



TICCIH Information

News

The Millenium Conference

National Reports. National Representatives have already been asked to submit their National Reports on industrial heritage activities in their countries since the last TICCIH conference in Greece, in 1997. These will be published in a volume given to participants in the TICCIH2000 conference in London (see page 8). National Reports are one of the most important tools for keeping up with industrial heritage in member countries, and past Reports are a unique record of the development of world industrial archaeology over the last 25 years. The closing date for receiving Reports is 31 October 1999, and any which arrive after that date will not be published. If you would like to check who has been asked to write the Report for a specific country, please contact Rosy Hayward, the Conference Co-ordinator, Drinkstone Mills, Drinkstone, Bury St Edmonds, Suffolk IP30 9SP, GB; tel +44 1359 240220 fax +44 1359 242436, ticcih2000@nmsi.ac.uk The Conference now has its own webpage at www.nmsi.ac.uk/researchers/ticcih2000/

New industrial heritage trail

The 'Route to the Industrial Heritage of the Ruhr' is a network of 400 km, with more than 500 sites of the industrial Heritage of the Ruhr District in Germany, which is being developed with Dr Wolfgang Ebert of the German Society for Industrial Heritage. The information is presented in German and English on the internet at www.route-industriekultur.de.

TICCIH Mining Section conference

The Secretary of the Mining Section, Richard Williams, is looking for a host for a conference of the Section in the year 2001. Proposals to hold the conference should be sent to Richard, whose details are given in the Mining Section report on page 6. It is planned to hold a meeting of the Section in Cornwall next year during the TICCIH2000 conference.

Brick-making meeting

The Ecomuseum and Archives of the Boom Brickworks in Belgium are going to organise the first European meeting on the heritage of brick and tile making, on 27th-29th August, 1999. The provisional programme and some information is given on the website of the Museum, at <http://www.conservare.be/em-abb/>

TICCIH on the internet

The new webpage has been provisionally launched, and can be found at <http://www.museu.mNACTEC.com/TICCIH>. The page has been designed principally as an introduction to TICCIH, to improve communication between members and with the organisation, make it easier to join, and to carry news about TICCIH activities. As such, it has an introductory page, with links to pages with addresses of the Board and National Representatives, a membership form which can be completed and either printed or e-mailed directly, and a news page with information about TICCIH conferences and meetings and a summary of the current Bulletin. A page with further links to sites of industrial heritage interest is still under construction – every time one runs a search for industrial archaeology it seems the number of sites has grown.

This issue of the Bulletin also carries the proposed new TICCIH logo, created by the designer of the Bulletin, Xavier Solé. The webpage carries an animated version which actually revolves in a disconcerting manner.

Produced and distributed by the Museu de la Ciència i de la Tècnica de Catalunya.

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

Report

Whither Industrial Archeology

Fredric L. Quivik

One hundred industrial archaeologists gathered at Lowell National Historic Park in Massachusetts on November 12-14, 1998, for an event called Whither Industrial Archeology. The symposium was intended to assess how our field has developed in North America over the past three decades and to contemplate directions for the coming quarter-century. Sponsored jointly by the Society for Industrial Archeology (SIA), the Lowell National Historic Park, and the Historic American Engineering Record (a branch of the U.S. National Park Service), the symposium featured twenty-two speakers from the United States, Canada, and Europe. The schedule also set aside time for participants to discuss issues raised during the formal presentations.

At the SIA's annual meetings, papers usually describe work that individuals are conducting or have completed. Rarely do we give ourselves the luxury to step back from the demands of project specifications and deadlines to assess the state of the field. The last time the Society did such a thing was in the 1970s, when a small group assembled at Martha's Vineyard in Massachusetts to chart a course for industrial archeology in the North American context. Since that time, we find that the material culture of our industrial age faces new threats; regulations and sources of funding encourage certain kinds of activities and not others; new methods for recording and analysis present themselves; and other fields of scholarship offer us fresh perspectives on our work. Whither Industrial Archeology allowed those gathered at Lowell to consider where we stand and debate where we might go from here.

