



## TICCIH News

### National Representatives meeting

The TICCIH President, Eusebi Casanelles, wrote to all the National Representatives last month to propose a meeting in Barcelona to coincide with the Universal Cultural Forum 2004 that the city is celebrating next year. The meeting has been proposed for 18, 19 and 20 June.

One of the initiatives that is being considered for the Forum is to establish a new independent organisation for protecting cultural heritage, comparable in size and independence with the World Wildlife Fund, Greenpeace or the Red Cross. Its obviously important that TICCIH contributes to this discussion. There is more about the Forum at its web site [www.barcelona2004.org/](http://www.barcelona2004.org/)

### TICCIH Training Directory

The 23rd Bulletin is a monothematic number dedicated to education and training in industrial history and conservation. It accompanies the publication on the TICCIH website of a Directory of graduate and post-graduate courses. The Directory will exploit the advantages of electronic publication by including not only hyperlinks to webpages and e-mail addresses, where more extensive information can be quickly obtained, but will also be capable of continual updating, as courses appear (or perhaps disappear) and their details change. It aims to contribute to the basic objectives of TICCIH in assisting and facilitating training and research, and to help the institutions themselves to be aware of each others work in different countries.

This task will nevertheless stretch the resources of the office of the President, which publishes the Bulletin and maintains the web page. So if anyone or any institution would be interested in collaborating in the work of extending and updating the TICCIH training directory so it can become a really useful tool, please contact the Editor.

### Nikos Belavilas reports from Greece on the continuing loss of the industrial heritage around the future Athens Olympics site

The Lipasmata fertilizers factory [see Olga Deligianni article on the cover of the Spring 2001 TICCIH Bulletin #12] was demolished in August 2003. The new ring highway of the port

of Piraeus passes in this very moment through the heart of the 19th century industrial zone, destroying a lot of buildings and equipment. The wave of land investments around the Olympic zone is very strong and nothing can stop it. For example, one of the main factories of the city, the 'Retsinas' textile factory, dated from the late 19th century, was ready to be listed as an industrial monument. The owner wants to sell it as an empty plot. A month ago a fire ruined the complex. The Mayor of Piraeus declared after the disaster that there is no necessity to restore the burnt remains.

The Greek TICCIH Board has been asking since the summer for an urging meeting with the Minister of Culture (responsible Minister for the Games) but we have no answer yet.

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## Report

### Industrial Archaeology and Industrial Heritage in tertiary education

*Dr Marilyn Palmer, School of Archaeology and Ancient History, University of Leicester, GB*

University education in industrial archaeology can be delivered in two different ways. We can either try to ensure that archaeology graduates are aware of the different sources, methods and concepts necessary for the study of post-medieval and industrial archaeology by constructing general courses which reach into the industrial period, or we can produce specialist practitioners by training at either the post-graduate or undergraduate level. The latter might better be called training in industrial heritage management.

There is a difference between the meanings of the terms 'industrial archaeology' and 'industrial heritage'. Industrial archaeology, like any other form of archaeology, is the understanding of the physical remains of the past to enable us to appreciate the ways in which people lived - and especially

NOTE: This document is a resetting of text and images from the original TICCIH *Bulletin*. It is not a reproduction of the original publication.

in our case, worked - in the past. The discipline involves the study of other sources of evidence, such as documents and images, in conjunction with the physical survivals of the past. Industrial archaeology is not, however, primarily concerned with the conservation and interpretation as heritage sites of these physical survivals from the past: this is the field of industrial heritage management. Obviously, the two aspects come together: it is impossible to interpret industrial monuments unless they are understood through archaeological study: while much of what we teach about the industrial past is through the medium of preserved sites.

