



THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR THE
CONSERVATION
OF THE INDUSTRIAL
HERITAGE

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Soap stacks in one of the traditional olive oil soap works still operating in Nablus, Palestine.
Photo: Nurhan Abujidi

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Industrial and other
archaeologies

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Threatened Industrial Heritage: the case of traditional soap industry in Nablus, Palestine

Opinion

Nurhan Abujidi
Palestine TICCIH correspondent

Nablus is located 65 km north of Jerusalem; it is the biggest city in the West Bank. Its strategic location makes it a major focal linkage between a number of Palestinian cities and villages. The city is the trading centre for the region and the economic capital of Palestine

Nablus and its environs have been inhabited for more than 5,000 years, as far back as Canaanite times. The existing structure of the historic centre of Nablus is a characteristic feature of the typical old Arabic Islamic city. This is clearly manifested in the structure and form of its streets, its network of alleys, its domes, vaulted houses, and souqs. Despite the numerous and substantial social and political changes through the ages, the pattern of the Roman city built in AD 72 can still be noted in some sections of the city and its buildings. Nablus is famous for its cultural heritage, embedded in the public buildings spreading over its six traditional quarters. For example, Nablus has nine hammam (Turkish baths), 60 sabaneh (traditional soap factories, 30 still in operation), nine mosques, two khans (caravanserais), four traditional hotels, five large palaces, and 63 hush (extended family houses or family compounds).

The historic centre of Nablus has a substantial international historical and architectural significance. In 2004 UNESCO recommended that the Old Town Core of Nablus to be considered as a candidate for recognition as a Cultural Heritage site: UNESCO stated that the historic old city of Nablus was of "outstanding universal value according to Article 12 of the World Heritage Convention". (UNOCHA 2004, 2).

Its industrial importance has been well documented since the 16th century for producing traditional olive oil soap. At the end of the 19th century, Nablus Old Town had 30 traditional olive-oil soap factories (though now only seven are in function), by which time many of these factories had changed their function. Furthermore, due to the long Israeli occupation to the territory the industry itself is declining, threatening the disappearance of this important traditional and cultural heritage. In 2002 and during the Israeli military invasion of the city, two traditional soap factories (18th century Ottoman architecture) were totally destroyed by the F16 aircraft rockets (see photos). These buildings covered an area of 1000 m². Another two soap factories in the southern neighbourhood of Alqaryun were totally burned, while undocumented numbers of other soap factories were subject to different levels of destruction. The frequent Israeli military operations in the city didn't stop since the major invasion of 2002, as with each military operation some historic building fall into ruins. The fact that under international law historic cities and cultural heritage artefacts are protected during armed conflict, in reality they are not. The deteriorating political situation, strict siege, sporadic curfews and frequent military operations made it difficult to the Palestinian department of antiquities and other national and international organizations to take the necessary measures to protect, and conserve the Palestinian cultural heritage (including the industrial heritage).

■ TICCIH Board elections

After the election held at the General Assembly in Terni in September to renew the TICCIH Board resulted in a tied vote between two candidates, there has been a period of consultation to resolve the issue.

As a result the new TICCIH Board consists of

President: Eusebi Casanelles

Secretary: Stuart B Smith

Treasurer: Olga Traganou Deligianni

Trustees:

Helmuth Albrecht

José Manuel Lopes Cordeiro

Ole Hyldtoft

Irina Iamanescu

Maria Teresa Maiullari Pontois

Patrick Martin

Jaime Migone

Gyorgyi Nemeth

Miles Oglethorpe

Belem Oviedo Gamez

David Worth

The following people will be co-opted on to the Board: Dag Avango, who was tied with Ole Hyldtoft in the original election in Terni, Giovanni Luigi Fontana, to take responsibility for Southern Europe, and Gracia Dorel-Ferré, who is organising two TICCIH meetings next year in France on textiles and food.

Another proposal accepted in Terni was to distribute regional responsibilities to different Board members, and the final arrangement is

Mediterranean Europe: Luigi Fontana

East Europe: Gyorgyi Nemeth and Irina Iamanescu

Northern Europe: Miles Oglethorpe

Mediterranean: Luigi Fontana

North America: Patrick Martin

Central America: Belem Oviedo

South America: Jaime Migone

Africa: David Worth

Asia: still to be settled

■ Agreement between the SIA and TICCIH

The North American Society for Industrial Archaeology have been the first national society to sign a formal agreement with TICCIH. The presidents of the two organisations, SIA's Robert C. Stewart and Eusebi Casanelles for TICCIH put their

names to the document last month, thereby formalising a relationship that has been in existence for over twenty years. The SIA provides generous support for the participation of their national representative, Professor Patrick Martin, who makes an important contribution to the work of the TICCIH Board.