A strong slate of speakers got the program off to a good start Thursday evening. The opening speaker was Emory Kemp, professor of history and Director of the Institute for History of Technology and Industrial Archeology at West Virginia University.

He is also the SIA's first recipient of the General Tools Award, given each year since 1993 in recognition of a lifetime of service to the field. Kemp offered a few reminiscences of the early days of SIA, but he devoted most of the time to his vision, as one of the Society's founders, of where we can take our field, stressing the need, within the broader scholarship of the past, to keep our eyes focused on 'The Artifact as Evidence.'

Marie Nisser, a professor at the Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden and past-president of TICCIH, provided an excellent review of the contributions our field makes, with our eyes on the artifact, to other areas of scholarship.

Matthew Roth, a long-time member of the Society and director of historical programs for the Automobile Club of Southern California (AAA), capped off the evening with a rousing chal-

lenge for all of us to combine the strengths of our practice with the insights that current trends in scholarship bring to the analysis of the industrial landscape. He recounted how, as an undergraduate at Brown University, he was inspired by Prof. Patrick Malone to take an interest in industrial archeology by Malone's keen insights into the history of New England's textile mills. Roth articulated the hope that we can instill in younger generations an appreciation for today's built environment, such as that of Los Angeles' Alameda Corridor, as the embodiment of the more recent industrial age. Friday morning, the opening panel of presenters addressed issues of compliance with federal regulations and the design of preservation projects. Speakers represented government bureaucracies as well as the world of private contracting, the sphere within which much professional work in industrial archeology is conducted in the U.S. Arnold Roos, Parks Canada, presented perhaps the most discouraging word of the day in describing federal budget cuts in Canada and their devastating effects on the documentation, preservation, and interpretation of industrial sites and artifacts in that country. It was an interesting contrast. In previous years, many in the U.S. have envied Canada's well-funded federal programs. Now, with government budgets for cultural programs--pertaining to industrial heritage and otherwise--being slashed in both countries, the greater reliance in the U.S. on private initiatives has left the community of industrial archaeologists in the U.S. better able to carry on its work than its counterpart in Canada.

Following Friday morning's formal presentations, and those throughout the rest of the event, the symposium organizers scheduled 'break-out sessions' allowing participants to further discuss issues raised by the formal papers. The discussions featured lively airing of concerns by folks who devote their careers or volunteer considerable time to the preservation and interpretation of industrial heritage. Issues debated Friday morning included the shabby work sometimes done by unqualified contractors and the 'Disneyesque' image that often characterizes adaptive re-use designs for industrial buildings.

Friday afternoon's presenters concerned themselves with interpretation: methods for deriving understanding from artifacts in the field and methods for conveying those understandings to the public. Speakers represented academia and the museum world. In one of the strongest statements of the symposium, Thomas Leary and Elizabeth Sholes of Industrial Research Associates in Buffalo, New York, presented 'Fragments Shored against the Ruins: The Authentic and the Synthetic in U.S. Heritage Interpretation.'

Their paper critiqued a variety of efforts to interpret the history of industrialization in the U.S. at actual historic sites. While praising the efforts at such sites as the weave room at Lowell's Boott Mill (where visitors get to subject themselves to the deafening clatter of a roomful of old looms driven by overhead lineshafts as they try to understand something of the working conditions of nineteenth-century millworkers), and the preserved blast furnaces at Sloss in Birmingham, Alabama, where visitors get to learn the history of the iron and steel industry in the context of the huge structures that characterized those

workplaces, Leary and Sholes had stern rebukes for planners at historic sites who get carried away with technical wizardry, made possible with electronic 'virtual' realities, while ignoring the gritty realities actual industrial sites offer.