The difference between the two meanings of 'industrial archaeology' does, I think, affect the ways in which it is taught in higher education. I have long been concerned to ensure that 'industrial archaeology' is perceived as part of mainstream archaeology as taught in archaeology departments throughout the country. This is essential because the trend towards developer-funded archaeology [Payment by the developers for excavating a site before construction starts. Ed.] means that archaeologists now have to be trained in all aspects of archaeology and many contract archaeologists spend much of their time dealing with both industrial sites and industrial buildings. University courses in archaeology need to prepare them for this. I think this is happening, not only at Leicester now, but also at the University of Manchester with the appointment of Eleanor Casella, and also at the University of Bristol where Mark Horton and Dan Hicks include the study of the industrial past in mainstream archaeology teaching. All Leicester archaeology graduates understand what industrial archaeology is, even though they may not have taken the specialised third year option on 'The Archaeology of Industrialisation'. I think industrial archaeology taught this way is essentially part of the undergraduate curriculum.

Rightly, though, training in industrial heritage management is mainly provided at postgraduate level, to people with first degrees in history, geography, conservation science etc. as well as archaeology. It is concerned not just with the study of the industrial past but with the ways in which it is conserved, interpreted and managed in the contemporary world. Foremost among the practitioners of industrial heritage management at this level are the Ironbridge Institute, part of the University of Birmingham, where Roger White and David de Haan are making an increasing success of the MA course in Industrial Heritage Management. Attempts have been made to initiate other courses along the same lines, mostly in conjunction with museums such as Steam at Swindon and the Engineerium in Brighton, but they have not got very far. The problem is the lack of practitioners in the field: most of the graduates in industrial archaeology work for contract units or the statutory bodies such as English Heritage, and university departments are still reluctant to appoint even post-medieval archaeologists. Fortunately, the appointments made at Manchester and Bristol are beginning to reverse the trend.

These methods of training are beginning to deliver people with some understanding of both the skills and the concepts of in-

dustrial archaeology into the professional archaeological community. There are not yet enough of them, but only their success can convince other teaching institutions that graduates trained in our discipline have good career prospects - probably better than those of Egyptologists! The probably irreversible move towards contract archaeology, with all its drawbacks, has benefited industrial archaeology by providing employment not for specialists in prehistoric or Roman archaeology but for those with sufficient breadth of knowledge to interpret a multi-period site. My own personal goal, to see the study of archaeology thought of as a seamless web from the prehistoric to the industrial periods, may yet be achieved.

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## Worldwide

### e-learning Industrial Heritage: a pilot course in Finland

*Dr Tuija Mikkonen*

The nationwide University Network for the History of Science and Technology, called Torus, arranged in September-October 2003 an Internet course on Industrial Heritage aimed at graduate and postgraduate students. The course of two credits was an independent module of the studies of totally 20 credits that Torus offers. The students of every membership university of Torus can attend the courses, which can be approved as part of regular studies of the student at his/her own university according to a separate agreement with the respective professor.

All courses arranged by Torus are carried out on distance learning principles taking advantage of Internet and other modern IT resources, like digital databases. In a country like Finland with a relatively large area (330,000 sqkm) and a small population (5 million inhabitants) scattered over the country, distance learning offers a democratic way for academic education in a marginal discipline like industrial heritage.

The Torus network is financed by the Ministry of Education and it is co-ordinated by the Department of History at the University of Oulu. The initial funding was granted for the period of three years 2001-2003. The future funding and the organisation of the network will probably be modified in some extent. Until now, Torus uses the Finnish learning environment, Discendum Optima.

This was the first time when a multidisciplinary course on Industrial Heritage was carried out in Finland. It was planned and carried out by a team comprising the leading teacher, Tuija Mikkonen, two guest lecturers, Anna Sivula and Jussi Koivuniemi, and the technical tutor of the network, Kimmo Antila. The aim of the course was to give the students an introduction to Industrial Heritage Studies from different points

of view. The course was divided into seven sessions, lasting one week each:

- 1) Introduction to the topic and the presentation of the participants
- 2) Multidisciplinarity: different points of view and different study objects
- 3) The man and the machine from the point of view of cultural historical – a guest lecture
- 4) Architecture and archaeology
- 5) Industrial communities from the point of views of social history – a guest lecture
- 6) Business history
- 7) Analysis of the essays and the course feedback.

