of Freiberg, in cooperation with TICCIH-Czech Republic and TICCIH-Poland. 30 August – 5 September, 2009.
Info: Helmut.Albrecht@iwgt.tu-freiberg.de or see the congress website: www.ticcih2009.de

World Conferences

Canada
The International Committee for the History of Technology
ICOHTEC:
35th Symposium on Crossing Borders in the History of Technology
Victoria, 5-10 August

ICOHTEC:
35th symposium on crossing borders in the history of technology.
Info: http://icohtec.uvic.ca

ICOMOS 16th General Assembly
Montreal, September 29th–October 4th, 2008

ICOMOS 16th General Assembly
Montreal, September 29th–October 4th, 2008

France
Centre historique minier de Lewarde. Conference organised by CILAC and the Centre historique minier. Info: Complete programme and inscription form at form at www.chm-lewarde.com and www.cilac.com