Barrie Trinder, senior lecturer at Nene University College in the U.K., was one of several European guests who addressed the symposium from their perspectives. His paper, 'Coming to Terms with the Twentieth Century: Changing Perceptions of the British Industrial Past,' in many ways echoed Matt Roth's challenge during the Thursday opening. The attentions of many industrial archaeologists have been focused on artifacts and sites from the nineteenth century and earlier, yet there are cultural resources of the twentieth century that have contributed mightily to the monumental changes in industry and society we have witnessed. Trinder offered an insightful analysis of why industrial archaeologists have averted their gaze from the twentieth-century: it is initially difficult to comprehend, both intellectually and physically, the incredible scale of many twentieth-century industrial facilities. Such sites present vast numbers of buildings and connecting links, they embody complex systems that are not readily understood, and industrial archaeologists and other scholars have yet to develop an historical framework within which to analyze the meaning of such sites. Trinder was especially keen on convincing his audience of the importance of coming to grips with the vast manufacturing facilities built during World War II.

The ensuing break-out discussions tackled issues raised by the formal presenters as they relate to smaller artifacts and to sites and districts. One theme that emerged prominently in discussion concerned the evolution of thinking about artifacts, from being a focus in themselves to being symbols, teaching tools, and props to help in story-telling, especially in museums.

Patrick Martin of Michigan Technological University opened Saturday morning's session, which focused on education and industrial archeology. He provided a history of the unsuccessful efforts elsewhere in the U.S. to develop academic programs to formally train industrial archaeologists at the university level. He described the serendipity that brought together a faculty and administration at Michigan Tech capable of establishing the first and only permanent graduate program in industrial archeology in the U.S. Martin then described the curriculum at Michigan Tech, with its emphasis on training in archeological field work.

Martin's presentation was complemented nicely by Marilyn Palmer, a professor in the Archaeological Studies Program at the University of Leicester in Great Britain. In her paper, 'Archaeology or Heritage Management: The Conflict of Objectives in the Training of Industrial Archaeologists,' Palmer argued that, in Great Britain, people doing industrial archeology and people hiring industrial archaeologists have a good sense of skills needed in the practice of the profession, but academics have yet to understand the training that industrial archaeologists need at the university level. Academics are

behind-times in this regard because of traditional disciplinary boundaries, which relegate to archaeologists those sites and artifacts that are found below-ground and about which there is no documentary evidence, and which relegate to historians topics about which there is a written record. Because industrial sites are usually above-ground and because they are often described in the written record, traditional archaeologists have little interest in them. Conversely, because historians are trained to analyze documents, but not artifacts and sites, they have traditionally little interest in deriving valuable information from sources other than those that are written or printed.

Although Palmer suggested that American archaeologists have always more readily accepted the importance of studying sites for which there exist maps or other records, her description of the difficulty industrial archaeologists have in finding an academic home resonated with her North American audience. Lively discussions after the formal presentations allowed participants to consider either breaking barriers within the academy or reaching beyond the academy. A major feature of both discussions was the frustration often felt by industrial archaeologists that we have important insights to offer, but those who could benefit by our work are little interested. It was at these discussions that the question of the name for our field was debated: does it confuse more than illuminate? ought the emphasis of practice be weighted toward archaeology or toward history? The question was not resolved, and some expressed the opinion that the tensions stimulated by the name, 'industrial archeology,' are healthy.

Saturday afternoon featured four presentations addressing the broad theme of future directions for industrial archeology, specifically toward areas in which our field might try to bridge disciplinary boundaries. One of the papers was 'The View from East Mercury Street: Noticing Gender in Industrial Archeology,' by Judith McGaw, formerly a professor of the history of technology at the University of Pennsylvania and now an independent scholar in Portland, Oregon. As an expert in gender scholarship and a keen analyst of material culture, McGaw described how looking at industrial sites and artifacts through the lens of gender can open new views not only of women but of men as well. Using several examples from the copper-mining community of Butte, Montana, which has usually been considered a male domain, she artfully showed how a broader vision of women's uses of industrial artifacts for work and of men's participation in the domestic sphere can expand our understanding of both men and women and of both home and the workplace. McGaw's examples were provocative, including a Butte brothel; 'Our Lady of the Rockies' (a giant religious statue on a mountain overlooking Butte); and the letters written by miners to their wives shortly before they died in a 1917 Butte mining disaster, in which 168 men were killed.

