



The first meeting of the TICCIH mining section

James Douet

Studying and conserving the remains left by mineral extraction has risen up the agenda of industrial archaeologists during the past decade. This is a reflection of the long-term structural changes that have permanently altered the geography of world mining, and which, at a more immediate level, have shattered mining communities famous for their strong identity and sense of solidarity. The papers given to the first meeting of a section devoted to the mining industry, organised by the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya in Spain in April this year, concentrated on two aspects of this historical phenomenon. Firstly, how to assess the historical importance of these remains. One aspect has been the extraordinary rapidity with which complexes of extraction and processing, in some cases dating back more than one millennium, have completely vanished, leaving only mining waste or crudely landscaped land. And leading on from that issue, deciding how to conserve and interpret what has survived.

The examples of the coal industries of Scotland and France are of contrasting experiences. Genevieve Dufresne showed a series of impressive coal mine sites across France, slide after slide of landscapes with headframes, the large number of which prompted delegates to question of how many coal mine museums were sustainable or even desirable. The title of Miles Oglethorpe's paper 'Losing our mines – remembering the Scottish Coal Industry' illustrated the contrasting situation, in which rapid clearance following closure of many mines has left almost nothing by which to explain an industry of such national consequence as coal mining has had for Scotland.

In creating a forum dedicated to this theme, the TICCIH Mining Section hopes to stimulate both the collection of information so that international assessments of the value of different sites can be made with some confidence, and the exchange of experiences of different approaches to conservation and museum interpretation.

The visit took in three very different types of mine which have been made into museums, all with galleries underground. Gavá is the oldest mine in Europe and the tunnels from which the variscite was extracted are small, convoluted and hot.

The salt mine museum at Cardona provides a walk in tunnels through the massive salt mountain, hung with salt stalactites, and an unusual son et lumière. While at the Museu de les Mines de Cercs, a miners train takes the visitors half a kilometre into the hillside, from which they then walk back past reconstructions of mining from different periods.

The minutes of the meeting, and Stephen Hughes' paper on the International Colliery Mining List, are published on the TICCIH web site.

TICCIH News

Russian congress

The First Circular for the XII TICCIH congress, in Moscow next year, has now been sent out, and is enclosed with the Bulletin. The organisers are confident that they have a very interesting programme, concentrating on the main theme of the Transformation of Old Industrial Centres and the Role of Industrial Heritage. After registration and visits in Moscow on the 10-12 July, the congress will fly to Ekaterinburg for the exhibition and plenary session, with the General Assembly on the 17th. The visits in the Urals will include the Polevskoi blast furnace museum and Nizhny Tagil including the famous leaning tower of Neviansk, iron quarry, cable-road for ore delivery, rolling mills, narrow-gauge railways, dams, etc. There is an optional helicopter tour to a 19th century salt works. The organisers are arranging special flight offers to Moscow. The deadline for the submission of National Reports is March 1, 2003; in contrast to the London Congress, Reports will be distributed during the Congress. There will also be a full congress exhibition, the format for which will be sent out to National Representatives.

TICCIH Textile Section

Detlef Stender, the director of the museum of Euskirchen in Germany, has made good his offer to host the second con-

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ference of the Textile Section, which will be held in April next year. Apart from the chance to present papers (on a theme is yet to be decided), and discuss the revised TICCIH list of historic textile sites, delegates will have a chance to see the museum, which is part of the Rheinisches Industriemuseum (RIM) and in a region which has betted heavily over the last decade on structural change and regeneration through the conservation and interpretation of its industrial heritage.

Abstracts on-line

The Getty Conservation Institute's Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts (AATA) is a collection of over 100,000 abstracts of literature that includes monographs, periodical literature, conference proceedings and preprints, special reports, dissertations, audio-visual materials, and selected digital resources, culled by volunteer abstractors and subject specialist editors from the world literature related to the conservation and management of material cultural heritage. The full extent of AATA will be available online, including 2,000 abstracts of early conservation literature dating from 1932. A flying search of the site produced a limited catch of material related to industrial heritage, most of it from the TICCIH conference held in Austria, but none of the major IA journals appear in the list of 120 core publications covered comprehensively. <http://aata.getty.edu/>

Saint Barbara/Barbe/Bárbara

Following a discussion at the Mines Section meeting in May, Corrine Dubois wrote with some more information on Saint Barbara, who is the patron saint of miners. As well as those working underground, the saint also provides protection for various firework makers, architects, founders, artillerymen and others involved in dangerous professions for which her excruciating martyrdom seems to have provided an appropriate connection. According to some sources, she rejected pagan religions and was walled up by her father, but others describe a more lengthy torture which culminating in her father cutting off her head, at which point both father and daughter were consumed by fire. She usually appears with a tower and a feather in one hand.

