



Number 58

4th quarter, 2012

Contents

Opinion

News

Report

- **Click Clack Ting! The enchanting story of typewriters in India**

Worldwide

- **Endgame for the Pennsylvania anthracite breaker?**
- **Concrete lighthouses on the Mexican gulf coast**
- **Four Walloon coalmining sites on the UNESCO WHL**
- **How the old Ford Assembly Plant in Richmond, California was reborn**

Museums

- **Steam Centre Winterthur, Switzerland**
- **Marconi's Wireless Station and museum, UK**

Publications

- **Le patrimoine industriel de Champagne-Ardenne. [Industrial heritage in the Champagne-Ardenne Region]**

Conference reports

- **Industrial heritage. New urban policies and the meaning of re-use. Proceedings of the international conference held in Belfort, Paris**
 - **Worklab meeting in Manchester, UK**
- Coming Soon**



The opening ceremony of the London Olympics confirmed in a spectacular way how central the Industrial Revolution and its heritage are to the modern world. Top-hatted industrialists mixed with factory hands to generate an industrial landscape of giant chimneys, beam engines and steelworks, sometimes hidden in clouds of (fireworks, not forge) smoke, to cast a giant ring which was lifted up into the Olympic sign floating high above the stadium.

Opinion

Heritage Alert: “one small step at a time” to save two threatened power stations

What follows are brief comments on two cases of industrial heritage in danger. The sites are both electricity generating stations, the Szombierki power station in Bytom, Poland, and the Necaxa power station in Mexico. Several risk factors are threatening their conservation following their recent closure (Necaxa in 2009 and Szombierki in 2011).

The winding-up of the two power stations by the electricity company that operated them, and their takeover by new organizations (whose interests are unlikely to include preserving their value as heritage and cultural assets) open up very uncertain prospects in both cases. Once again, laws and measures aimed at guaranteeing conditions of safety and accessibility of former industrial sites are proving to be unintentional allies of those whose goal is their gradual liquidation.

In both cases, the appeal to stimulate opportunities for further reflection as to possible strategies to combat the risks of dismantling these important expressions of industrial heritage must be acted on, to seek together a proactive way forward that ensures that they are protected.

Experience shows that it is extremely hard to find a definitive solution, and that perhaps one important, initial achievement would be simply to gain time. The task, in this case, would be to devise some form of temporary use of these sites, such as cultural events, shows, or exhibitions, which demonstrate that their spaces are suitable for functions other than their original one as manufacturing sites.

Indeed, short-term use of abandoned industrial sites can sometimes have educational value: they can persuade people that, in all likelihood, an industrial site that proves to be well-suited as a temporary setting for differing functions may also be excellently placed to perform these new functions on a permanent basis, too. In other words: a strategy of “one small step at a time”. Indeed, such steps could help these sites to go far.

Massimo Preite

Opinion

Necaxa hydroelectric power station

Robert H. Jimenez and Javier Romero

The Necaxa hydroelectric power station in Mexico carries the designation of Cradle of the South American Electrical Industry. But despite its evident historical significance, Necaxa desperately needs a clear demonstration of its international cultural value and a viable future to stave off the powerful political and economic forces which are circling the obsolete plant.

Necaxa, in Puebla in central Mexico, is considered the Cradle of the Electrical Industry in Mexico and in Latin America. It began producing hydroelectricity for the capital and mining areas in 1905, and gave an important impetus to the textile, manufacturing and transport in the center of the country, promoting both public and domestic lighting. It was unique in Latin America leading the development of the electrical industry in the continent.

The energy from Necaxa fuelled the early industrialization of Mexico. It was built by the Mexican Light & Power Company, established in 1902 with English, Canadian and American capital, and used the most advanced technology to harness the hydraulic flow of the rivers Necaxa, Xaltepuxtle and Tenango. It completely changed the landscape and when it opened it was the largest hydroelectric plant in the world.

The works were made by Frederick Stark Pearson Engineers, James Dix Schuyler, Walter Diem, Fritz Walti, Hugo L. Cooper, Albert Carr, J.P.Allen and U.T.Thompson and others.

Necaxa started in 1905 producing 5.000 to 30,000 kilowatts. In 1937 with the reconstruction of the nine generating units Necaxa produced 99.000 kw, with the added tenth unit it reached 115.000 kw. For this it was necessary to build five dams with a water storage capacity of 173 million m³, with the canals, tunnels and pipelines needed to capture water from about 40 rivers, within an area of 1,400 km². Transmission lines were installed to supply electricity to Mexico City 200 km away and to the Mineral del Oro 442 miles away, then a world record.



The spectacular setting of the power station is seen in this postcard.

Necaxa was a marvel of engineering, architecture, technology and construction at the time, and has been running in almost the same conditions since then. It has earned a place in the history of Mexico and the world, but today this heritage and is at risk, because of the 2009 decision of the President of the Republic to liquidate the Public Company which owns Necaxa Hydroelectric System: the Light and Power Company, and it has since been occupied by federal police and other employees of the government power company, the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE).

A study is necessary to determine the current status of the facility, involving experts involved in the electricity industry and the conservation of industrial heritage, so as to implement the necessary actions to prevent further deterioration.

We are happy to have the opportunity to present our case before the members of TICCIH for the preservation of the Necaxa Hydroelectric System. The Necaxa Foundation, Cradle of the Electric Industry has been developing joint projects with TICCIH and CMCPI to achieve the conservation of the Necaxa System in working condition, but we need to unite our efforts. We are at your service for further information: fundacion.necaxa@hotmail.com



Waters pour out from the massive Necaxa hydroelectric station, before its closure by the Mexican authorities in 2009

Opinion

Industrial heritage in danger. Uncertain future of the unique energy plant in Upper Silesia.

Adam Hajduga, Aleksandra Iwan and Jerzy Gorzelik

The combined heat and electric plant “Szombierki” in Bytom (in German, Beuthen) is one of the highlights of the Industrial Monuments Route of the Silesian Voivodeship. Unfortunately this unique complex, one of the most attractive in Upper Silesia for its architectonic qualities and exciting history, remains inaccessible either for tourists or for cultural events and its future is uncertain.