The last formal presentation of the day was by Patrick Malone. In a paper richly illustrated with slides and titled 'Experimental Industrial Archaeology: Imitation in Pursuit of Authenticity,' he described various kinds of experiments industrial archaeologists have conducted to better understand industrial skills, processes, and environments of the past. His examples

ranged from using historic equipment to fabricate replicas of artifacts from another age, to building models of factories to better understand the placement of machines. He urged a greater willingness on the part of museum staffs, field archaeologists, and historical researchers to devise experiments, so that, by embracing the old adage, 'there is no substitute for experience,' industrial archaeologists may learn and communicate to others things about our industrial past we could not otherwise know.

To close the symposium, most participants moved to downtown Lowell for a banquet at the Southeast Asia restaurant. After a spicy meal, Charles Hyde, of Wayne State University in Detroit, offered some concluding remarks, masterfully mixing wit with a serious evaluation of the state of the field of industrial archeology, as demonstrated by the excellent papers presented over the weekend and the spirited discussions they spawned, in both the formal break-out sessions and the informal conversations in the hospitality suite.

One of the encouraging aspects of the weekend was the number of students who were present. As the chair of the program committee for the Lowell symposium, and as a member of the program committee for the Society's annual meeting at Savannah, Georgia, in June 1999, I wanted to further encourage the participation of students in the growth of ideas in the field and the Society, so I organised a student paper session. I asked three students, who attended *Whither Industrial Archeology*, to prepare papers describing their responses to the symposium and how they expect their experience in Lowell will help shape their careers as students and eventually as practitioners of industrial archeology. Jo Deaton of Michigan Tech, Timothy Tumberg of the University of Arizona, and Greg Galer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology made very thoughtful presentations at Savannah, which generated a lively discussion that seemed to be a continuation of the exchange initiated at Lowell. The Society will likely continue to sponsor such paper sessions at its annual meetings intended to consider issues important to the future direction of industrial archeology. The working title for the session at next year's meeting will be 'The Role and Needs of Avocationalists (or Amateurs) in Industrial Archeology.'

Folks left Lowell intellectually invigorated, and I've heard reports of many participants returning home to their work and their community activities with a renewed sense of mission. We were particularly pleased to be informed and challenged by our European colleagues.

Those who missed *Whither Industrial Archeology* will be able to read many of the presentations in forthcoming issues of the Society's semi-annual journal *IA*. Persons interested in obtaining copies may contact the Society's headquarters at:

Society for Industrial Archaeology, Department of Social Sciences, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan 49931, USA.

Worldwide

ITALY

Massimo Negri

Inventories

Problems connected with recording of industrial monuments are at present under discussion after a period of comparatively long inattention which followed the pioneering start of the late 70s - early 80s. The Micheletti Foundation and the Italian Association for Industrial Heritage (AIPAI) have recently organised a seminar where different models of record cards have been examined by different groups working at a regional level. On this occasion a new computerised Inventory Card was presented which has been used to build up a database for the Lombardy region, which now includes about 1000 records.

A permanent group on these problems has been set up with the aim to establish also a relationship with the Cultural Heritage Ministry, which has still a rather vague policy on this subject.

Training

In less than one year, various courses on preservation, interpretation and promotion of the Italian industrial heritage have been launched in different Italian regions. Most of these initiatives have been carried out in the context of European Union Social Fund programmes. The Centre of Enterprise History of Milan has just concluded the first course for Enterprise Museum Curators, a similar course has been promoted in Terni by the local Centre of Business History, and a new one on Industrial Heritage in general is starting in Rome in May 1999 under the patronage of the Don Sturzo Centre. Two-thirds of the people involved in the Milan course have found a job although on a part-time or temporary basis. A result which probably will encourage other institutions to follow these examples.