Every session consisted of an Internet lecture with extra readings, photo databanks, links and other additional material, and a homework project. The students could read the lecture at any time during the given period. Varying types of project were used to stimulate the student's active participation. They could be done according to each student's own timetable within the limits of the fixed time. Discussions and interactive communication during the sessions were an integral part of the course. Except those seven sessions, every student had to write an essay about an optional topic. The essays were analysed by a student-opponent and by the teacher. Databases and registers of archives and museums were offered for the student when they made their homework and when they wrote the essay.

Because there are no established working methods for e-learning – and according to my mind, there should not be any fixed models – both teachers and students lack the experience to take full advantage of it. A big challenge in e-learning is to keep the participants in a continuous and open connection through discussion channels. In this respect, this course was successful, and the students were grateful for the rewarding discussions and interaction.

Nevertheless, there are problems in distance learning. Because of the flexible timetable, it was easy for students to put off the moment for reading the lecture or to do the homework. Before the course started, many students did not know what were the real advantages of the new method, and what the course required in contrast to conventional educational methods. A common presumption was that it is easier to pass a course on Internet than in a university auditorium and many students had not reserved time enough for lectures and homework.

In conclusion, e-learning is not easier than traditional learning methods, but it has many advantages. The Finnish pilot course on industrial heritage was a promising experience. Through international cooperation putting together the expe-

rience and knowledge of specialists and institutions we can offer interesting e-courses on industrial heritage studies at graduate and post-graduate level of the universities.

Tuija Mikkonen, tuija.mikkonen@upc.fi Torus: www.torus oulu.fi

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## Worldwide

### The history of science and technology in a technical institute of higher education

*Professor V.V. Zaparij*, Russian TICCIH National Representative

The educational course “The history of science and technology” which is taught in leading institutes of higher education of our country [Russian Federation] and many educational institutions all over the world is a unique integrated discipline, which is removing contradictions in the conception of distinctions between natural science and technology on the one side and humanitarian knowledge on another side. It is represented as the form of united culture of humanity. From this point of view, this course is equally important for the humanitarian, natural science and technical education.

For this purpose, the department of history of science and technology was established in the Ural State Technical University in Ekaterinburg. There were certain buildups during the creation of the department. From 1949 to 1951, the department of history of technology existed at UPI, which was headed by the rector Kachko. But after he left UPI, the department was abolished. At the end of the 90s, during a number of years the history of science and technology was studied as a humanitarian special course at the department of Russian history, and at the department of philosophy some courses of philosophy of science and technology were carried out. In 1998 at the department of Russian history a section of history of science and technology (HST) was created, and it consisted of three lecturers, and in 1999 by the decision of the Science Council of USTU the department of HST was established. Primarily special courses or history of science and technology were carried out for students of 3-4 years of education. Since 2000 the department began to carry this course for the 1st year students of all faculties. In addition, this department began to lecture the course “An image of contemporary natural science”.

The integral course of history of science and technology consists of some parts:

History of science and technology from ancient times to XIX century: future engineers study general regularities of the development of science and technology during all humanity's history.

Philosophical comprehension of role and place of science and technology, its history and contemporary status, consideration of certain prognostic aspects.

Consideration of contemporary status of the branch of human knowledge, in which future specialists will work.

During 5 years, the department has a certain experience is hoarded the course. The course program is completed, the course of lectures is prepared for publication, the able-bodied collective of the department is created, which consists of an academician of the Russian Science Academy, two professors, 5 assistant professors, a senior lecturer, and 3 post-graduate students. Department staff conduct important science work.

Recently by the decision of the rector, the museum of USTU was handed over to the department of HST on the rights of problem laboratory with separate financing and staff (6 persons). The Museum Council was created with the rector as a chairman, including representatives of the faculties and services, the Veteran Council. Encyclopedias "USTU-UPI is proud of them" and "The history of USTU-UPI" are developing. Ideas of patriotism and love to the homeland, one's profession, one's school, responsibility of an engineer as a specialist, and also invention and efficiency drive pierce the academic course.