The power plant “Oberschlesien”, as it was originally called, opened in November 1920. It was built for the company Schaffgotsch Berwerksgesellschaft that owed its significance to one of the most successful upper Silesian entrepreneurs of the first half of the 19th century, a real self-made man, Karl Godulla. Being childless, this “king of zinc” left his estate to the poor half orphan Joanna Gryczyk, who thus became the richest woman in the Kingdom of Prussia. Ennobled by the king, she married a member of an old Silesian aristocratic family, Hans Ulrich von Schaffgotsch, who gave his name not only to his wife but also to the company.

The project for the complex was delivered by the cousins Emil and Georg Zillmann from the Königliche Technische Hochschule in Charlottenburg (today one of the Berlin districts), active for the upper Silesian companies already before the World War I, renowned for their two masterworks – the housing settlements Giszowiec (German Gieschewald) and Niskiszowiec (German Nickischschacht), today located within the city limits of Katowice, the capital of the Silesian Voivodeship.

Legend has it that the complex was originally designed as an explosives factory and then redesigned into a power plant. Its construction commenced after the end of the Great War. During World War II the plant reached the maximum output of 100 MW. With 900 employees it was among the largest power plants in Europe. In January 1945 its equipment was partially dismantled by the Red Army and transported to the Soviet Union. Output was thus reduced to 70 MW but in the following years it was stepped up to 108 MW.

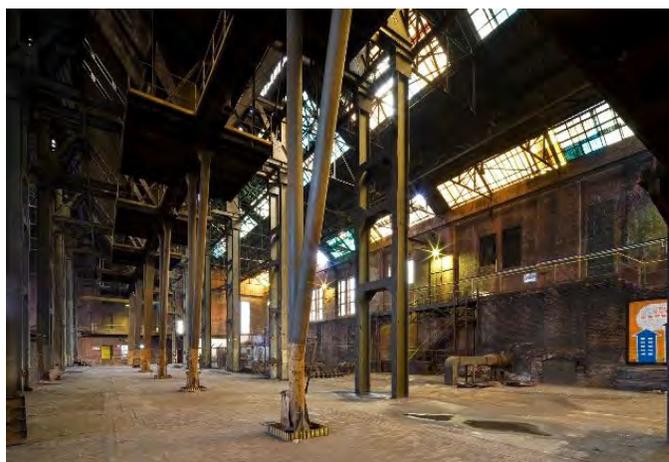
Till 2011 the facility belonged to the state-owned generating company. Since its capacity was used only during peaks or in case of damages in a connected plant, it also occasionally served cultural purposes. Last year both facilities were bought by the Finland energy firm Fortum. The new proprietor declared his willingness to make the plant accessible for the cultural and educational needs of the local community.

Nevertheless the complex has been closed to the public since it doesn't meet the safety standards required during the mass events. One of the very few opportunities to visit it was the Feast of the Industrial Monuments Route “Industriada” in June 2012. But even then the number of the visitors was limited.

The essential issue is to protect the historic buildings from devastation and to bring them to life, thus starting the process of revitalization of the whole city district. Bytom has been hit extremely hard by the crisis of the traditional industries. Over 7% of its over 176 000 inhabitants receive social service benefits and the unemployment rate is reported at 18%. Giving the plant new functions should be viewed against this social background.

Friends of industrial heritage in Upper Silesia are determined to preserve this spectacular monument, whose potential is often compared to that of the famous Zollverein in Essen.

The cubic capacity of the main complex amounts to 300 000 m³. The plot is 17.2 hectares in size. During the public debate on the planned Silesian Science Center some regional politicians came up with an idea to localize this facility in the plant “Szombierki”. The local authorities of Bytom have prepared a preliminary project for the new Regional Operation Program for the years 2014-2020. Unfortunately, the plant is only one of the suggested localizations and there are divergent opinions among regional decision makers. The Marshall Office of the Silesian Voivodeship – that manages the Industrial Monuments Route - is going to invite international experts to the creative workshops in order to elaborate new solutions for the plant in Bytom. This imposing complex has a chance to become an important symbol of the industrial heritage not only in Upper Silesia – once the second largest industrial area of the continental Europe after the Ruhr – but in the whole Central Europe.



The empty hall of the Szombierki generating station.

Photo: Jerzy Gorzelik

TICCIH NEWS

The new TICCIH representative in Argentina

After a vote among members TICCIH Argentina, Dr Monica Ferrari was elected National Representative. She is an architect from the National University of Tucuman, Argentina, with a PhD from the University Pablo de Olavide, Seville, Spain. Her specialty is the heritage railway, which was the subject of her thesis.

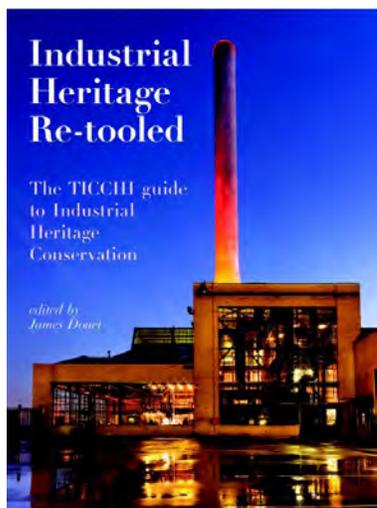
TICCIH News

The TICCIH CONGRESS 2012 in Taiwan

In this last *TICCIH Bulletin* before our upcoming Congress in Taiwan, from November 4th through 11th, the first TICCIH conference held in Asia since 1978, please enjoy articles on company archives in India, saving hydroelectric power stations in Mexico and Poland, conference reports from Spain and UK, site news from the US... We hope that you continue to appreciate the good work done by editor James Douet and our correspondents, and that you enjoy timely delivery of the news of the field.