The agreements have been created as a way of recognising the mutual responsibilities and areas of influence of TICCIH and of the national societies in countries where they already exist. Similar agreements are being established with the industrial heritage societies of France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary and Sweden.

A copy of the SIA agreement can be found in the USA page on the TICCIH web site, while the blank text of the agreement is in the area called 'Documentation Centre'. TICCIH Mexico has also signed an agreement, and there is a brief announcement in Worldwide that describes their programme.

■ TICCIH interventions to preserve the industrial heritage

TICCIH was asked to intervene to protect two industrial monuments during the autumn. The tobacco factory Tabacalera in Valencia, Spain, was built in 1906 but for five years was used as the Palacio de la Industria as part of the Exposició Valénicana. It is an example of the sort of fábrica real industrial installation promoted by Spanish and other autocratic leaders since the 17th century. It consists of a series of closed courtyards, modelled on

the Escorial monastery. The aerial photograph shows the scale of the site.

Although it is listed and included in Spain's National Plan for Industrial Heritage the city council are proposing to allow partial demolition of some of the buildings along the rear and sides, leaving the main block and courtyards for conversion to offices. Valencia, and indeed all of Spain, is convulsed by a construction boom which has seen land prices rise over 500% in ten years. Countryside is being consumed at an unprecedented speed and historic sites are obviously affected, too. TICCIH wrote to the mayor of Valencia protesting about the proposed demolition and insisting that the whole site be conserved, in line with the local plan and listing legislation. The campaign is being organised by a group called SalvemTabacalera: www.salventabacalera.org

The second intervention was addressed to the Director of Cultural Heritage in Bilbao and aimed to save the steam-powered dredger "Titán", built in 1923 and closely associated with the river port of the Basque capital. It formed part of the collection of the Museo Marítimo de la Ria de Bilbao but was unexpectedly moved last month.

TICCIH regularly responds to appeals to lend its authority for the defence of the industrial heritage, one of the organisations most important tasks.

An aerial view of the Tabacalera factory in Valencia in 1924. Facing the main façade was the nursery for the children of the largely female workforce.



The **TICCIH Bulletin** is published four times a year and is sent to all members. It is the only international newsletter dedicated to industrial archaeology and the conservation of the heritage of industrialisation.

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.

The first issue for 2007 will be posted in March 2007; articles and news of recent and future events are very welcome, and should be sent to the Editor, James Douet, Museu de la Ciència i de la

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Allan Rasmussen, Olga Traganou-Deligianni and Miguel Iwadare Iijima.

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■ Medieval archaeology is nowadays a part of mainstream archaeology after having struggled for recognition for some decades. Internationally, archaeology is gradually moving into new territory, and this is visible in Denmark too. This is an interesting development in which industrial archaeology and modern history cannot help but find itself in the centre of a heated debate. A number of fundamental questions arise, and they made up the background for a conference which was held at the annual Danish museums meeting at Fuglsø in Jutland on the 15th – 17th November, 2006.

For the first time there was a joint meeting between medieval archaeology and history. We wanted to create a climate for debate and cooperation between archaeologists and historians in the future. We also believed that to succeed in this it had to start from a common platform. The conference opened with an international speaker presenting general points followed by papers by Danish post-medieval archaeologists, industrial archaeologists and historians.

David Cranstone, who in 2005 contributed an article entitled "After industrial archaeology?" to the conference 'Industrial Archaeology – Future Directions', agreed to give the introductory paper. He was followed by the Danish archaeologist Lene Høst Madsen from the City Museum of Copenhagen giving an overview of the new developments in post-medieval archaeology in Denmark. This session was introduced by ph.d. Henrik Harnow from Odense City Museums, who has been working within the field of industrial archaeology since the late 1980's.

The conference continued with a number of cases spanning the spectrum from hard-core archaeology to more general reflections on the use of archaeology in specific post-medieval contexts.

Curator and medieval archaeologist Jakob Tue Christensen from Odense City Museums presented his excavation of parts of the old harbour of Faaborg on Funen. He was followed by the medieval archaeologist Nils Engberg and the historian Frank Allan Rasmussen discussing the excavation of one of the few "real" industrial archaeology sites in Denmark, the copper rolling mill at Frederiksværk in Northern Zealand from 1802. They looked at the combination of written sources and archaeological excavation and the necessity for much more cooperation between historians and archaeologists.

Rural archaeology is certainly mainstream when dealing with the Middle Ages or even earlier periods. In his paper discussing the possible use of archaeological methods, excavation and recording on rural sites from the 17th, 18th and maybe even 19th

Industrial archaeology and post-medieval archaeology in Denmark

Dr. Henrik Harnow, Curator of Modern History at Odense City Museums

centuries, the archaeologist and historian Anders Myrtue opened a new and interesting discussion as to why, where and to what extent we should engage in modern rural archaeology – and what we can possibly gain from that.