Change of internet address

Please remember to update the new address of the TICCIH site, and to advise any other sites that had links to the TICCIH page, with the new formula: <http://www.mnactec.com/TICCIH>.

Report

POLAND

The preservation of the industrial heritage of the Wieliczka salt-works in Poland

Tomasz Szymanski

The Cracow Salt-Works Museum, one of the most important mining museums in Europe, is located in the original, underground, 700-year-old salt mine excavations in Wieliczka. The former salt mine was placed in 1978 by UNESCO on the List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage. The Museum is administered by the Ministry of Art and Culture.

The registration of the Wieliczka mine in the list of our country monuments and then in the UNESCO List of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage caused an essential change of the status of the oldest Polish productive establishment. From that moment, the Wieliczka mine came within the regulations concerning monumental objects.

Since the mine has become a monument, making a detailed scientific specification proved necessary. The museum's works were carried out in two directions. The first included the cataloguing of the monumental mine, the other, the elaboration of maps and searching in archival sources. Protection included the level I – the lower and the whole level II; the levels III - V with closed area exception. The listing works were divided into three stages. The first one, preliminary stage, was a general examination of the monument and initial classification of the excavations. The second detailed one, the aim was an accurate specification of the surviving excavations, their equipment and decorations. And the last one consisted in detailed cataloguing carried out for the selected, valuable excavations.

Further works contained drawing-up of the data from the area in the form of cartographic, descriptive-measuring and photographic documentation and the extensive searching in the archival and cartographic sources, from where necessary information was obtained. The documentation prepared in this way constitutes a real ground for a historical - conservatory study as a starting point for drawing up the detailed programme of protective works and their proper accomplishment.

The collection of the Cracow Salt-Works museum is ordered thematically. It's consists of objects from various scientific disciplines closely connected with the history of the mining cities of Wieliczka and Bochnia and Cracow Salt-Works. The number of museum pieces amounted to about 17,000 objects. About 15 % of the Museum collection is in the permanent exhibition located in the mine and the salt-works castle. Besides the standard antiquities found in most technical mu-

seums, there are exceptional mining tools and machines for horizontal and vertical transport, unknown outside of Wieliczka. Also of interest are the geological collection, rich collection of numerous mining maps and plans, and archeological materials displaying the beginnings of Polish salt making.

The underground exhibition is the biggest underground mining museum in the world. This Museum is a source of education about the history of Cracow Salt Works, and exhibits collected in the Museum illustrate the history of salt production and show a whole review of development of mining techniques over the centuries. The Museum has a rich collection of mining tools and hoisting machines. The most impressive are the model representing Wieliczka in 1645 and a huge, most beautiful in the whole mine, chamber Saurau - mining reservation. One of the biggest tourist attractions is the moving model of miners descending by rope to the mine. In the chamber containing the exhibition which concerns to the history of visiting of Wieliczka Salt mine there is a horse-drawn train from 1851, which was used for visiting of the mine by Emperor Franz Josef the 1st. It is possible to take the lift in Danilowicz shaft to the underground exhibition of Cracow Salt-Works Museum.

The underground part of the Museum is situated in the workings of Level III of the mine, at a depth of 135 meters. It covers a total surface area about 7000 square metres in fourteen spacious chambers exploited from the 18th to the early 20th century. In the exposition, every issue connected with the history of the Cracow Salt-Works is explored both chronologically and thematically.

The geology of the sub-carpethian salt vein is presented as well as typical examples of Cechsztyń salt from Northern Poland. The archaeological section is interesting primarily for its collection of items illustrating the history of Polish salt evaporation, which has Europe's oldest saltworks dating back to the middle of Neolithic period (3.500 B.C.) discovered at Barycz near Wieliczka.

Undoubtedly one of the most intriguing exhibitions is the mechanics display, showing the development of mining equipment at Wieliczka and Bochnia, from the Middle Ages to the machines operating in the early twentieth century. There are some horse-gear, windlasses used for hoisting loads up the mine from the sixteenth century onwards. We can also see devices applied for the drawing off water or ventilation, and a host of mining tools.

The history of Wieliczka in the Cracow Salt-Works, is described in a few written sources, old mining maps dating to the seventeenth century, and also engravings made by artists like W. Hondius and J. E. Nilson. The Ethnographic category includes items like ceremonial axes, sabres and hatchets, paintings and above all the famous Brotherhood of Saltdiggers Horn dating to 1534, probably made in the workshop of Andreas Dürer on the commission of the Saltmaster Seweryn Boner, and presented to the miners.