Hsiao-Wei Lin and her team in Taipei are working feverishly to provide an excellent and exciting array of events and presentations in Taiwan for the Congress. This will be an important opportunity to visit some special sites and experience an Asian perspective on the global phenomena of industrial heritage, under the theme 'Post-Colonialism & Reinterpretation of Industrial Heritage'. Sessions on Method & Theory, Planning & Design, Interpretation & Application, and Social & Economic Impacts promise interesting and lively perspectives. Special workshops on World Heritage Nomination processes with Barry Gamble, author of the nomination for the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, and Digitalization of Industrial Heritage data with David Fleetwood and Miles Oglethorpe will offer practical, cutting-edge information about these critical matters to practicing professionals. I encourage any members who have been waffling on the idea of attendance to take advantage of the opportunity, even at the last minute. I look forward to seeing you all in Taipei in November! Please visit the [congress website](#) for more details and kindly forward this information to your colleagues.

Prof. Patrick Martin, President of TICCIH and Dr. Hsiao-Wei Lin, Chairman of TICCIH Congress 2012



Candidates for the November Board elections

Any paid-up member of TICCIH can stand for the TICCIH Board, to help guide and develop the organisation across the three years between congresses. The Board meets at least once a year, either at a convenient conference or by holding a virtual meeting through the internet. To be elected, candidates need to be nominated and seconded by two other current paid up members. Nomination forms will be issued shortly and nominations can be made at any time up to the eve of the elections, as long as they are received in sufficient time by the General Secretary, Stuart Smith.

One third of current Board members must resign at each election, standing for re election if they wish. This year Stuart Smith and Jose Lopez-Cordeiro are both resigning after many years service, and three of the remaining Board members will stand for re-election.

Anyone interested in standing for election should discuss the idea with their National Representative, or write to the Secretary for more information: stuartbsmith@chygarth.co.uk

Industrial Heritage Retooled: The TICCIH Guide to Industrial Heritage Conservation, James Douet (ed.), Carnegie Publishing Ltd, ISBN 978-1-85936-218-1. 2012, 244 pp.

TICCIH's first publishing venture is with the printers and will be launched at the XIV Congress in Taiwan next month. It's a lively and readable introduction to modern best practices by thirty-one leading international experts, illustrated with striking colour images of many of the most influential industrial heritage sites in the world. Loosely structured around the Nizhny Tagil Charter, which is also published here for the first time, *Industrial Heritage Retooled* examines:

- The scope of industrial heritage
- Reuse and re-purposing
- World Heritage sites
- Conservation of historic industry
- Teaching and training
- Listing and designation
- Sustainable development
- Industrial archaeology
- Museums and collections
- Documentation and recording
- Industrial tourism
- Urban planning
- Historic photographs and archives
- Industrial ruins

Copies can be ordered from booksellers or purchased direct from the TICCIH website, using our Paypal credit card service.

Report

Click Clack Ting!

The enchanting story of typewriters in India

Sanghamitra Sen

Company archives are increasingly recognised as important links in the chain of conservation best practice. The Godrej Archive in India is envisioned as a heritage centre offering archival material for reference and research into the history of the 115 year-old Indian conglomerate the Godrej Group, seven major companies with an annual turnover exceeding 3.3 billion dollars. The author and Godrej archivist is presently researching labour housing and company townships.

Long before the arrival of the computer, the humble typewriter fashioned a quiet revolution, lodging itself at the very center of modern office spaces around the world. In India too, from their introduction in the closing decades of the nineteenth century, this melodiously charming and indispensable tool, transformed the very nature of office life in the country.

Up until 1947, the market for typewriters in India was completely dominated by American and European imports like Remington, Underwood, Olivetti and Facit. Fired by the enthusiasm of post-independence nation-building, engineers in Godrej & Boyce Manufacturing Company Ltd. (Bombay) - exclusively designed and executed the first all Indian manual typewriter in 1955, thereby making India the first Asian country to do so.

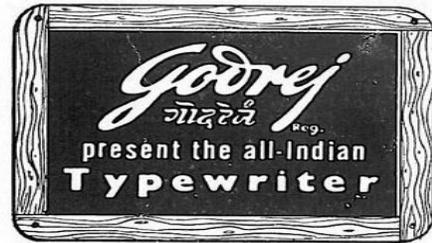
However it wasn't an easy job; for the manufacture of manual typewriters involved in addition to the turning, grilling, tapping, riveting and punching, the making of over 150 varieties of screws with special threads, not to mention a whole series of specialized jobs like die-casting and spring-coiling, to name a few. An exhaustive study was undertaken under the passionate tutelage of former Chairman Late Naoroji Godrej to understand the intricacies of the process of manufacture and assembly. It was decided to follow the R C Allen model of the American Woodstock typewriter as it had not been patented. In this complex and intricate process, which called for highly specialized machinery, the typewriter men were ably supported by the in-house Tool Room. Out of 1800 parts that comprised the first model - M9 - only the types, key tops, rubber plates and one spring of the value of Rs.30 in all, were imported, making it truly an all-Indian typewriter.

Over the next few decades owning a manual typewriter became a major status symbol and demand for Godrej typewriters during the 1960s and 1970s was so high that customers waited up to six months for new machines.

For a generation spoilt by the luxuries of 'delete' and 'back-space', the meticulous preparedness required before typing make the momentous rise of the typewriters in India and its indispensability almost unfathomable. Not only did the type-

writer itself play an important role in the functioning of the modern office, it had an impact on wider society as well, giving rise to proliferation of typewriting schools, jobs for teachers of the discipline and huge numbers of repair shops.

The growth and nature of the typewriter culture in India, particularly in the British period, was recently captured in a poignant and piquant talk delivered by Prof David Arnold of Warwick University at the Seventh Godrej Archives Annual Lecture held in February this year. Through his talk Arnold drew interesting parallels between the typewriter culture in Europe and the US, on the one hand, and India on the other. "Typewriters represented modernity in India, but as always with India it was a kind of modernity adapted to the Indian experience", he says.

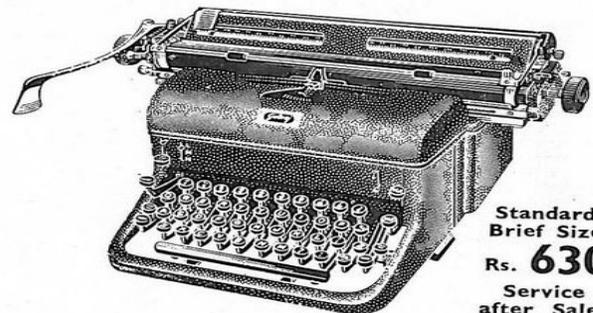


Equipped with the confidence, resources and experience gained from 59 years of pioneering achievement, Godrej present for the first time a Typewriter made in India, at a very remarkably low price.