The discussion following these papers were quite lively, and I think that the

we would finally end up with. The conference left a feeling that cooperation and much more information between post-medieval archaeologists, industrial archaeologists and historians is the only right way to follow. Post-medieval archaeology may eventually swallow up industrial archaeology, which has probably by now lost the opportunity to become the archaeology of the last three centuries. Nevertheless, I think it is important that the methods and the competence built up within industrial archaeology do not disappear in that process.

One of the tricky questions one could rightfully ask post-medieval archaeologists is whether they feel that the methods they practice and their educational background is suitable or sufficient when moving into the field of modern industrial society, with its different physical structures, new materials, new types of buildings, new social structures etc. The need to incorporate written sources and to make priorities in your study when facing an overwhelming amount of source material, physical or written, could point towards the



Danish Crown Odense
Large industrial abattoirs like the Danish Crown plant in Odense have closed all over Denmark, and are demolished immediately as they occupy very expensive land in city centres. Are they a standard design, found in all advanced countries? What level of recording should be done? A case for a post-medieval archaeologist?
Photo: Flemming Wedell, 2006



Car ferry dock, Nyborg
Today the Storebæltsbroen or Great Belt Bridge, just visible in the background, spans the sea between Zealand and Funen. The enormous areas formerly used by cars and trains waiting for the ferries are now abandoned. A topic for medieval archaeologists?
Photo: Henrik Harnow, 2006

general feeling amongst the more than 100 archaeologist and historians who attended the conference was that a new debate had been opened up. David Cranstone's thought-provoking paper will no doubt cause quite a few discussions in the time to come.

Personally, I have always felt that industrial archaeology as an academic discipline was lacking something, but at the same had something that mainstream archaeology could profit from. I have always argued that industrial archaeology ought to be a period study covering industrial society at large, and that it didn't matter much what label

need for a special education or some kind of educational supplement for people dealing with post-medieval archaeology or industrial archaeology – or whatever name the study of the physical culture of the late-2nd millennium will carry.

Most of the people attending the conference were from museums, who often include physical remains to some degree in their analyses. We can definitely all gain from being much more conscious of the methods of archaeology, the interpretation of non-written sources, the combination of the two, and the use of the physical landscape in our studies.

Frank Allan Rasmussen
 Industrimuseet Frederiks Værk
 (The Frederiksværk Museum of Industry)

■ In 2004, the National Museum of Denmark carried out an industrial-archaeological excavation of an interesting site in Northern Zealand. Frederiksværk housed one of the largest military-industrial complexes of Denmark. It comprised *inter alia* a cannon foundry, a powder mill, an anchor forge, a sword- and knife works and a copper rolling mill. Here is a summary is presented of the results of the examinations of the archives and of the excavation.

In 1798, two Englishmen, Thomas English and his son, approached the administration of the state-owned complex of Frederiksværk with a proposal for the establishment of a copper rolling mill. At the end of the year 1800 they went back to Britain to purchase the necessary machinery and tools.

Construction began of the various buildings and a royal resolution, dated 15th December, 1802, decreed that rollers and other machine parts for the mill might be imported duty-free. Concurrently, several shiploads of machine parts reached Frederiksværk by way of the sea.

At this time, Denmark was formally at war with Britain so it is surprising that these transports were feasible. Added to this was the fact that Britain had a very restrictive legislation concerning the export of technology, the so-called "tools act", which even in peacetime prohibited the export of machines, tools and technical knowledge. But the time-schedule in Frederiksværk was adhered to. The buildings were completed and the machines started operation in the late summer of 1805.

In 1807, British troops briefly occupied Denmark, including Frederiksværk, and when they evacuated they took the entire Danish navy away with them. This started a downward spiral. First came the state bankruptcy, and because of the profound economic crisis it became impossible to proceed with the cost-intensive rebuilding of the navy. This was a disaster for English and his works.

In 1816 he was nevertheless allowed to extend his plant, and in the following year he acquired another set of rollers. He now had three sets of rollers and two water wheels. But in 1826, the administration lost patience and English was relieved of all his obligations, leaving behind a huge debt. The Mill closed down in 1907 and there are no standing remains left. The oldest part of the site (the "English-period" 1807-1830s) was the part that we excavated. The National Archives preserves records of the extensive military-industrial establishment of Frederiksværk. They are comprehensive and cover the period from the foundation of the works in 1756 until the time when the state sold off its activities.

It is relatively easy to form a picture of what the site with dwelling and rolling mill looked

The documentation of Frederiksværk Copper Rolling Mill (1802-1807)

like shortly before it was leased away in 1830, approximately 25 years after English started operations.