BELGIUM

The ruin and resurrection of an industrial site: Les Moulins de la Meuse, in Namur

Patrick Viaene

In May 1986, some 90 years after they first started up, the Moulins de la Meuse ceased production. They had always been profitable and competitive. They closed because improvements to machines had considerably boosted production capacity and thereby encouraged centralisation. The site was put up for sale in July 1987.

In 1994, the Walloon government was seeking a solution for the management of its own administrative records. That same year, Wallonia celebrated Industrial Heritage Year. The Walloon Region wanted to give expression to its new-found awareness

of the value of an architectural heritage rooted in an industrial past. In December 1994, the decision was taken to renovate the former Meuse mills. Architectural plans were drawn up by a Namur firm of architects, the Atelier de l'Arbre d'Or, managed by Jean-Pierre Wargnies and Christian Dejardin. The famous French designer Andrée Putman was asked to study the design of the public areas, namely the auditorium, reading room, staircases and cafeteria. The presentation of the exhibition rooms devoted to Wallonia and the Meuse river was entrusted to the theatre set designer Winston Spriet, working on the basis of proposals submitted by Professor Robert Halleux of Liège University and his team of the Centre d'histoire des techniques.

But an operation on this scale is largely determined by technical aspects. It is not easy as it seems to fit a former mill with shelves stretching 25 kilometres! There is a clear parallel between the mill in Namur and the former Mottre-Bossut cotton spinning mill in Roubaix (north of France), just converted into an archive centre Archives du Monde du Travail, by architect Alain Sarfati. So the French architect was brought in for technical assistance and programming. For six months the above architects and the Greisch and IDEE-CTES design offices sought the most effective answers to reinforce the building structures, conserving the typical cast-iron columns and original window frames. In March 1998, after three years of teamwork, the renewed mill was inaugurated.

The total cost of the renovation was E15,825,00 (E1438 per m²). The area of the floors is now 11,300 m² and these are occupied by the storage of administrative, architectural, and audio-visual archives, offices, reading rooms, auditorium (150 seats), exhibition rooms, and cafeteria and a caretaker's apartment.

A very interesting book was recently published about the renovation entitled 'Les Moulins de Meuse, Namur, heritage and creativity in Wallonia', by Maurice Culot, with maps, old and recent photos (ISBN 2-87143-106-X), by AAM (Archives de l'Architecture Modern), rue de l'Ermitage 86, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.

SPAIN

Second meeting of MINET at Linares

Stuart B Smith, TICCIH Secretary

Minet, the European Cultural initiative for the development of co-operation between mining heritage sites and organisations, met on 22nd to 25th April. In addition to the Spanish hosts, delegates from Britain, France, Italy and Ireland attended the meeting.

Linares has a mining history dating back over 2,000 years, the mines having been worked by the Romans. Mining reached its peak around the end of the last century and in 1889 more than 300 mines were working producing 118,000 tons of lead ore. The first Cornish beam engine introduced into the area is

believed to have been one manufactured by Harvey and Co of Hayle in 1844. By 1854, three UK companies were working mines in the district and employing Cornish miners. The fact that Cornish miners had worked at Linares during the last century is well known and it was understood that there were some engine houses in the area. What met the delegates when they arrived was totally unexpected and can best be described as one of Europe's best kept secrets. Looking along a line of engine houses disappearing into the distance which traces the run of a lode, the Spanish hosts were asked 'how many engine houses are there here?' - 'about a hundred we think' was the answer! There followed three days of visits to numerous mine sites nearly all with their beam engine houses and buildings of every description. What surprised the delegates, in addition to the number of engine houses, was the number of mine sites which appeared to still have all their structures. In all the group visited some 20 'Cornish' engine houses and saw many more in the distance.

The three-day tour of the mining sites was exceptional. The remaining sites largely focus on the last 200 years of mining history in the district but they include a range of mine buildings, in particular engine houses for pumping engines, for winding engines and crushing engines sites some of which are of international significance. Also during the visit three shot towers, once used for the production of lead shot, were seen which are probably amongst the last twenty remaining in the world. Ken Brown, an authority on beam engines, found a Bull engine house that is probably the most significant now known in the world.