The all-Indian Typewriter embodies the latest advances in typewriter engineering to ensure ease of operation and efficient performance.

Of the 1,800 components only 4 items: the types, key tops, rubber platen and one spring are imported, costing a negligible Rs. 30. All other parts are manufactured from the very best materials available.

The Godrej Typewriter will, in due course, be available in Hindi also.



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A 1956 announcement for the new Godrej typewriter.

Source: Godrej Archives

Report

An example cited for how the Indian typewriter experience was slightly different, is something that we see even today - the presence of street typists near courts and post offices, conducting their trade in the open air. While, in the West, typewriters were part of the interior office space, in India they were and continue to be part of street life, "where the needs of poorer people are met." Another big difference between typists abroad and in India was that most typists here were male. Unlike in the west, where the rise of the typists profession saw an infiltration of women in office spaces, its impact on the fairer sex here was restricted to Anglo-Indian girls, resulting in stereotyped associations with that particular community.

The talk further delved into the larger outreach of the typewriter by tracing its development and adaptation into vernacular language typewriters (Godrej manufactured them in 18 different vernacular and foreign languages), but perhaps the most revealing, for all present, was Gandhi's rather ambiguous attitude towards them. Technology posed a dilemma for Gandhi - he was practical enough to acknowledge its utility, but feared its destabilising effect in his idealised world of a country based on village life. Although he is known to have used typewriters himself in South Africa, employed typists and also serviced his "Rem. Portable No 61625" at the Remington Typewriter Office in Bombay, typists particularly came under attack, with *Bapu* ruing the loss of calligraphy and calling typing a "cover-up for laziness".

Today, as the younger generation predominantly uses computers, a dying market has taken its toll on typewriter production. The Godrej Typewriter facility, which in its heyday made 50,000 typewriters a year, supplying largely to courts, government offices and various branches of the military, exited the market in 2010 after demand fell to less than a 1000 a year. Production of typewriters in India has ceased, but not the country's reverence for and faith in them. So while large parts of the sub-continent have gone high-tech, its paper-centric bureaucracy has made the typewriter a necessity among the country's clerical workers. An obstinate insistence on typing skills for government jobs, the product's inherent portability and a typical dependence in regions with irregular power supply, still sustain the many typing institutes and repair workshops dotting a landscape as yet untouched by globalisation.

The Godrej Archives, was the brain-child of former chairman, the late Sohrab Godrej. Set up in 2006, it aims at unfolding the contribution made by Godrej to the industrial history of India, as well as its role in the country's future.

For more details visit the Godrej Archives website – www.archives.godrej.com or 'like' us on Facebook - <https://www.facebook.com/pages/Godrej-Archives/394151247287699>



Skilled manual typesets assembly was demanded at the typewriter plant, 1970s

Source: Godrej Archives

國際工業遺產保存委員會
TICCIH CONGRESS 2012 IN TAIWAN
The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage

國際工業遺產保存委員會
TICCIH CONGRESS 2012 IN TAIWAN
The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage

Worldwide

United States

Endgame for the Huber anthracite breaker ?

Dr. Bode Morin

The Huber Breaker began operations in 1939 in Ashley, Pennsylvania, at the western end of the northern anthracite coal field in northeast Pennsylvania. Its chief function was to break, wash, and size anthracite coal for market. Anthracite is a hard coal, geologically older and purer than bituminous coal or lignite. Its largest fields are found in northeast Pennsylvania and it was mined and processed in significant quantities from the mid 19th century through the mid 20th century. Some strip mining continues today. Initially marketed as an industrial fuel, anthracite became a primary home-heating fuel in the 20th century as processes and furnace technologies evolved, making the difficult lighting but long and clean burning coal desirable for domestic consumption. The fuel, however, began to see significant declines with the wide-spread development of oil and natural gas fields.



Interior view of the top level of the Huber Breaker.

Photo: Bode Morin, 2012



Panoramic shot, breaker (left), retail coal storage bins (right).

Photo: Joseph E.B. Elliot. HAER PA,40-ASH,1-19, 1991

The breaker, linked directly to coal mine slopes or shafts, was the dominant feature on the anthracite landscape and the center of small, often scattered mining communities called patch towns. The Huber was one of the last and largest breakers built. It was a steel structure with large glass curtain walls designed to process coal from several collieries at one time. The Huber ran from 1939 to 1976 when its operating company filed for bankruptcy because of declining demand. The site and structures were documented by HABS/HAER in 1991 and were ultimately purchased for a relatively small sum for their scrap value. The company hoping to capitalize on the steel was also not averse to selling the breaker to a heritage organization, but went bankrupt before anything transpired to save the structure. The breaker now sits as a ward of the bankruptcy court whose trustees have indicated that it may ultimately be broken up for scrap to pay creditors.

The Huber Breaker is still a significant structure on the landscape and represents the “state of the art” at the height of the anthracite coal breaking and washing technology. It is also one of the last breakers of what had been several hundred in the region. It is a unique structure developed for a globally unique process and deserves the proper commemoration. The Huber Breaker Preservation Society (<http://huberbreaker.org>) has been fighting for several years to save the site from demolition. Recent developments include the creation of a memorial park on a small parcel of breaker land and plans for a museum. However, with the challenges to preservation of such a large object in an economically depressed area with very few regional funds and no sustainable long-term reuse plan, the breaker, which ultimately may be too contaminated to provide much value for scrap anyway, has an uncertain fate.

Worldwide

Mexico

Concrete lighthouses: memories of *béton armé* on the Gulf coast

Dra. Mónica Silva Contreras
Universidad Simón Bolívar, Caracas

Two cases of reinforced concrete lighthouses were presented at the Second International Seminar of TICCIH México, held in the city of Campeche in May last year. It was amazing that the two in the small coast towns of Nautla and Tecolutla in Veracruz found a kind of lost brother in the coast of Campeche. It seems that both were built with the patented Hennebique system along the Gulf of México between 1906 and 1909 and could all be conceived from an identical model.