The works consisted of three main buildings with granite foundations. The house for the actual rolling mill was wood-framed; it was about 83 feet long, 46 feet wide and 10 feet high and contained a double water wheel. The house in which the copper was smelted, both the ore received from Norway and the purchased scrap, was also wood-framed. This building housed the heating furnace, which had a 63 feet tall chimney, and the smelting furnace, which measured 10 by 13 feet and had a 53-foot chimney. Next to this building English added his new rolling mill. On the site there was further a building for the large, water-driven hammer which crushed the ore before smelting, and a turner's workshop. To this was added a

further building for a rolling mill with appertaining machines and tools.

The survey is extremely detailed and lists both minor machines and individual tools right down to hammers and tongs. There were also warehouses on the site and a house intended for a wind-powered rolling mill. The latter is interesting, as it tells us that English was so much in need of power that he seriously contemplated acquiring a wind-powered rolling mill for minor items.

My investigation shows that it is worthwhile seeking information in the existing literature and in the many written sources preserved in the state archives. Such preparatory work, however, was not carried out because of a shortage of time, but it would most certainly have been helpful in the formulation of clearer and more well-defined hypotheses in connection with the excavation, and thus generally have contributed to a better result of the research.

The conclusion is, despite the reservations, that it is worthwhile to carry out industrial-archaeological investigations, and that as a matter of course, such investigations should be preceded by archival research. If that had been the case with the excavation of the site of the copper rolling mill, some different choices would have been made, and not least, we would have chosen not to do some things. Thus, it is not the case of an 'either-or', but of a 'both-and'. Digging in the written sources and in the ground supplements one another and should go hand in hand.

For further information, please contact museum curator Frank Allan Rasmussen, Industrimuseet Frederiks Værk (The Frederiksværk Museum of Industry), www.indmus.dk

The oldest part of the Copper Rolling Mill complex and the excavation of the Melting House raised by English in 1803-04. In the foreground are the bases for the chimneys and the furnaces.



Olga Traganou - Deligianni
Greek National Representative

■ It is almost nine years since I had the honour of being invited to a scientific meeting organized in Geneva on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the modern federal Swiss State. The meeting was dedicated to the Industrial Heritage in Europe (1) and my presentation about the Greek experience on the subject was titled "Culture grecque: entre archéologie classique et industrielle". It was a brief sketch of the research of Greek archaeologists, architects and engineers during the last 150 years to identify, record, document and protect the remains of technological and productive activities.

It was estimated that at that moment, all those who are studying in Greece the history of techniques and industry prefer to use this definition, or 'the history of the industrial heritage' rather than 'industrial archaeology' to define the field of their research. In this way, researchers (historians, architects and engineers) try to distinguish their scientific activity from that of classical archaeology. In fact, in Greece, archaeology is practiced as a science dedicated to the study of the heritage of the classic and Byzantine age, including the technological one. Furthermore, classical archaeologists have become interested to the history of technology just very recently. Their interest has been awakened mostly from questions raised by the study of particular sites, such as ancient workshops and productive sites (mines, glass-kilns, potteries, foundries, furnaces, mints, etc.) and the documentation of technical works, mechanisms and instruments of Antiquity and Byzantine times.

Over the last ten years, we have noticed the awakening of a really vivid interest in the history of technology that has brought the researchers of ancient technology and the historians of the industrial era (19th-20th c.) closer together. The results of that interest are:

- An important publishing activity regarding both fields (2), (3), (4),
- The organization of special meetings and conferences (5), (6), (7),
- The implementation of specialized research projects and important interdisciplinary research (8)
- The organization of special exhibitions and museums, reusing in many cases industrial monuments (9), (10),
- The presentation of papers on research regarding industrial archaeology during scientific archaeological meetings (11),(12) Parallel to these result, archaeological sites of technological interest have been recorded and studied and the related documentation has been published. Furthermore, special categories of pre-industrial workshops have been studied (13,14).

As a result of industrial archaeological

Between classical and industrial archaeology: studying historic sites of technological interest in Greece

activity during the last twenty years in Greece, it has become accepted that the methods of classical archaeology can clearly also be implemented in the case of the research of modern monuments, such as industrial sites.

It is no longer unusual that the guidelines of re-use projects of historic industrial sites, classified as monuments, should include an obligation on the constructors to make special excavations for the documentation of important parts of the former industrial plants.

The Greek Section of TICCIH has contributed by organising National Conferences on special issues, such as the Hermoupolis/Syros Conference (2000) dedicated to industrial archives and their management.

We can also accept today, just as we did nine years ago, that the study of the technological and industrial heritage in Greece is a scientific discipline undergoing a rapid evolution. In its effort to define its proper methods and principles, it has adopted the ones from fellow disciplines



The buildings of the French Company of Lavrion Mines after their rehabilitation by the National Technical University of Athens.

such as archaeology and history. The inventories of historic industrial machinery, led to the acceptance of new principles of scientific research proper to the study of the technologic and industrial history. Classical archaeology is profiting from the evolution of the new scientific field for the study of sites characterised by a technological or productive activity. The history of technology is a scientific field that gives the opportunity for a happy and fruitful approach between classical and industrial archaeology.