It is doubtful whether any concentration of mining remains in a mining landscape are so well preserved in any other part of the world. Whilst a similar number of monuments exist in Cornwall, the birth place of the Cornish beam engine, they are scattered over a much wider area and the sites do not normally represent such a large number of mine building elements, such as winding engine house, pump engine house, boiler house, compressor house, electricity generating house, mine offices, etcetera. Many of the sites in Linares appear to have all their building structures remaining. Of particular interest was a steel shaft headframe, in exceptionally good condition, manufactured by the Penryn Foundry & Engine Works of Nicholas Sara and John Burgess that operated between 1851 and 1887. This is probably the only Cornish manufactured steel headgear that still exists. Another interesting feature of a number of the sites is the masonry headgears, some of which are quite substantial.

Contact Stuart B. Smith Tel/fax +44 1209 612 142; tt@seagull-heyl.demon.co.uk

Mexico's first major mining heritage project, the Pachuca-Real del Monte Mining District

Richard Williams, Mining Section Secretary

During the five centuries since the discovery of its rich ore veins, the Pachuca-Real del Monte mining district has produced an estimated 1.2 billion Troy ounces of silver and 6.2 million ounces of gold, some 16% of the total Mexican production, 6% of the silver mined throughout the world since its discovery. It continues in production today.

Legends of pre-Hispanic smelting of silver ores near Pachuca are generally accepted as historic fact. Cortes personally saw silver ornaments and utensils in Moctezuma's treasure, part of which no doubt had their origin at Pachuca. It was at Pachuca in 1555 that Bartolomé de Medina invented the Patio Process for the recovery of silver and gold from low-grade ores, a process that was not only to revolutionise the New World's mining industry but also to have a tremendous influence on commerce within Europe.

This long period of mining activity has left a rich and varied mining and social heritage. The built heritage includes mine and processing sites that trace the history of the development of mining in the district from the Mexican colonial period to the present day. Historic sites within the district include:

Hacienda San Buenaventura with its early colonial watch towers, hacienda remains and numerous open workings dating from the 16th century. These include the workings on the fabulously rich Vincaina Vein, the first silver deposit to be worked in the district, the position of which can be traced in the adjoining mountains by the open gunnis which give the appearance of a knife having sliced through the mountains.

The Mina Acosta with its early colonial workings, colonial buildings, nineteenth century Cornish engine house and twentieth century headframe. In the process of being developed as Mexico's first mining heritage centre; Hacienda Santa Maria Regla, a spectacular colonial site of international importance, with a maze of buildings for the processing of ores set at the head of a valley and surrounded by high basalt cliffs.

The Archivo Histórico y Museo de Minera, AC. of Pachuca (AHMM) was established by the Real del Monte Mining Company for the purpose of both caring for the important archives of the company and also the rich mining heritage. In partnership with Industrial Heritage Consultancy of Camborne, Cornwall UK, AHMM have produced a seven year development proposal for the district's mining heritage which was presented to an invited audience in Mexico City in February. The proposal is for a phased approach that includes the conservation and presentation of historic sites, the creation of trails and campsites, the transfer of skills and knowledge and the development of local craft industries. The project has received consid-

erable publicity and support both within Mexico and UK and the British Minister of Trade, Brian Wilson, will visit the Mina Acosta site on 23rd June to view the project area. The partners are now in the process of producing detailed financial and development proposals.

Archivo Histórico y Museo de Minera, AC. of Pachuca, Fax +52 771 5 09 76, ahmm@hgo1.telmex.net.mx; Industrial Heritage Consultancy of Camborne, Cornwall UK, Tel +44 1209 613 430 Fax +44 1209 610660, heritage@eurobell.co.uk

Publications

The History of Science in South-East Europe

A new newsletter has been published to strengthen contacts between history of science groups in south-east Europe. Produced by the Institute for Neohellenic Research in Athens, the editorial team covers Greece, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia and Turkey. It hopes to build on collaboration established through History of Science conferences held in Athens during the 90's. The referring to an exhibition at the Museum of Science and Technology in Belgrade, Aleksander Petrovic points out that '...the Neolithic period was when all the major discoveries on which our modern era relies - fire, the wheel, the lever, agriculture, metallurgy - were made. What is even more important is that the Neolithic people managed to preserve an almost complete ecological balance between Man and nature.'