The small department of history of science and technology does great and necessary work in one of the Russian Federation's largest institutions of higher education, which numbers 37,000 of students and more 6,000 lecturers and collaborators.

The role of the department as regional coordinator essentially increases for organization of entrance examination leading to new candidate's examination by history and philosophy of science and technology in 2004. The department of HST must become a part of the All-Russian structure of the study of history of science and technique, the propaganda of Russian experience, which must be headed by the Russian Science Academy – the Institute of history of natural science and technique.

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## Worldwide

### Notes about I.A. university teaching in Italy

*Gaia Petroni*

Industrial Archaeology is a highly interdisciplinary subject requiring an understanding and an appreciation of many subjects, which is the reason why many Italian students begin to see the importance of industrial heritage thanks to a range of different university courses.

In university teaching, an undergraduate is given the possibility to approach themes and subjects which have close ties to I.A. study in faculties such as those of engineering at the University of Pisa, Florence (Town-planning Technique and Building Regeneration and Preservation courses) and Genoa, and those of architecture at the Turin Polytechnic (mostly at the Architectural Design Department), at Padua and Florence Universities and at IUAV University of Venice (Department of History of Architecture).

History of economics courses at Pisa, Padua, Roma "Tor Vergata", and Roma 3 universities equip students with tools which are fundamental to understand and interpret the remains of the industrial age.

There are only a few universities in Italy - like the ones of Pisa, Siena, Genova and Tuscia - where there are degrees in Sciences or Preservation of Cultural Heritage and the students can attend Industrial Archaeology lectures. These courses have the specific aim to provide participants with an awareness of skills necessary to study, record and preserve industrial heritage.

My personal experience is related to the Industrial Archaeology programme at Pisa University, led by Professor Cristiana Torti, which is focused on an interdisciplinary approach to I.A. including through its two modules - both theoretical and practical contents. Its purpose is to enable students to identify, study and catalogue on-line industrial sites and monuments. The students' work required at the end of the course comes together in an interactive map of provincial industrial sites which is published on the official web site of Pisa Province (in co-operation with the Modern and Contemporary History Department of Pisa University).

The first module is designed to explore the principles and the interpretative problems of industry and technology history. During this part of the course work, the students learn how to use documentary sources, approach industrial archaeology themes through reading and discussion of selected articles and case studies and have the opportunity to visit museums and documentation centres.

In the mainly operative second module, the students practice the methods of Industrial Archaeology research and the techniques of recording to analyse industrial monuments, in archives, documentation and in site surveys. At the end of these seminars students are required to carry out their own researches on the industrial heritage of Pisa province in order to realise, thanks to the outcome of their work, an on-line record of a site. I don't know of any course about traditional archaeological techniques used for industrial sites; IA programmes mostly prepare students only to do industrial site surveys.

In Italy there is a need to interest people in I.A. and universities can play an important role in involving more and more the young ones in the study of this discipline.

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## Worldwide

### The “CITTA’ DI TERNI” European prize for industrial archaeology. 1st Edition 2003-2004

A new international prize was announced in July aiming to ‘stimulate initiatives directed towards supporting the guardianship, the recovery and the exploitation of industrial archaeological heritage’. The main mover behind the prize is the City Council of Terni in Italy with the University Councillorship for Research and Innovation. The Prize is restricted to works by individuals, institutions and organizations of countries and candidate countries belonging to the European Union, since the year 1997. It is divided into three sections:

1. work carried out for safeguarding, recovery and exploitation of the archaeological-industrial heritage of European Countries;
2. publications regarding Industrial Archaeology;
3. university degree theses on themes of Industrial Archaeology.

The winners of the first section will receive ‘a work of art in metal, chosen as the symbol of the Prize, commissioned from a noted Italian artist’, while there are two monetary prizes of €2,500 for the publications and three prizes of €1,250 each for the theses.