Olga Traganou-Deligianni, architect, Ministry of Culture, Ephorate for Modern Monuments of Central Macedonia, Greece/ TICCIH Board of Trustees member. odeligianni@gmail.com

Notes

(1) The transactions of the Colloque mentioned have been published in the Journal "Patrimoine et architecture", Nr. 5, July 1998 (Direction du patrimoine et des sites, Genève)- We are still grateful to TICCIH member Hans-Peter Baertschi for the amazing organization of the meeting and the related events (exhibitions, tours)

(2) International Conference, "Primer materials and technology from the prehistoric age until now", Ministry of Culture, 18th Ephorate for prehistoric and classical antiquities, Thassos/Limenaria 1995, Transactions, Athens 1999

(3) Evangelos H. Kakavoyannis, "The organization of the exploitation of the mineral reaches of Lavriotiki peninsula from the Democracy of Athens", Ministry of Culture Archaeological Receipts Fund, 2005

(4) George N. Dermatis, "Lavrion the Black Light", Technological Cultural Park of Lavrion/National Technical University of Athens, Athens 2003

(5) 2d International Conference on Ancient Greek Technology, Transactions, Technical Chamber of Greece, Athens 2006

(6) Historic Mines in the Aegean Sea, research project and scientific meeting organized by the National Technological University of Athens, Milos, 2003 (www.ntua.gr)

(7) Annual meetings for the history of Lavrion organized by the Society of Lavrion Studies

(8) Greek Mills Record by the Institute of Hellenic Mills

(9) The case of the Byzantine Museum (Ministry of Culture) in the city of Veroia/Central Macedonia, reusing the building of an early 20th century Mill and the case of the Museum of the olive and Greek olive oil in Sparta/Peloponnese in the building of the old Electricity Company by PIOP

(10) A very important case presents the city of Volos with a wide reuse project of old industrial buildings and the initiatives for the conservation of industrial heritage of the local Municipal Center for Historical Research and Documentation (www.diki.gr)

(11) Annual Meetings for the Archaeological Research in Macedonia-Thrace

(12) 8th EAA Annual Meeting (European Association of Archaeologists), with a special section dedicated to Industrial Archaeology and papers presented by British and Greek participants, Abstracts Book, Thessaloniki, 2002

(13) P. Koufopoulos, S. Mamaloukos, The Metalwork of Mount Athos from the 18th to the 20th century (in Greek with brief English summary), Athens, 1997

(14) K. Damianides, Greek vernacular boatbuilding, (in Greek with brief English summary), Athens, 1998

Sweden

Protection of industrial heritage in the Polar areas

Dr Dag Avango

Swedish National Representative

■ The polar areas contains a rich industrial heritage, in fact it is perhaps the most common form of cultural heritage in these areas – whaling and sealing stations from 19th-20th century in the Antarctic and whaling, oil, gas and mining stations and communities from 17th – 20th century in the High Arctic. This industrial heritage, due to its geographical location in the extreme periphery, tends to escape the attention of national heritage management and NGO's. It will be hard to deal with from a continental regional responsibility as has been suggested for TICCIH. Is the industrial heritage in the High Arctic a European, Asian or American responsibility? What importance will it be given in comparison with major industrial heritage issues in the more populated parts of these continents?

ICOMOS has a special responsibility for the cultural heritage in general in the polar areas. However, the tendency is to focus their attention on national monuments of the history of science, like famous research stations and sites where national heroes in polar exploration wintered or perished. And of course heritage sites pertaining to the indigenous populations of the polar areas. Since TICCIH is steadily increasing its collaboration with ICOMOS, it seems logical that we also create a responsibility for the Polar areas. From such a platform, we could contribute to the protection, research and information efforts needed concerning the industrial heritage.

There is a threat to the industrial heritage in the polar areas. They are increasingly the focus of the general debate concerning the environmental destruction there. There are strong voices among environmentalists that traces of abandoned whaling stations and mining camps should be removed, so that the pristine wilderness can be re-established. The same arguments can be heard from the growing tourist industry, because it is believed that visitors in the polar areas do not want abandoned industrial equipment to ruin their wilderness experiences.

The heritage of the polar areas is a physical representation of an important history, relevant for understanding present day issues. The circumpolar north has become increasingly important as a supply area of fossil energy, partly a result of rising world market prices for crude oil, partly because of the possibilities for extraction and transport in the high north that global warming might offer to exploiters. In the wake of this development, attempts have

been made by states to establish exclusive rights to natural resources in the high Arctic. No doubt, national rights and sustainable resource management will be on the agenda of international negotiations in the future. These developments call for research efforts on how actors from the west have dealt with the natural resources, territorial rights and environmental issues in the Polar Regions in the past. For needed research efforts, and as an anchor point for a needed public debate, the industrial heritage of the polar areas is very important and clearly underestimated. Cultural heritage in the north should not only tell a story about adaptive Inuit populations or of national heroes in polar exploration. It should also reflect the more difficult and not so glorious historical narratives concerning geopolitics, environmental depletion and mistreatments of indigenous peoples. Therefore, I believe, it should also be the concern of TICCIH.