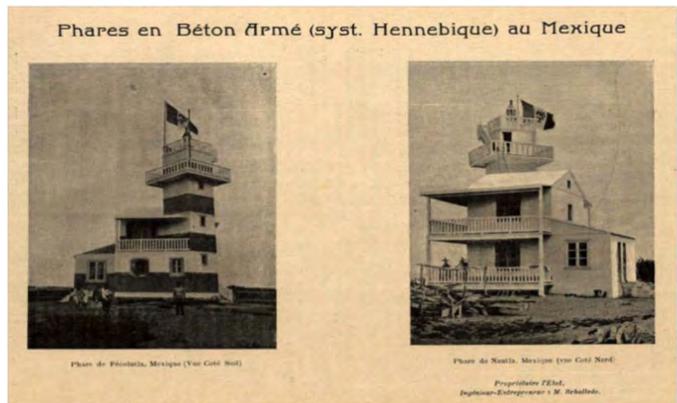
The Veracruz lighthouses were built in 1906 by the representatives of the Hennebique system in Mexico. Naval engineer Miguel Rebolledo was the head of the construction company. He had worked in some foundations and structures in Mexico City since 1902, with big expectations about the use of concrete, but with few chances of doing it, even if there was a construction boom during those years in Mexico's capital.

The lighthouses were part of the project for illuminating the Mexican coast during first decade of the 20th century, within the modernization of trade and ports during the Porfirio Diaz Government. In such a way, small towns with no other communication than the sea had a lighthouse or some other support for light to indicate their location. Agroindustrial goods found the way out from the production sites to international commerce and nearby important cities, like Veracruz, where international agencies had their offices.



The surviving lighthouse in Isla Aguada, Campeche, Mexico.

Photo © Mónica Silva Contreras, 2010



Lighthouses in Nautla and Tecolutla, Veracruz, Mexico.

From 'Phares au Mexique', *Le Béton Armé*, 102, novembre 1906, p.154

The towers, just 14.4 meters high, had nothing to do with François Hennebique's project in 1900 for a 1000 ft. timber tower with a concrete base, or with the lighthouses published in *Le Béton Armé* in 1909, or with the rebuilt Campanile di San Marco in Venice in 1912. But in fact, these *maisons pour fanal* (houses for lightbulb, as they were registered in the company's files in Paris) had a different importance for Mexican history of construction and communication, as they were vital to connect small towns to offshore commerce.

The lighthouses in Nautla and Tecolutla are among the buildings in which *béton armé* was used for monolithic structures against fire or earthquakes. In those specific cases, the structures were conceived as shoeboxes with foundations just one meter deep, and resemble boats floating on the sand. Like a boat, the useful life of one of them ended when a storm overturned it, with no visible fractures on the wall structure, just eight to ten centimeters thick. The house with light sank into the shore entirely. Since we can only understand the meaning of lighthouses as a navigational system for sailing and as the indication of production systems inland, the fact of taking just one or two into consideration does not show their whole importance. When these two lost lighthouses were presented in the TICCIH Seminar in Campeche, a third out of about a dozen of them that were built on concrete was recently recovered in Isla Aguada with great surprise for all. The structure is almost identical to the ones that appeared in Nautla and Tecolutla.

The hypothesis is that a standardized type of lighthouse was projected in order to illuminate the Mexican coast during these years. This can be proved if we can register some others of their kind in the Gulf of México. Their restoration, or just the location of the surviving structures, might be the material proof of that standardization which became one of the most important examples of concrete buildings in Latin-American architecture. Lighthouses on Mexican coasts would be, indeed, not only a heritage of modern times of trading and sailing, but a tangible fact to start a new chapter in history of architecture in which industrialization had a lot to do in this part of the world.

Worldwide

Belgium

Four Walloon coalmining sites on the UNESCO-WHL

Patrick Viaene

Big news in Belgium: the nomination (inscription) of a new group inscription with four Walloon coalmining sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This decision was announced during the last week of June, just after the ICOMOS - UNESCO meeting in Saint-Petersburg. The four sites are (from west to east) : Grand-Hornu (near Mons), Bois-du-Luc (in La Louvière), Le-Bois-du-Cazier (in Marcinelle, near the city of Charleroi) and the mine area of Blegny-Trembleur (near Liège). I was personally involved in the scientific committee, working out a second attempt to redo and improve an earlier (refused) proposal... My colleagues are, of course, just as myself, very happy with the inscription and all kind of plans are being prepared now: intense cooperation in the management of the four mining heritage sites, elaboration of further public events, etc.

A closer cooperation is also foreseen between the Walloon mining sites and the museums or heritage associations in other mining regions nearby: Flanders, Northern-France, Germany and the Netherlands. In Wallonia (southern Belgium) three industrial and pre-industrial entities are now on the WHL: the Neolithic flint mines of Spiennes, the four historic hydraulic ship-elevators on the Canal du Centre and now the four coal mining sites! In Flanders, at the other hand, only the printing shop of Plantin & Moretus (in Antwerp) are inscribed on the WHL. And in Brussels, the third Belgian region no industrial heritage site at all (not even the world famous Tour & Taxis site in Brussels).

For more information see www.patrimoineindustriel.be

United States

For anyone interested to know more about in the site in Billy Hustace' great photo on the cover of Industrial Heritage Retooled (see page 4), this account of how the old car plant was preserved is reprinted with thanks from the West County Times:

Ford Assembly Plant wins National Historic Preservation Award

The old Ford Assembly Plant on Richmond's waterfront survived the end of its car-assembling years, a major earthquake, water damage, vandals and multiple proposals for its demolition to witness a rebirth that has now captured national acclaim.

The building, now called Ford Point, is part of the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home front National Historic Park. Workers in the 1930s assembled cars there and routed them to dealers in Northern California and Hawaii. In 1942, the plant switched to assembling thousands of jeeps, tanks and other military vehicles as part of the World War II home front effort.