Institute for Neohellenic Research, National Hellenic Research Foundation, 48 Vas.Constantinou Av., Athens 116 35; tel 1 7273557-9, fax 1 7246212 gvlahakis@eie.gr; www.eie.gr/institutes/kne/ife/

Books and reports produced by TICCIH

National Reports. National reports have always been a part of the three-yearly international conferences, and consist of short summaries of a few pages on the major themes of industrial heritage and conservation in each country since the previous meeting, written either by the National Representative or by some other local expert. They are published by the host country and available either directly from the relevant National Representative, or through the Representatives of each member country. The most recent, from the 10th Conference in Tessaloniki, is published by the Greek Section of TICCIH and available from Olga Deligianni, 4th Ephorate of Modern Monuments, 17 Herodotou str, Ano Poli, 54624 Tessaloniki, Greece.

TICCIH/ICOMOS joint publications. Two reports have been prepared for the World Heritage Convention. The International Canal Monuments was co-ordinated by Stephen Hughes and published in 1996, and Context for World Heritage Bridges was prepared by Eric DeLony and published in 1997. Both are available from Mme Durighello, Secrétariat International d'ICOMOS, 49-51 rue de la Fédération, 75015 Paris, France

Events

Preservation of the Engineering Heritage – Gdansk Outlook 2000

7-10 September 1999

in Gdansk, Poland. An interdisciplinary overview of current research and exploring the benefits of conserving the engineering heritage. Sessions include Engineering Heritage, Engineer and Conservator, Heritage Identity/Diversity, Transportation Heritage, Hydroengineering Heritage, Technology and Heritage. Provisional proposals received from forty-one speakers in nine countries. The official language is English, and the registration fee is US\$350. Details from Waldemar Affelt, Politechnika Gdanska, Wydział Budownictwa Lądowego, ul. Narutowicza 11/12, 80-952 Gdansk, Poland, tel/fax +48 58 347 2705, fax +48 58 347 2044, e-mail: affew@pg.gda.pl webpage: pg.gda.pl/~pehgo2000/

Association for Industrial Archaeology: 'London and the Thames Estuary'

10-12 September 1999, at Chatham, Kent, Great Britain; tour and visits 12-16 September

Based beside the historic Chatham World Naval Base. Pre-conference seminar on Friday 10th, papers and visits 11th, Annual General Meeting 12th followed by Rolt Memorial Lecture 'Early water turbines in the British Isles' by Prof. Alan Crocker. Visits include the remarkable complete 18th and 19th century naval dockyard, steam pumping stations, Napoleonic defences, cement works and railways. Details from Conference Secretary, Janet Graham, AIA Office, School of Archaeological Studies, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH, Great Britain; or AIA@le.ac.uk

TICCIH Intermediate Conference: 'Economic Structure in Change, Industrial Heritage in Danger' 25-28 September 1999; pre-conference tour 22-25 September in Hungary.

The heritage of mining and iron metallurgy, the economic, social and cultural impact of industry, industrial landscapes, and the problems of preservation, interpretation and re-use, focusing on the particular circumstances of East-Central Europe. Pre-conference tour starts Tuesday 21, registration in Budapest on 22nd on the 24th, delegates leave for the World

Heritage Site of Schemnitz in Slovakia, proceeding on the 25th to Miskolc, for the working sessions. Over 50 papers proposed under working sessions on economic change; re-use; identity; industrial architecture; engineering; and preservation. Official languages will be Hungarian and English. US\$280, pre-conference tour US\$70. Deadline June 30 Details from Györgi Németh, University of Miskolc, Department of Hungarian History, H-3515 Miskolc – Egyetemváros. Tel +36 (46) 565 111/21-34, fax +36 (46) 362 963, e-mail: bolverus@gold.uni-miskolc.hu