Finally, this is the right time to establish a regional responsibility in TICCIH for the industrial heritage of the polar areas. On the first of March 2007, the International Polar Year (IPY) 2007-2008 will be launched. The International Polar Year is a giant international scientific undertaking that will take place in the Arctic and the Antarctic in 2007 and 2008, finishing in March 2009. It will involve a large number of nations all around the globe and a wide variety of disciplines – both within natural science, and social science and humanities. It is international in the sense that researchers will cooperate across borders within different scientific research projects, and it's based on international cooperation in providing logistics for field research in the remote areas of the Arctic and Antarctic. Last but not least, it is a coordinated effort to bring international attention to the urgent problems facing the peoples and the natural environments of the polar areas, and the importance of these problems in the global context.

Mexico

Creation of TICCIH Mexico

■ On December 3th, academics and experts on the conservation of the industrial heritage witnessed the signature of the Act that gave birth to TICCIH Mexico with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the validation of a public notary. This ceremony was held in the magnificent neoclassical building of the Historic Archive and Mining Museum of Pachuca, Mexico. The main office of TICCIH Mexico will be located here.

TICCIH Mexico was registered, in accordance with the politics of TICCIH, as a non-profit organization whose main

purpose is "to promote the study, rescue, conservation, restoration, registration, protection and diffusion of the industrial heritage in Mexico, which is defined as all the material remains, furniture and buildings, including the infrastructure, landscapes, graphic and documental archives that originated due to an industrial activity". It is of capital importance for TICCIH Mexico to collaborate with colleges and universities in order to create academic programs and assistance in research of projects concerning the study, rescue and conservation of the industrial heritage.

TICCIH Mexico was created with eleven founding members, ten individuals and one institution, from the Mexican states of: Puebla, Tlaxcala, Hidalgo, Yucatàn, Jalisco, Aguascalientes and San Luis Potosí; and from Mexico City. The newly elected Board is composed of: Mrs. Belem Oviedo Games, president; Mr. José Luis García Rubalcava, secretary, Mr. Miguel Ángel Iwadare Iijima, treasurer; Mr. Marco Antonio Hernández Badillo, Mrs. Leticia Gamboa Ojeda and Mr. Federico de la Torre de la Torre, trustees.

The celebration of two international meetings in 2007 will constitute the first academic activities of TICCIH Mexico. An International Meeting on Mining Heritage will be held in Pachuca-Real del Monte from May 16th to 18th and the 2007 International Conference of TICCIH Railway Section will be held in Aguascalientes from May 23rd to 25th. The two events will be sponsored and supported by public and private institutions such as: Museo de los Ferrocarriles de Aguascalientes, Archivo Histórico y Museo de Minería, A.C., Universidad de Guadalajara and the Aguascalientes State Government.

Finally, in order to promote the study and importance of the industrial intangible heritage, TICCIH Mexico will organize a seminary on Industrial Archives, coordinated by the Archivo Histórico y Museo de Minería, A.C., ABABI (Apoyo al Desarrollo de Archivos y Bibliotecas de México) and the Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla.

Belem Oviedo Gámez, President
Miguel Iwadare Iijima, Treasurer

Europe

Heritage of electricity conference in Divonne-Les-Bains (France) and Geneva (Switzerland)

June 7-9, 2007

■ Electricity and the heritage of hydroelectric industry will be the core of a series of events hosted by the town of

Divonne-les-Bains (France) and the neighbour city of Geneva (Switzerland) from June 6th to 9th, 2007. The heritage of electricity covers a wide range of items, from the tiniest component or a mere socket to transnational interconnected high power networks and systems. As it does in size, it may also differ in nature. Remnants which are noticed only by the archaeologist's eye compete with complete equipment in working condition or large industrial sites. Electricity also fostered ideologies, philosophical and medical theories, utopias which are now a part of intangible heritage. Being a faithful witness of economic growth and social development, the heritage of electricity is a factor of identity and a feature of collective memory, far beyond the restricted field of business and technology history.

How such an innovative process, the product of which was intangible and hardly visible, could be included in French national heritage as a part of industrial heritage? One must remember how electricity was always a matter of popular wonder. As early as in the year 1881, the International Paris Electricity Exhibition attracted no less than 800,000. In the interwar period, the building sites of the new hydraulic and thermal power stations attracted numbers of visitors which saw in these then outsized equipments "our modern cathedrals". After World War II, the modernization process and development of nuclear power in France added to the public interest in the electricity industry. In the same time, official recognition of electricity heritage as cultural heritage

enforced the link between a modern industry and its heritage and helped to mobilize volunteers. Some sites were listed as historical monuments, several museums opened and volunteers gathered in societies. Either as private persons or electricity industry professionals acting off hours, they bring an essential contribution to the identification, preservation and valorisation of electricity archives, technological objects, plants, sites, landscapes and networks.