The plant closed in 1956 and was partially used for storage. But the magnitude 6.9 Loma Prieta earthquake severely damaged the building in 1989, shattering windows and toppling the brick parapet on the roof. The sprawling 517,000-square-foot building sat vacant. Rain fell through broken skylights and windows, and pooled on the floor.

Local historians refused to let it languish, even as others proposed demolishing the building entirely. The building was successfully nominated for the National Register of Historic Places to help ward off attempts to raze it.

In the push to corral millions for the restoration, then-Mayor Rosemary Corbin journeyed to Washington, D.C., to meet with the head of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

"They were only going to give us less than \$1 million" Corbin said. "We had to prove it was damaged in the quake and needed the money. They made us jump through hoops, but we got it." Intense lobbying won \$14 million from FEMA and another \$4.5 million from the federal department of Housing and Urban Development. City officials put in more than \$16 million in redevelopment money and partnered with Orton Development to complete the work. In 2003, the city sold the building to Orton for \$5.4 million.

New tenants began moving in last year. More than 90% of the building is leased to a half-dozen tenants.

Renovation continues on site. The 40,000-square-foot craneway with waterfront views of San Francisco is being transformed into a restaurant, banquet hall and concert venue. In addition, a visitors center for Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home front National Historic Park will be housed in part of the craneway.

Had it been demolished, the Ford building would have been difficult if not impossible to rebuild in the same footprint, because newer coastline laws would have prohibited such construction, Corbin said.

"It's a major structure that is significant historically and a linchpin for economic development for that whole area," Corbin said.

Museums

Steam Centre Winterthur, Switzerland

Yvonne Scheiwiler

In 2012, the newly-founded Steam Centre Winterthur opened its doors (www.dampfzentrum.ch) on the site of the former Sulzer Brothers Engine Works. This museum has taken over the steam engines and other steam applications of the former Vaporama Foundation of Thun and wants to be in the future a “steam factory” with live steam and steam events. There are some foreign steam engines in the collection including a beautiful German beam engine of 1859, but most of the engines are of Swiss origin: Sulzer Brothers with the world-famous Sulzer valve control or a big three-cylinder steam engine that was shown at the 1889 World Exhibition in Paris of Escher Wyss & Cie. with an oscillating ship engine, generators of MFO, Burckhardt compressors, a unique experimental steam engine of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich (ETH), steam turbines and rollers, models or an historical transmission-belt-driven workshop.



The Steam Centre Winterthur. Left in the back you can see the three-cylinder Sulzer steam engine shown at the Paris World Exhibition of 1889 and next to it stands the 1859 German beam engine. In the middle is a big and typical Sulzer engine with valve control. In the foreground are smaller parts of the collection.

Lizard Marconi Wireless Station and museum, UK

David Barlow

National Trust Volunteer Manager, Lizard Wireless Station

On 23rd January, 1901 Guglielmo Marconi was in the former railway hut that he had moved near to the most southerly point of Britain when he received wireless signals from the Isle of Wight, a new distance record of 186 miles (300 km).

In 1996 the site was purchased by the National Trust which found much of the original wooden hut still standing. A considerable amount of restoration work took place but many of the original timbers survived as they had been covered in bitumen by the Marconi Company. The interior of the old railway hut comprised three rooms, originally a waiting room, a luggage room and a small office for the railway company. Marconi initially installed a spark generator transmitter and a coherer receiver in the waiting room area and batteries and spares in the adjoining room. He put up a 148 ft (48 m) mast outside on a concrete base that still survives today.

Museums

A comparison between the evidence on the wall of the hut with a photograph of the interior taken in July 1903 revealed the exact location of the original equipment. Replicas were made using the specification and materials which were available at the time. The wireless operating room was fully restored and today looks and works as it did when Marconi was at the station. The adjoining room contains a unique display of wireless and radio valves, aerial insulators, Morse keys and meters, and in addition there is a 1926 crystal set and many other artefacts of historical interest.

In April 1912 RMS *Titanic* sailed past the Lizard station on two occasions, firstly on leaving Belfast on the way to Southampton and then on leaving Southampton on her fateful voyage across the Atlantic. On both occasions there would have been many messages passed between wireless operators Jack Phillips and Harold Bride on the *Titanic* and the operators at the Lizard wireless station. The volunteers at the site decided to honour the bravery of the wireless operators by recreating their operating room using the only picture taken of it in 1912.

The *Titanic* had the most modern transmitter which was very noisy and was kept apart from the operating area. The display used a genuine 1908 spark generator (which was the emergency transmitter) and a replica wall-mounted magnetic detector receiver; there was a morse key and the communications chart issued by the Marconi Company together with a clock. The desk on which the display was mounted dates to about 1890 and was found when the site was restored.

Details of the Lizard Marconi Wireless Station can be found at www.lizardwireless.org



The reconstructed wireless operator room display of the *Titanic* received acclaim as being the most accurate portrayal for reconstructions at the time of the ship's centenary.

Publications

■ ***Le patrimoine industriel de Champagne-Ardenne. Diversité et destinées. L'inventaire en perspective [Industrial heritage in the Champagne-Ardenne Region. Diversity and destiny. Heritage's inventory in a new perspective]*, Gracia DOREL-FERRÉ and Xavier de MASSARY (eds), Reims, Sceren-CRDP Champagne-Ardenne, coll. « Cahier de l'Apic, no. 8 », 2012, 248 pages. 23 €. French**

The Champagne-Ardennes region is one of the 22 French *régions*, i.e. regional districts with responsibility for heritage inventory since 2004. Situated in the eastern part of France it was until recent times a main place for metallurgy, textile, and the food industry, beside Champagne wine which, being a global word, is a more recent addition. It is not surprising, then, to see the *Région* being a leader in the field of industrial heritage studies. This was made possible only by the long term implication (since 1997) of the APIC society (*Association pour le patrimoine industriel de Champagne-Ardenne*), whose members, all volunteers, have continuously provided studies, organized conferences, published proceedings and reference books for teachers, backed up by the information and publishing agency of the ministry of education. To mark the end to the region's industrial heritage census and description which began some 20 years earlier, and celebrate the achievement of this huge enterprise, the regional Service of historical heritage and the *Association* organized an international conference in September, 2009 with the present collection of essays as an output, and the online publishing of the complete set of inventory files (over 1,000) being another (see: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/inventai/patrimoine/>).