The other part of Museum occupies the historic Saltworks Castle.

(This article is an adaptation of Dr Szymanski's paper for the TICCIH mining section conference. A selection of the other papers will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Patrimoine et Industrie*)

Congress report

Conservation of the 20th century architectural and industrial heritage, Istanbul, 18 21 May, 2002

Stuart B. Smith

This three-day conference was organised on behalf of ICOMOS Europe by Prof. Dr Zeynep Ahunbay of ICOMOS Turkey, who is a Professor at the Technical University of Istanbul. Many papers were given on the importance of 20th century architecture and appropriate visits were made to buildings within the European part of Turkey. A river ride on the Bosphorus was a highlight of the tour and conference, and a walking tour of Istanbul showed us many outstanding buildings including the terminus for the Orient Express.

ICOMOS Turkey had invited two outsiders to give keynote speeches for the conference: Wessel de Jonge on behalf of DOCOMOMO International, which is the Documentation and Conservation of Modern Movement architecture, and Stuart Smith representing TICCIH, The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage. Both of these lectures were well received and participants were urged to put forward a range of resolutions based on the theme of the Conference. On behalf of TICCIH I put forward the following seven point resolutions, most of which I understand are to be incorporated into the final resolutions of the conference.

1. The twentieth century has witnessed an unprecedented change in the world that has impacted on almost every aspect of society.
2. These include political and social movements, completely new methods of transport, communication, health care, entertainment, agriculture and power generation as well as the introduction of new techniques of building and new materials and metals.
3. Of considerable significance is the impact of two World Wars which directly led to the development of radar, computers, nuclear power and space travel.
4. ICOMOS believes that the significance of such massive changes in society and technology are reflected in the historic landscape and the built environment and are

worthy of study on many levels be they architectural, social, technical or artistic.

5. Time is not on our side as changes in technology, fashion and economics put many of these buildings and structures at risk and they can disappear very quickly.
6. ICOMOS welcomes a pluralistic approach to the tasks of preservation of adaptive re-use.
7. ICOMOS welcomes the recording and inclusion of twentieth century landscapes or structures into local and national lists and also urges UNESCO to consider including more of these sites on the world heritage list.

Most of the presentations at the Conference featured 20th century architects but there was a presentation by Prof. Dr Manfred Wehdorn of Austria on the Adaptive Re-use of the Gasholder Buildings in Vienna. This controversial project was featured in TICCIH Bulletin No.16.

On the last day of the Conference, after the tour of 20th century architectural heritage and adaptive re-use projects including a tobacco factory converted into a university, the conference ended in a spectacular fashion with a sumptuous dinner at the Rahmi Koç Industrial Museum. This outstanding museum is the personal collection of one man and ranges from fighter aircraft to submarines, a large collection of railway material and transport in general, and not forgetting a red telephone box and post box from the UK. The whole is housed in a wonderful collection of museums on the waterfront, impeccably preserved and restored, and is one of those things not to be missed in Istanbul.

A particular pleasure for many of the guests was to be able to stay in Hotel Pera Palace, built in 1892 to house those guests who came by the Orient Express and it was an experience to guess whether your room had at one time housed Mata Hari, Greta Garbo or Agatha Christie.

The Conference organisation was extremely well carried out and we were privileged to visit both the old and the new parts of the rapidly-expanding university.

Worldwide

ROMANIA

International Conference and Workshop on Industrial Archaeology

Dr. Ioan Opris, State Secretary

The international conference and workshop on industrial archaeology will be held in Romania from 25-28 September, 2002. The organisers are the Romanian Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs – Directorate for Historic Monuments, the National Commission for Historic Monuments, the Romanian ICOMOS Committee, with the support of the Mountainous Banat Museum in Reșița and Caraș Severin County Local Authorities.

The industrial archaeology is, surprisingly, still a young domain, in a country where operating XIXth century industries can still be found. After a first successful national meeting on this topic in Bucharest - 2001, we are now trying to offer a wider perception of the Romanian industrial heritage in European context. Last year's conference underlined the obvious necessity of communication in the field and established that an active Romanian Committee of professionals of the field, affiliated to TICCIH, will be created in 2002.

The scientific program - lectures and debates - will focus on specific industrial archaeology issues like identification and record of industrial values, case studies, European experiences, successful conservation plans, national strategies to be employed, immediate necessary actions for the salvation of some Romanian endangered industrial heritage sites.

The session will include a study-tour concerned with the exceptional heritage of the historic industrial region - Banatul Montan (Mountainous Banat).