The four-day programme of events aims at attracting public attention to the unique electricity heritage of Divonne and the Geneva district, and show how it can explain local history, geography and social development. It will also be an original and resourceful opportunity to ask essential questions about heritage and its use for our societies. It will also include fundamental questions for today as our future energy choices and social response to these changes.

There is a meeting of the Historical Committee of the Electricité de France Foundation on June, 6th. It will be an opportunity for the committee members to share their knowledge of electricity heritage as historians and their experience of field studies as well as theoretical research.

An international conference under TICCIH and open to all will follow on June 7th and 8th. Heritage scholars will compare and analyse cases and show how and why, at a local, regional and transborder level, electricity heritage is acknowledged and

preserved, receives adequate care and is enhanced and emphasized, or neglected and brings upon itself dereliction and annihilation. The papers will include tangible and intangible electricity heritage, as well as the social and cultural history of electricity and its impact on people's lives. In the same time, educational workshops for pupils and high school students will follow the thread of electricity experiments and representations, and the Divonne 1887 power station will be open to visitors. Finally, from June 8th to June 9th, a tour of prominent electricity heritage sites, CERN, Pont de la Machine, La Coulouvrenière, Chancy-Pougny and Vessy (City of Geneva Energy Department, Services industriels de Genève). This is a transborder region, open to international influence and known for its modern research infrastructure, where environmental concerns are on the fore. These sites demonstrate how heritage is considered here and cared for, as a link between an ignored past and present times' modernity. They testify to a common will, a quest for local identity and development through new ways of tourism which mix heritage, culture and information on local economy through visits to factories. They eventually bear witness to our fundamental need for a humanistic understanding of science and technology which should give respect to the questions society asks to science and technology and what is expected from them.

Publications

L'acier en France : produits et marchés, de la fin du XVIIIème siècle à nos jours

Philippe Mioche et Denis Woronoff (dir.), Editions universitaires de Dijon, Dijon, 2006, 268 pages. 20 €

The collected papers of a conference held at Le Creusot in October last year on the development of steel manufacturing. Traditionally approached through the sites, techniques and companies, this meeting sought a fresh angle by examining steel products and their markets.

The contributions are divided in four sections: Definition and uses of steel; Development of markets - foreign steel in France in the 19th century; Development of products: Thomas, Martin, electric furnaces; Steel today - the research policies and business strategies of steel-making, and the influence of the EC on the products and their markets. The result is a combination of approaches from historians,



engineers, architects and industrialists examining the long history of steel in France

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PART ONE

Industrial Museums in Europe Today: how are they networking? Aspasia Louvi (Greece); Eusebi Casanelles i Rahola (Catalonia); Giovanni Luigi Fontana (Venice Region) - (to be confirmed); Chiara Ronchetta (Piedmont); Norbert Tempel et al. (North Rhineland - Westphalia); Achim Dresler (Saxony); Philippe Mairot (Franche-Comté).

PART TWO

Knowing the World Industrial Heritage
Patrick Viaene, Le patrimoine industriel de la Flandre; Margarita Shtiglits, Boris Kirikov, L'architecture industrielle de Pétersbourg; Tuija Lind, Suomenlinna (Sveaborg). The Historic Dockyard: A happy end for the time being; Toshitaka Matsuura, The Tomioka Silk Mill.



Eusebi Casanelles
TICCIH President

I would like to offer my thanks to everyone, especially the National Representatives and the members of the Board, for expressing their confidence by re-electing me president of TICCIH, and I hope I can continue to work in the best way possible. I have been involved with TICCIH for nearly twenty years, and I think that it is in an excellent position, thanks to all that has been done up to now. I'm sure that 2006 will be seen as a turning point in its development.

There are two things that symbolise the change in TICCIH. The first is the record attendance of the Congress held in Terni, at which there were people from more than forty countries. The second was the decision of ICOMOS to devote its World Sites and Monuments Day, 18 April, 2006, to the heritage of industry. This represents

a definitive acceptance of industrial heritage as part of our global cultural heritage, with the recognition of TICCIH as the institution of reference for this heritage at the international level.

Our task now is to consolidate this position and to work to improve our organisation. In this next three-year period I would like to work on three fronts. The first is to consolidate our position in each country, creating national committees where there is no organisation and confirming agreements with existing national industrial archaeology associations where they are already at work, like the one I signed with the president of the American SIA in the autumn.