Publications

The book falls into four main sections. The first, “industrial heritage in action”, stages current debates about the definition of industrial heritage as an interdisciplinary field of studies and its intimate relationship with economic and social history (keynote paper by Prof Jean-Claude Daumas), its acceptance by the society in a context of environmental controversies (Michel Letté) and its not yet ascertained role in urban renewal (Marina Gasnier).

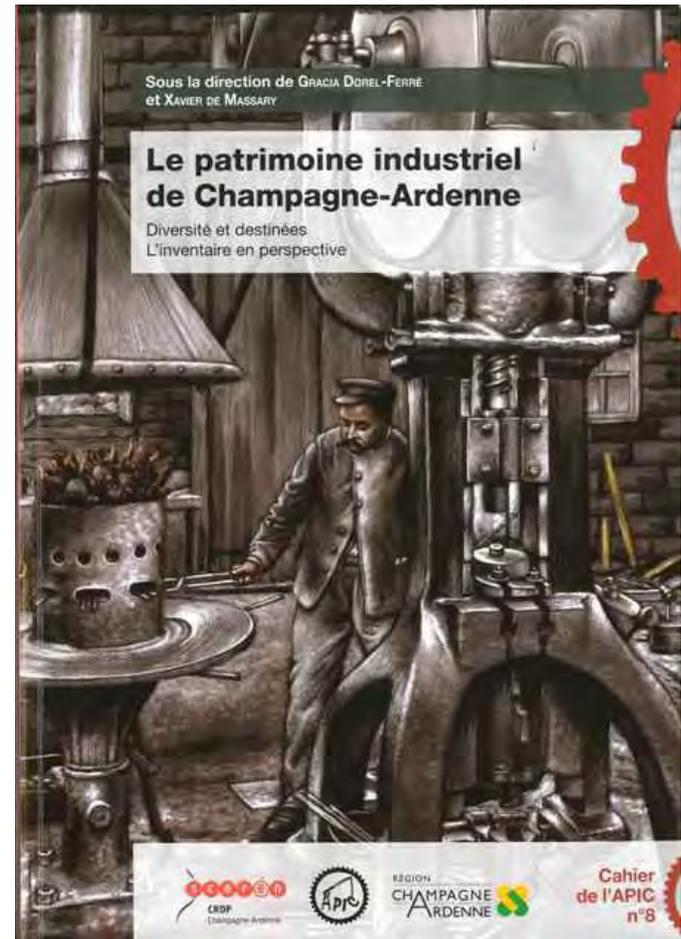
The second section is dedicated to the industrial heritage of Champagne-Ardenne: an overview by the head of the regional heritage service (Xavier de Massary); listed monuments, special sites and highlights (Paul Smith); archival resources (Violette Rouchy-Levy). Then come several examples of important sites and specific problems (Champagne, the former Miko ice cream plant, the long-term project of an earthenware museum). The third section, “From landscapes to territories” is a thorough study of the relationship between industry and space and industrial landscapes based upon metallurgy as a main example, both in the *Région* and, for the sake of comparison, in Normandy and the Ural region in Russia. The whole fourth section, “New networks of industry”, deals with the heritage of communications and energy networks presented as a new field for heritage studies: railways, electricity, inland navigation network and river transport in the main river port town Nogent-sur-Seine. Finally, the last section, “Social innovation”, deals with social policy of entrepreneurs and the heritage involved (sport, housing, etc.).

The vision of industrial heritage at the regional scale is thus comprehensive, in step with contemporary debates, inserted in a comparative approach and linked to current research, especially the programme led by the TICCIH Agriculture and Food section. Heritage studies at a regional scale prove their use for the overall understanding of the territory and landscape history at a time of accelerated change.

The book, printed in a comfortable A4 format, is carefully edited and beautifully illustrated, with a plump bibliography and

an *index nominum*; the absence of maps makes compulsory the reference to the *Atlas du patrimoine industriel de Champagne-Ardenne*, a ground-breaking collaborative initiative published in 2005 by the APIC society which renewed the industrial heritage studies in France.

Marie-Noelle Polino



Conference Reports

■ **‘Le patrimoine industriel. Nouvelles politiques urbaines et sens de la reconversion’ [Industrial heritage. New urban policies and the meaning of re-use]. Proceedings of the international conference held in Belfort, 21-24 September, 2011, *L’Archéologie industrielle en France*, N° 60 (June, 2012), pp 201. French; abstracts in English. (Copies can be ordered from <http://www.cilac.com>)**

This major conference organised by the CILAC, (TICCIH France), and the prize given to a team of advanced students, has since produced a successful exhibition and programme of events.

<http://www.a-symposium.com>, <http://www.facebook.com/Asymposium>

Less than ten months afterwards, CILAC has published the proceedings in a special issue of *L’Archéologie Industrielle en France*, its twice-yearly journal. The publication is exhaustive, carefully edited and backed by a mainly up-to-date unpublished iconography, printed in colour.

Conference Reports

The publication follows the conference's main argument: it starts with a 'critical review' of industrial heritage sites' renovation programmes (in France, Germany, Scotland) achieved during the last three decades; then a no less critical chapter tackles urban policies and the role left to industrial heritage sites in renovation projects at the city and district scales (international comparisons, Portugal, Scotland, France).

The second half of the collection is set on a more optimistic note: industrial heritage sites seen as an opportunity for environment-friendly initiatives (France, Switzerland, Spain). The last section, 'the meaning of place in conversion', asks the main question: how the initial function of industrial sites is conveyed and made obvious to the public in renovated sites, districts and cities. This was certainly the most controversial aspect of the conference, confronting contrasted approaches of "mémoire des lieux" in Germany, France and Catalonia.

The collection of papers is framed by introductory papers by Bernard André and Marina Gasnier and a conclusion by Pierre Lamard, together with two presentations by Robert Belot and Marina Gasnier of the renovation of industrial districts and city policy in Belfort, the city close to Paris which hosted the conference in a former Alstom plant set in a newly-redeveloped area.