Competition applications should be forwarded, in triplicate, to the Ufficio Protocollo del Comune di Terni but the Bulletin only recently heard of the prize and deadline of January 31, 2004 is already well advanced, so hurry. Information is available from the Assessorato all’Università Ricerca e Innovazione del Comune di Terni (University Councillorship for Research and Innovation, City of Terni), Corso Tacito 146 – 05100 Terni – Italy. Tel. (39) 0744 549010 / 0744 431142 Fax 0744 58817 e: archeindustria@comune.terni.it

Applications to the Ufficio Protocollo del Comune di Terni, Corso del Popolo 1, 05100 Terni, Italy.

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Installations at the SAKOG mine. Photo: Richard Binder

## Worldwide

### AUSTRIA

#### The SAKOG coal mine in Trimmelkam, Upper Austria

*Richard Binder, TICCIH Committee Austria*

Because of enormous shortage of energy after the Second World War the Salzach-Kohlenbergbau-Gesellschaft m.b.H. (SAKOG) was founded in 1947. The company accommodated work for more than 1000 miners in its best years. In the middle of 1967, SAKOG was the first fully mechanized coal mine in Austria. In 1969, the OKA (Oberösterreichische Kraftwerke AG) was founded to guarantee the continued existence of the SAKOG by building two caloric power stations. After the emergency of a water ingress in 1989 the governments of Upper Austria and Salzburg decided to close down the coal mine in 1993 after 46 years of coaling because of an insufficient economic state. In the years between 1947 and 1993 the SAKOG was known all over the world as one of the most modern and best coal mines. Moreover the SAKOG was one of the most influential mining companies in Austria.

The system of mining used to be unique in Europe because there are two shafts connected by a suspension bridge over ground.

One has to keep in mind that the whole region reaped the benefits of (made a profit from) this company. The worst thing is that today nobody cares about the double-shaft. From year to year the condition gets worse and worse. The township has only one solution: to demolish this breathtaking building. If it really comes to the destruction of the double-shaft, a very important industrial building which rehabilitated the Austrian state after the breakdown following the Second World War will be gone forever and people will forget what was achieved and whom they owe their wealth.

The Federal Office for Historic Monuments has cancelled the monument's protection state. The pits are already filled in by concrete, parts of the surrounding buildings were destroyed.

We have to look for proposals how to bring in new uses for that plant.

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## Conference report

### Svalbard Conference, Norway

*Larry Mishkar*

The archaeology and history of the Svalbard archipelago was the focus of an international conference held in Barentsburg, a community operated by the state-owned Russian coal company Trust Arcticugol. The international scientific conference was devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Spitsbergen Archaeological Expedition of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Located about 70km from the main Norwegian governing city of Longyearbyen, Barentsburg is home to about 800 residents, most of whom work for the mining operation. The archipelago is located about 600km from the Norwegian mainland, lying between 78 and 81 degrees north latitude, and was regarded as "No Man's Land" until the treaty of 1925. Barentsburg, named after Willem Barents, the Dutch explorer who is officially recognized with the discovery of Svalbard in 1596, is situated on a hillside overlooking a large bay. The village is accessible from Longyearbyen by an Aeroflot MI-8 helicopter and tourist boats. Visitors also sometimes get to Barentsburg via a three-day hike overland from Longyearbyen.

Archaeologists and historians from Germany, Sweden, Russian, the Netherlands, and the United States met to discuss and share ideas about their personal research interests pertaining to arctic and polar studies on the archipelago. Presentations included the results of two decades of fieldwork at English and Dutch whaling stations, the products of Pomory blacksmiths, the material culture of mining and Imperialism, Russian archaeological and glaciological research, the potential development of former coal mine communities for tourism, and the holdings of a United States university archive with materials from the archipelago's first commercial coal mine.

Papers presented at an earlier conference in 2001 were pub-



Tramway Photo: Larry Mishkar



Coal shed. Photo: Larry Mishkar

lished in book form by the Trust Arcticugol, while this year's presentations are scheduled for publication in 2004, both in Russian and English.