The official languages of the session will be English and Romanian. Accommodation, meals, and local transportation will be provided during the four days of the meeting.

We are honoured to invite you, as expert in this field, to participate to this international meeting on industrial archaeology. We are confident that your participation will help towards a more comprehensive understanding of the industrial archaeology heritage in Europe.

(See back page for details)

Worldwide

EUROPE

WORKLAB and migration

Peter Ludvigsen, Director, The Workers Museum, Copenhagen

In 1997, a group of European labour museums founded a new organisation WORKLAB, The International Association of Labour Museums to promote collection, research and promotion of labour and workers' culture and to provide a forum for communication and co-operation between museums and others concerned with industrial and workers' culture.

The founders were museums from Hamburg, Manchester, Rjukan (Norway) and Copenhagen, but since 1997 the institutional as well as personal members has increased to 35 from all continents except South America. For further information please look at the web-site: www.worklab.dk

A group of European members used the good network inside WORKLAB to create a common project on the new workers, when the CULTURE-2000 programme from The European Commission was announced in May 2000. The common project Migration, Work and Identity was recognised by the Commission and is subsidised over a three years period.

'Migration, Work and Identity' is a collaboration between ten European members of WORKLAB. The purpose of the project is to contribute to the European debate on cultural diversity with the expectation that greater knowledge of the different migrant communities within Europe during the last decades will improve the understanding and tolerance.

Each partner museum is running a national programme of research, collecting activities, exhibitions and educational programmes. But through conferences, seminars and a common travelling exhibition on basis of the national activities the museums are sharing their work with each other and so developing a European perspective on the theme of work, migration and identity.

The national activity is in each country created according to the specific conditions in the single country, but all these activities are gathered in the international travelling exhibition organised by the Austrian partner Museum Arbeitswelt in Steyr.

All the activities, programmes and the papers from the conferences (Manchester 2000 and Copenhagen 2001) are available on the web-site of the project: www.migration-identity.org (organised by the Swedish partner Arbetets Museum, Norrköping).

The different national exhibitions are launched from this summer and all in fourteen national and one international exhibition will be on show during the next year. At the same time it is very important to notify that the activities lead to the fact

that several of the partner museums from now on systematically integrate migrants culture as a part of as well collections as permanent exhibitions.

Beside the already mentioned two partners the collaborations consists of the Museum of Work, Hamburg; Neighbourhood Museum, German Museum of Technology, Museum of European Culture and Museums Services all from Berlin; People's History Museum, Manchester; Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya, Terrassa; and The Workers' Museum in Copenhagen.

The coordination and general administration is done in Copenhagen (www.arbejdemuseet.dk).

The next conference arranged by the project will take place at Museu de la Ciència and Tècnica in Terrassa, Spain 2.-3. October 2003.

Worldwide

PORTUGAL

With the men of the steel, exhibition of the Ecomuseu do Seixal

Graça Felipe, ecomuseu@cm-seixal.pt

The Ecomuseu Municipal do Seixal inaugurated a new temporary exhibition last May, in one of its industrial units – Mundet Unit, Cork Boilerhouse, - called With the men of the steel – journey in Siderurgia Nacional's blast furnace.

The idea of this exhibition first appeared between 1999 and 2001, during the project of research and survey of the industrial heritage of Siderurgia Nacional – Empresa de Serviços, S.A, carried out by the Ecomuseu in partnership with the company, precisely in the period that preceded its closure. The project evolved many steel workers and, after more than a year over the factory's closure and the blast furnace's deactivation, the exhibition's purposes are:

To explore and divulge the functional survey and the photographic documentation about the blast furnace's pig iron production, as one of the most significant and symbolic works of the steel industry;

To valorise the knowledge, experiences and memories of the blast furnace's workers, recorded by the Ecomuseu's research team during a regular working day of a group of those workers.

To contribute to the reflection about the heritage value and the ways of preserving the only Portuguese blast furnace and to consolidate the perspective of its museological use relating it to the construction of the collective memories of Seixal's municipality.

On the ambit of the exhibition, that can be seen until March 2003, was published a catalogue.

Books received

Rediscovering the art of manufacturing, a journey through the industrial heritage of the Chubu Region. 2001. The Chubu Society of Industrial Heritage, 14-2 Motoyashiki, Yokosuka-cho Toyohashi, Aischi, Japan, 440-0093. 1,000 Yen plus postage.

This English version of the guide to the industrial archaeology of the Chubu region, in the centre of the largest of the four islands of Japan, is a very accessible introduction, full of colour photographs, to one of the most important of the world's manufacturing areas. There are fifteen thematic chapters, access maps and a guide to the museums and archives with industrial heritage.