<http://www.uni-miskolc.hu/uni/event/jubilee/economic.html>

IV Scientific Session of SEDPGYM (Spanish Society for Geological and Mining Heritage), 28-30 October 1999

The conservation and rehabilitation of mining landscapes; mining history – inventories and prospecting; geological heritage; museums, geological parks and mines. Inscription by 30 June, 1999 - 15,000 pts/E90.36 (students 50% discount) Contact Manuel López Sanchez, Escuela Univ. de Ingeniera Técnica Minera, C/. Covadonga, 24, E-14200 Belmez (Cordoba), Spain, tel: +34 957 580025 fax: +34 957 580644

World Congress of Conservation and Monumental Heritage, XII General Assembly, ICOMOS, Mexico

18-23 October, 1999

The XII General Assembly of ICOMOS is in Mexico this year, with the world meeting of the scientific committees of ICOMOS in various localities. For the first time a session devoted to industrial archaeology has been included, organised by the TICCIH National Representative of Mexico, Maria de los Angeles Rodríguez. Contact Arq. Carlos Flores Marini, Mazatlan.190, Col Condesa, CP 06140, Mexico, DF; tel/fax +52 525 277 3166 and +52 525 272 4128 e-mail: icomosmex99@compuserve.com.mx

NAMHO 2000

14-18 July, 2000

First international conference of the National Association of Mining History Organisations, in Cornwall, Great Britain. Organised by the Carn Brea Mining Society and Camborne School of Mines, who would like to receive proposals for papers from other countries. Contact Maureen Holmes, Carn Brea Mining Society, Rivergarth, Bar Meadows, Malpas, Truro TR1 1SS, e-mail: NAMHO@csm.ac.uk

TICCIH 2000: The Millennium Congress

30 August – 3 September 2000; 3-7 September post-conference tours

First announcement and Call for papers

The next full TICCIH conference will be in London, Great Britain, and promises to be a major event and an important oppor-

tunity to consider the state of industrial heritage at the opening of the new century. The academic programme is being managed by Dr Barrie Trinder. Plenary sessions will be held on 'The Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century' and 'Mass production and consumerism 1850-2000'.

There will also be two sessions each of eight simultaneous professional workshops: Methods of recording industrial buildings; Training industrial archaeologists; Recording and conservation of large-scale industrial sites; Publication strategies on industrial heritage; Demonstrating historic machinery; Brownfield sites; Trends in conservation legislation; Designating and managing World Heritage Sites; AND Promotion of industrial heritage through the internet; Air transport; Urban transport systems; Gender, race and class issues in interpretation of industrial heritage; The future of the industrial museum; A century of shopping; The food industry; Telecommunications. The closing date for abstracts is 21 October 1999. The Call for Papers can be obtained from TICCIH2000 Congress Administrator, 42 Devonshire Road, Cambridge CB1 2BL, GB, tel +44 1223 323437, fax +44 1223 460396. Cette annonce aussi disponible en français.

From 3 September there is a choice of regional tours, with the presentation of further papers, to Cornwall: 'non-ferrous mining and the Cornish experience'; Wales: 'the presentation and interpretation of coal-mining sites'; and to Scotland: 'the sustainable development of industrial sites'. The Congress ends in Manchester on 7 September, for a final meeting and reception as guests of the British Association for Industrial Archaeology (AIA), whose annual conference is there from 8-14 September. The Association has invited the TICCIH delegates to remain for this event. Languages: English and French.. For more information contact Rosy Hayward, TICCIH2000 Congress Co-ordinator, The Science Museum, London SW7 2DD, UK, tel: +44 1223 323437 fax: +44 1223 460396; e-mail ticcih2000@nmsi.ac.uk; www.nmsi.ac.uk/researchers/ticcih2000/