The group of roughly two dozen scholars also discussed an international, multi-disciplinary archaeological field school planned for the 2004 season and the possible establishment of an international research lab for archaeology on Svalbard. The field school proposal, led by Dr. Marie Nisser of KTH, Stockholm, would bring together a group of graduate students to undertake various field projects on Svalbard. The archaeology lab could serve as a base of operations for future fieldwork and scholarly research on the archipelago. Discussions considered funding, staffing, and possible locations for this lab, including Barentsburg, Longyearbyen, and Pyramiden, an abandoned Russian coal mining community.

The high arctic summer brought 24 hours of sunlight, allowing attendees an extended opportunity to venture outside and enjoy the Russian architecture of early colourful wood-frame structures and newer brick buildings dating from the 1980s. Large painted murals of workers, polar bears, and dense forest scenes adorned some of the buildings, while a bust of Lenin, gazed out over the grassy town centre, used by the local dairy herd for grazing. The hillside behind the town and along the bay is dotted with historic coal mine entrances and these were

explored by some of the group. The visiting archaeologists scrambled over ruined mining buildings from the early 20th century, as well as the remains of an extensive whaling station and WWII-era radio transmission station. All agreed that the rich heritage of mining and whaling deserve continued attention from those interested in industrial heritage.

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## Conference report

### DENMARK

## Museums and the Industrial Heritage, Odense, 30 October to 2 November, 2003

*Henrik Harnow, Curator, Odense City Museums*

Seen in an international perspective, Denmark is not in the forefront when it comes to studying and preserving the industrial heritage. Even though quite large research projects were carried out in the 1970's, there was never a wider public interest in the physical remains of industrialisation in Denmark. Many Danes still view their country as basically founded on agriculture though industry has undeniably been the driving force in the Danish economy and the creation of the welfare state.

This misconception might change in the years to come. The newly established National Cultural Heritage Agency has as one of its first steps prompted an initiative to boost activities in this field among Danish museums and related institutions. Also a group working within the framework of the Danish museums' industrial heritage pool is busy planning a Danish industrial heritage year in 2007 with its major focus on public awareness and appreciation of industrial society and its physical remains.

On this background, an international conference was held in a collaboration between the National Cultural Heritage Agency and Odense City Museums in Odense from 30th October to 2nd November this year. The aim of the conference titled Museums and the Industrial Heritage – an international perspective on a national endeavour was to learn from experiences in other European countries. The number of participants was limited to 50. The participants and speakers came from the Nordic countries, Holland, Great Britain, Spain and Latvia. This gave the conference a wide perspective and brought together quite a few people who had never met or at least only had heard of each other, even though they were all working within the same field of activities.

During the conference the participants heard speakers present papers on the industrial museums scene in Britain, thoughts about presenting the industrial heritage in open air museums like Blists Hill in Ironbridge and how English Heritage works with preserving industrial buildings. The Nordic countries presented their experiences during the last decades, and the Danish de-

velopment so far was given as a background. The participants also heard about the Dutch industrial Heritage Year and the experiences with industrial eco-museums in Catalonia, Spain.

The conference ended with a guided tour of Odense (150.000 inhabitants), which was the second largest Danish industrial city during most of the 19th and 20 centuries but like most other classic industrial cities has experienced deindustrialisation and closure of many of its former large industries. The participants visited the large Thomas B. Thrige electromechanical plant covering 8½ acres and closed in the 1980's, Odense harbour and canal, an area which is going to be converted to office buildings, dwellings etc. and the large A.P. Moller steelshipyard just outside the city. The 1918 shipyard stopped working in the 1980s when production was moved to a new yard further from Odense, the Lindo Shipyard. These industries were once the largest on Funen and between the largest Danish companies with 6000 and 5000 employees.

The conference gave a fruitful basis for discussions between the participants and prepared the Danish National Heritage Agency for carrying out the activities related to its initiative in the years 2004-2006 followed by the Danish Industrial Heritage Year 2007. Also the conference served to keep up the good network between the Nordic countries established in the early 1990's and enlarged the network to other countries.