The second direction is to complete the structure of thematic sections. This year we will have meetings in France dedicated

to Textiles, Food or Agro-industry, and Electricity (jointly in Switzerland), and of metallurgy in Russia. I hope that apart from those related to production, we can establish others related to the heritage such as museums, education or restoration. And thirdly, I hope to reinforce our virtual presence through the web site, to which I want to give a renewed structure. To achieve all this will depend on the collaboration of all of you who are members of TICCIH. We aren't an official organisation, our success depends on the voluntary work of hundreds of people at the local, regional, national and international level combining their efforts to carry through their projects and realising their ends. And finally let me wish you all a very happy 2007.

TICCIH Conferences

More conference information at www.mnactec.com/ticcih/news.htm

Romania

5th international conference and workshop on industrial archaeology
April 17-22, 2007

■ The industrial heritage of Romania as well as scientific activity in the field. Study visits to the industrial region of Caras Severin and around Bucharest, especially mining sites that are about to close. Contact: Irina Iamandescu, irina.iamandescu@cultura.ro, irina.iamandescu@yahoo.com

Poland

Industrial Heritage for the Future, TICCIH Intermediate Conference.
Warsaw, 27-29 April, 2007.
Call for papers

■ This conference is devoted to the strategy of the post-industrial as well as post-military heritage and its role in regional economic development. Pre-conference tour – Ostróda-Elbląg Canal. Post-conference tour – textile route Łódź, Żyrardów. Contact: Dr Julian Kolodziej TICCIH Poland, ticcih@wp.pl

France

1st International Conference on the Agricultural and Food Heritage

Reims, 3-5 May, 2007.
Call for papers

■ Already many papers have already been proposed for this meeting, organised by APIC (Association pour le Patrimoine Industriel de Champagne-Ardenne) at the Centre Régional de Documentation Pédagogique (CRDP). It aims to set up a food industry section within TICCIH, analysing the situation at the international level and determining which are the most important sites in existence today. The inscription leaflet will be sent out in January and posted on the TICCIH webpage. Contact gracia.dorel-ferre@wanadoo.fr

Germany

Big Stuff 2007: the preservation of large industrial heritage objects
Bochum and Hattingen,
September 11-14, 2007. Call for papers

■ Following the very successful BigStuff 2004 in Australia, a sequel -BigStuff 2007- will be given in the Ruhr Basin (Ruhrgebiet), a classic, highly-industrialized coal and steel region in Germany. The organizer is

III meeting of the TICCIH Textile Section

Sedan and Mouzon, 31 May-2 June, 2007. Call for papers

■ The task set by the organizers is to propose a list of the 100 most important industrial textile sites in the world. It will include the presentation of the final version of TICCIH's thematic study of textile mills. Contact: Alain Renard, 2 rue Saint Denis, 08210 – Mouzon (France), +33 3 24267448, ticcih07@gmail.com

France and Switzerland

The International Industrial Heritage of Electricity,
Divonne-Les-Bains (France) and Geneva (Switzerland)
June 7-9, 2007.

■ Seminar in French and English (simultaneous translation) with visits to local heritage sites (see Worldwide). One of the aims is to establish a TICCIH Section for electricity and energy. Contact: George Leskens LeskensG@aol.com or the TICCIH website.

the German Mining Museum (Deutsches Bergbau Museum), Bochum in partnership with the Westphalian Museum of Industry (Westfälisches Industriemuseum), Dortmund. Contact: bigstuff07@bergbaumuseum.de, www.bigstuff07.net

Czech Republic

Industrial Heritage as a Force for Sustainable Development
Prague, Kladno and Liberec,
September 19-20, 2007

Argentina

5th Latin American Colloquium for the rescue and preservation of the industrial heritage

Buenos Aires, 18 - 20 September, 2007. Call for papers

■ The Argentine Committee for Industrial Heritage (COAPI) was formed in 2005 and includes the Argentine TICCIH Committee. The main themes are conservation, research, tourism and the interpretation of industrial heritage, and there will be tours to sites of interest after the meeting. Proposals for papers should be received by the organisers before 15 March, 2007. Contact: Jorge D. Tartarini, ticciharg@yahoo.com or Museo_Patrimonio@aysa.com.ar

Croatia

III international conference on IH: 'Rijeka, historical traffic crossroad between Mediterranean and Europe'
Rijeka, October, 2007.
Call for papers

■ General topics on industrial heritage preservation, transport and the local shipbuilding heritage. Info: www.protorpedo-rijeka.org

■ The Research Centre for Industrial Heritage in cooperation with the Czech National Committee of ICOMOS, the National Technical Museum and the Technical Monuments Committee of the Czech Chamber of Certified Engineers and the National Heritage Institute.

Part of the commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Czech Technical University in Prague. Info: Dr Benjamin Fragner, fragner@vc.cvut.cz

World Conferences