This collection of essays finally stresses the main point of the authors' commitment, which is also ours: that industrial heritage sites are and remain, whatever their re-use, part of our heritage (and not only an inheritance). And industrial heritage is a main component of present times as well as a foundation stone – not a stumbling block – for future cities.

Marie-Noëlle Polino, Secrétariat général et scientifique, AHICF



**Worklab: International Association of Labour Museums
Manchester, UK, 18 - 19 June, 2012**

Katy Archer, Secretary, People's History Museum

A new generation of museum directors met to renew Worklab in June. With an opportunity to see the recently completed new galleries of the People's History Museum in Manchester (which received a special commendation in the 2012 European Museum of the Year), 13 delegates from nine institutions took part.

Short presentations outlined current developments at each museum, showing that despite continuing difficulties with the economy in most European countries, there was still generally an upbeat situation.

The chair Kalle Kallio (Finland) then gave a presentation reviewing recent Worklab projects including successes such as the publication of the special edition of the International Journal of Heritage Studies containing the paper on labour movement buildings from the joint conference with TICCIH in Tampere in 2010. He suggested five possible models for future strategy which spurred a wide ranging and lively discussion. It was clear that all members valued Worklab's past efforts and were determined to revitalise the organisation by putting in future work.

The development of labour museums was related to the growth of 'history from below' in all member countries. But with the academic and curatorial staff who had pioneered this movement coming to the end of their careers there was both a threat and an opportunity to redefine modern work and link it to academic theory of the post-industrial debate. It was agreed that the existing Sound of Work project - on these lines - should be redeveloped and submitted for EU funding.

A new board was elected with Kalle Kallio continuing as chair and Katy Archer as secretary and it decided to hold the next conference at the Museum of Work, Norkopping, Sweden in conjunction with the reapplication of Sound of Work, in the autumn of 2013.

Each of these possible projects would include an emphasis on changes in historiography since the 1970s and 80s and new theory particularly relating to the representation of work in the post-industrial and globalised age and how these issues could be communicated by museums. Since many of these concerns are also shared by TICCIH members, Worklab would be pleased to hear from industrial museums who would like to co-operate with the group or indeed join Worklab.

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Events

2012

Spain - II Jornadas Andaluzas de Patrimonio Industrial y Obra Pública, Cadiz

25/10/2012 - 27/10/2012 Conference on the Heritage of the first Andalusian industrialization and the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution in the Cadiz Bay.

http://www.fupia.es/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=203&Itemid=78

Taiwan - XV TICCIH Congress: Post-Colonialism & Reinterpretation of Industrial Heritage

4/11/2012 - 11/11/2012 The meeting looks at the close connections between historical, political, racial,

<http://www.arch.cycu.edu.tw/TICCIH%20Congress%202012/index.html>

France - Machines and Men: International Colloquium CfP

19/11/2012 - 20/11/2012 Technical innovations in coal mining.

Mining History Centre, Lewarde, Nord-Pas de Calais.

2013

Mexico - VII Latin American Symposium on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage CfP

27/5/2013 - 2/6/2013 III International Seminar of TICCIH Mexico. Industrial Heritage and Regional Development: Rescue, awareness, reuse and social participation.

Czech Republic - Central Europe towards Sustainable Building Prague CfP

26/6/2013 - 28/6/2013 Industrial heritage in urban context, adaptive reuse possibilities, public spaces conversion, regeneration initializing activities, industrial heritage tourism. Czech Technical University in Prague.

<http://www.cesb.cz/en>

United Kingdom - Rust, regeneration and romance: Iron and Steel Landscapes and Cultures CfP

10/7/2013 - 14/7/2013 Ironbridge International Institute for Cultural Heritage

<http://www.birmingham.ac.uk/schools/iaa/departments/ironbridge/news/2012/cfp-rust-regen-romance.aspx>

Germany - Circulating Natures: Water—Food—Energy

20/8/2013 - 24/8/2013 Seventh Biennial Conference of the European Society for Environmental History, Munich. Oil and Energy as a Challenge of Contemporary History

Contact Frank Bösch, Potsdam University, boesch@zzf-pdm.de

<http://eseh2013.org/Call-for-Papers.html>

Canada - Big Stuff 2013 CfP

25/9/2013 - 27/9/2013 Triennial international meeting focused on the challenges and triumphs of conserving our large technology heritage. Canada Aviation and Space Museum and Canada Science and Technology Museum, Ottawa.

http://www.sciencetech.technomuses.ca/english/whatson/big_stuff_conference.cfm

People

Laura Amarilla (Añatuya, 1951 - Córdoba, 2012)



Our colleague and friend Laura Amarilla of the Documentation Centre of Latin American architecture-CEDODAL- definitely left us in August 2012. TICCIH President of Argentina since 2009, she accompanied the CEDODAL task from its inception with a really touching enthusiasm. From the reorganization of TICCIH Argentina, Laura was an enthusiastic player in the defence of the industrial heritage, dynamically participating in our activities and organizing the Second International Industrial Heritage of Food Congress in Cordoba in 2010.

A Graduate Architect at the National University of Cordoba, did a Postgraduate Specialisation for analysis, review and recovery of urban centres at ICCROM in Rome, specialized in conservation of built heritage in CICOP in Buenos Aires and completed a Postgraduate Advanced Training Arts in the National University of Córdoba. She was teaching and researching the history of architecture at the National University of Cordoba and published numerous papers on her areas of expertise.

Laura had finished her thesis on “Theory and practice of intervention in the work of art: the issue of authenticity against new technologies” that unfortunately she can no longer defend.

Her colleague and friends will always remember her professional skills and talents, but also her human qualities, the spirit of fellowship and solidarity, and the willingness with which she faced a long illness until her permanent absence.

Graciela M^a Viñuales

Opinions expressed in the Bulletin are the authors', and do not necessarily reflect those of TICCIH. Photographs are the authors' unless stated otherwise.

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ISSN: 1605-6647

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

There is an online membership form on www.ticcih.org

The **TICCIH Bulletin** welcomes news, comment and (short-ish) articles from anyone who has something 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 online to members four times a year.

Back issues can be downloaded as a pdf file from the **TICCIH** web site, www.ticcih.org.