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## Conference Reports

### CANADA

## Montreal Industrial Heritage 2003: A Continental and Trans-Oceanic Turntable

*Louise Trottier*

*The report in the last Bulletin on the Montreal conference is reprinted here with the author's correct name: Louise Trottier. The sincere apologies of the Editor for this mistake.*

Last May, the City of Montreal in Quebec was the host of the International Conference "Montreal Industrial Heritage 2003" organized jointly by the Society for Industrial Archaeology (SIA), the Association québécoise pour le patrimoine industriel (AQPI), and the Canadian Railway Historical Association / l'Association canadienne d'histoire ferroviaire (CRHA / ACHF). Under the theme "A Continental and Trans-Oceanic Turntable," paper sessions were combined with excursions recollecting the main factors that have contributed to the city's industrial growth from the early nineteenth century.

We recall to our readers that Montreal's crucial location on the St. Lawrence River, in the heart of a transportation network - port, canals, railways, thoroughfares and bridges - allowed the creation of geographical and economic links with

the rest of Canada and with North America. This network contributed to the development of prominent manufacturing sectors: iron and steel, oil refineries, metalworking, consumers' goods - food and beverages, textile, furs, electrical fixtures and appliances. At the end of the twentieth century, the city responded to de-industrialization with the creation of new industries in biotechnology, aeronautics, aerospace, information and communication technologies, and with the relocation of the port activities.

Paper sessions transmitted current investigation in various topics: transportation, exploitation and transformation of natural resources, public utilities, IA recording, building adaptive re-use, engineering works. For instance, the evolution of the structures and operations of the Lachine Canal from 1825 to date was recalled for their contribution in the growth of commercial navigation and of industrial production in Canada. Questions were raised on the technological innovations brought in the factories with the regulations and the consumption of various energy sources.

Presentations on engineering works were part of the panels of the 20th Annual Bridge Symposium and on Public Utilities. Some examined the challenges met by the engineers in the construction of railway and highway bridges on the St. Lawrence River from the 1850s to the 1960s; others analysed the contribution of Canadian engineer Thomas Coltrin Keefer in the Montreal Waterworks project of 1852-56, or the innovations on sewage pumping techniques conducted at the William collector sewer throughout the nineteenth century, and also the technology of gas production and distribution in the early nineteenth century-Montreal.

Walking tours of Old Montreal focussed on the architectural evolution of commercial and residential buildings since the eighteenth century, and, alongside the Lachine Canal, they concentrated on the locks, the bridges and the re-use of factories. Significant examples of twentieth century's industrial diversity were acknowledged at Quebecor World, a media printer of international fame, Au Dragon Forgé, specialized in the making of structural steel, at the Papeterie St-Armand producing hand and machine-made paper, at Hercules Fur, craft makers of top quality fur garments, and at the Municipal Waste water plant. Some museums were particularly appreciated: the Archives of the Communication company Bell Canada, the Canadian Railway Museum, the Écomusée de la maison du fier monde, dedicated to the interpretation of Labour History in Montreal's South East area, and the Musée des ondes Émile Berliner, housing an original RCA Victor's recording studio.

In the vicinity of Montreal, excursions took place at the organ-building factory Casavant Frères, at the Cidrerie artisanale Michel Jodoin, at the Company Thomas & Betts, manufacturers of electrical equipment, and at Hydro-Québec's installations at Beauharnois and Rivières-des-Prairies. In the Mauricie region, participants valued their visit firstly at the National Historic Site Les Forges du Saint-Maurice in Trois-Rivières, in operation between 1730-1883, and commemorating the origins of the Canadian iron and steel industry. Secondly the tour went to

the Cité de l'Énergie, an Interpretive Center located in a former power plant in Shawinigan Falls: it illustrates the activities conducted between 1901-1970 at the first major hydroelectric installations in Canada, East of Niagara Falls.