Events

TICCIH conferences

GERMANY

II conference of the TICCIH Textile Section, 3 - 6 April, 2003

Following the first conference in Terrassa last year, the Rheinisches Industriemuseum Euskirchen textile museum will organise the second meeting next spring. Contact the Director, Detlef Stender, Tuchfabrik Müller, Carl-Koenen-Straße 25, 53881 Euskirchen-Kuchenheim, T: +49 (0 22 51) 14 88 - 0, F: +49 (0 22 51) 14 88 - 1 20

RUSSIA

TICCIH XII International Congress: 'The transformation of old industrial centres and the role of industrial heritage.'

10-12 July, 2003 in Moscow, and 13-18 July post-congress tour to NizhnyTagil in the Urals. General Assembly July 17.

The next full TICCIH Conference will be an opportunity to see some of the most interesting as well as spectacular industrial heritage sites in the world. Papers are invited on the above theme. The official languages will be English and Russian, with simultaneous translation of plenary sessions. Study visits in Moscow and cultural programme include the Kremlin, the Bolshoi Theatre, and the Moscow river. Post-congress tour of the famous mining and metallurgical sites in the Urals, including a helicopter trip over the 1882 Ust-Borovsky salt works. For details, see www.ticcih2003.ur.ru or the TICCIH web page. Congress Secretariat Natalia Krasnogor, Insti-

tute of History of Material Culture, PO Box 65, Ekaterinburg, B-109, Russia 620109, tel: +7 3432 462352 fax: +7 3432 297731 ticcih2003@ural.ru

Other events

US

SIA annual conference, Saturday, June 8, 2002 in Brooklyn, NY

Presentations on all topics related to industrial archaeology. The meeting coincides with the 150th anniversary of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), thus providing an excellent opportunity to explore and celebrate the region's outstanding civil engineering achievements. Call for papers: send paper copies before February 1, 2002 to : Mary E. McCahon, 332 E. Union St, Burlington, NJ 08016; (215)752-2206; mmccahon@lichtensteineengineers.com

SPAIN

Technology, Cultural Interchange and Globalisation

29th Symposium of ICOHTEC, The International Committee for the History of Technology

June 24 - 29, 2002, Granada, Spain.

Programme submissions: James C. Williams, Chair, ICOHTEC Program Committee, techjunc@pacbell.net History Department, De Anza College, 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard, Cupertino CA 95014 USA T: 650-960-8193 www.icohtec.org

GREAT BRITAIN

AIA annual conference in Edinburgh

6-12 September, 2002, Herriot Watt University, Edinburgh. Advance notice only. See AIA web site for future details. <http://www.industrial-archaeology.org.uk>

CANADA

World Canals Conference 'Canals and Cities'

September 10-14, 2002, Montréal

The City of Montreal and Parks

Canada are hosting the WCC to celebrate the reopening of the Lachine Canal, thirty years after its closure. The themes are: The issues, problems and concerns linked to canals and waterways around the world; The new challenges of canals in urban settings; The Lachine Canal revitalisation project; A network of national historic canals administered by the Parks Canada Agency.

Julie Talbot, T: (514) 283 5622; julie.talbot@pch.gc.ca <http://www.wcc2002cic.ca>

ROMANIA

The international conference and workshop on industrial archaeology

25-28 September, 2002, Baile Herculane and Reșița

See article in Worldwide. Contact Ioana Irina Iamandescu, Romanian Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, Directorate for Historic Monuments - Piata Presei Libere 1, sector 1, 73421 Bucharest, ROMANIA, T: +40 1 224 36 63 x1275, F : +40 1 223 31 57, irina.iamandescu@cultura.ro irina_iamandescu@yahoo.com

FRANCE

World Heritage - Industrial Heritage

19, 20 and 21 September 2002, Saline Royale, France.

See the web site <http://patrimoine.saline.free.fr> Franck Gauthré, Institut Claude-Nicolas Ledoux, Saline Royale, F-25610 Arc-et Senans, tel: +33 3 8154 4536 fax: +33 3 8157 5929, arch.saline@wanadoo.fr

FRANCE

Salon du Patrimoine Culturel: industrial heritage

7-10 November, 2002, Carrousel du Louvre, Paris

An annual trade fair, dedicated this year to industrial heritage, with stands for commercial and non-commercial organisations. Industrial museographic techniques and conversion of industrial buildings in the Galeries d'Architecture are two of the themes.

Sécession - 62, rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris, T: (33) 01 49 53 27 00 F: (33) 01 49 53 27 04

patrimoine@secession.fr

<http://www.patrimoineculturel.com/>