Papers sessions and excursions presented at the Conference demonstrated a continuity in Montreal's industrial evolution and, simultaneously, the diversity of the manufacturing sectors that flourished since the nineteenth century. Participants could enjoy the valuable experience associated to the study, conservation and interpretation of many IA testimonies confirming INDEED, that IA is well and alive in this part of Canada.

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## Events

### TICCIH conferences

(See also [www.mnactec.com/ticcih/news.htm](http://www.mnactec.com/ticcih/news.htm))

#### Germany

International Symposium at the Rheinische Industriemuseum, Oberhausen and the Westfälische Industriemuseum, Dortmund: Entertainment and education: Challenge and reality of industrial museums.

24-26 June, 2004

These two museums, both networks of historic sites in one of the most interesting areas for industrial archaeology and museology in the world, are organising a special birthday conference with TICCIH in 2004 dedicated to the interpretation of industrial history and archaeology. This includes a call for papers for a meeting on Saturday morning, June 26, on the role and future work of a TICCIH Industrial museums section. The three day meeting will also include a discussion on Friday, June 25 on "Food and nutrition - A new challenge for museums". There will be plenary sessions at Oberhausen on Thursday 24, and at Dortmund on Friday 25, with round table sessions that day at sites of the Westphalia museum Hannover Colliery, Bochum, the Old Henrichsburg Ship Lift, Waltrop, the Zollern II/IV Colliery, Dortmund and Henrichshütte Iron and Steelworks, Hattingen. Further information in the Bulletin and TICCIH web page.

#### Peru

IV Latin-American Congress of Industrial Heritage, Lima, 11-18 July 2004

The fourth in the series of TICCIH conferences in Latin America. This will be the first chance to examine the industrial heritage of Peru, one that includes some remarkable early railways, as well as post-Columbian metal mines and the sites for the production of food and textiles. The first circular is

under preparation, and the person to contact is Carolina Varon, [cvaron@terra.com.pe](mailto:cvaron@terra.com.pe)

## **Japan**

New Developments in Industrial Tourism. TICCIH Intermediate conference 6-8 July, 2005

The conference will coincide with the 2005 World Exposition in Aichi Prefecture. Nagoya, at the heart of the World Expo site, has long been one of the manufacturing heartlands of Japan, but since 1996 the city has turned its industrial heritage into tourism products. A First Circular will be published in early 2004, but proposals for papers are already welcomed by the organisers. The proposed dates will include two days of meetings and one full day excursions, a chance to visit the Expo site, and there are a number of one and two-night post-conference tours planned.

For more information contact Akira Oita, National Representative of Japan, [oita@suac.ac.jp](mailto:oita@suac.ac.jp)

## **US**

SIA Annual Conference, Providence, Rhode Island, June 10-13, 2004

A Call for Papers will go out in December 2003 to individuals who have done research on the early industrialisation of Southern New England, bridges or maritime activities in the area. The meeting will have papers plus the usual mix of visits to interesting industrial and historic sites, discussions and tours. More information will be on the SIA web site [www.siahq.org/conference/sia2004/providence.html](http://www.siahq.org/conference/sia2004/providence.html).

## **Poland**

Heritage of technology – Gdansk Outlook 4 (HOT-GO 4)

Gdansk, 4-7 May, 2005 (See article in Worldwide)

Themes will include Identity and memory of the industrial society, storytelling of industrial heritage, success stories of industrial conservation, heritage of names, towards e-society and others.

Call for papers before December 31, 2003.

Waldemar Affestl, Secretary, Faculty of Engineering, Gdansk Technical University. [affew@pg.gda.pl](mailto:affew@pg.gda.pl)

## **Patrimoine de l'industrie / Industrial patrimony**

TICCIH's twice-yearly journal is a scholarly publication, full of photos, devoted to historical research and the conservation of industrial heritage. It has articles in French, English and Spanish. Subscription information from Mme. Maria Teresa Maiullari Pontois, 11bis, rue du Dobropol, 75017 Paris, France, or see the TICCIH webpage [www.mnactec.com/ticcih](http://www.mnactec.com/ticcih)